ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

CEYLON.

1876.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT KANDY, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

IN submitting my Administration Report for the year 1876, I think I may fairly congratulate Government on the steadily increasing prosperity of the Central Province:—

Revenue.—The following statement shews the revenue of the Central Province during the years 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Arrears of Revenue	172,988 ...	161,481
Land Sales	733,280 ...	467,363
Land Revenue	115,211 ...	120,644
Rents, exclusive of Lands ...	158,941 ...	156,053
Licenses	648,850 ...	735,216
Stamps	267,853 ...	308,906
Taxes	14,492 ...	18,716
Postage collections	6,759 ...	4,012
Fines and Forfeitures	26,633 ...	29,102
Sale of Government property ...	15,679 ...	23,174
Reimbursements	36,720 ...	41,482
Interest	3,866 ...	5,604
Special Receipts	2,770 ...	1,553
Miscellaneous	10,683 ...	16,705
Total, Rs...	2,214,725	2,090,011

The decrease in the revenue of 1876 compared with that of 1875 is due to Land sales. Though the receipts under this head in 1875 were swelled by a large sum of 285,000 rupees being brought to account in that year, it more properly belongs to 1874.

I would now invite attention to the following statement of the revenue from 1867 to 1876, inclusive.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873	1874.	1875.	1876.
	£	£	£	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears of Revenue ...	6338	8239	8042	5615	17787	156476	124004	167314	172988	161481
Lands Sales	3977	9354	11508	20885	35027	462409	623548	424786	733280	467363
Land Revenue	21983	21375	20846	25533	10781	121508	127040	118193	115211	120644
Rents, exclusive of Land	9667	10951	11030	12114	12581	128147	157234	159904	158941	156053
Licenses	46451	40572	42755	40189	43936	517139	498123	514359	648850	735216
Stamps	16153	14584	14657	14999	16510	190523	233970	237593	267853	308906
Taxes	672	1291	1218	1503	696	8908	9582	11865	14492	18716
Postage collections ...	653	1333	1205	1332	1264	13302	10329	14094	6759	4012
Fines and Forfeitures...	3010	2257	2023	1860	2122	17525	19402	25352	26633	29102
Sale of Govt. Property	2969	368	419	425	628	14313	12207	20998	15679	23174
Reimbursements ...	983	1345	1199	1765	2971	29141	43420	43611	36720	41482
Interest	534	828	1200	997	976	4693	3801	4312	3866	5604
Special Receipts ...	117	148	133	224	242	2071	2824	2977	2770	1553
Miscellaneous	367	362	512	296	300	6981	5691	4643	10683	16705
Total...	113876	113010	116749	127739	145816	1673139	1871175	1750001	2214725	2090011

This is gratifying evidence of the resources of a province, which has nearly doubled its revenue within the space of ten years.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

Report.

The next return I have to submit is, the comparative statement of revenue collected in the Central Province during 1875 and 1876.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1875. Rs	Cts.	1876. Rs	Cts.	Increase. Rs	Cts.	Decrease. Rs	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue	172,988	26	481	13	—		11,507	12
Railway Receipts	1,576,972	33	1,716,607	88	139,635	55	—	
Land Sales	733,280	46	467,363	0	—		265,917	46
Land Revenne	115,211	91	120,644	25	5,432	34	—	
Rents, exclusive of Land	158,941	89	156,053	37	—		2,888	52
Licenses	648,850	1	735,216	4	86,366	3	—	
Stamps	267,853	2	308,906	55	41,053	53	—	
Postage	6,759	22	4,012	24	—		2,746	98
Taxes	14,492	31¾	18,716	78	4,224	46¼	—	
Fines and Forfeitures	26,633	34	29,102	61	2,469	27	—	
Sale of Government Property	15,679	25	23,174	28	7,495	3	—	
Reimbursements	36,720	64	41,482	44	4,761	80	—	
Interest	3,866	1	5,604	95	1,738	94	—	
Miscellaneous	10,683	90	16,705	50	6,021	60	—	
Special Receipts	2,770	60	1,553	81	—		1,216	79
Total, Rs...	3,791,703	16½	3,806,624	83	299,198	55	284,276	87
			Decrease		284,276	87		
			Nett increase		14,921	68		

It must be borne in mind that this statement does not give the total amount collected in the Central Province. The collections under the Road Ordinance and by the Municipality are not included, and will be noticed hereafter. It will suffice at present to state that the total collections under the Road Ordinance amounted to 197,132 rupees and 44 cents, and by the Municipality to 117,442 rupees and 40 cents, so that the total amount collected during the year 1876 was

	Rs.	Cts.
Receipts as per Revenue Statement	2,090,011	0
Collections under Road Ordinance	197,132	44
Collections by Municipality	117,442	40
Total, Rs...	2,404,585	84

As to expenditure, the following is the comparative statement of expenditure of the Central Province for 1875 and 1876.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.	Increase. Rs.	Cts.	Decrease. Rs.	Cts.
Salaries { Fixed Establishment	192,773	93	192,935	57	161	64	—	
Salaries { Provisional and Temporary	67,898	65	87,410	43	19,511	78	—	
Allowances	1,369	91	—		—		1,369	91
Office Contingencies	12,133	25	13,859	90	1,726	65	—	
Pensions	9,897	60	11,530	52	1,632	92	—	
Revenue Services	27,354	56	17,191	98	—		10,162	58
Administration of Justice	11,411	55	17,605	54	6,193	99	—	
Hospitals	58,604	92	63,385	76	4,780	84	—	
Charitable Allowances	3,245	75	3,557	50	311	75	—	
Police and Jails	52,167	45	42,700	38	—		9,467	7
Rent	2,218	42	2,520	73	302	31	—	
Transport	13,940	16	15,500	32	1,560	16	—	
Miscellaneous	22,739	78	26,900	20	4,160	42	—	
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.	3,252	84	927	3	—		2,325	81
Land taken for Government purposes	250	0	—		—		250	0
Conveyance of Mails	23,488	93	23,750	95	262	2	—	
Immigration	1,957	84	1,955	0	—		2	84
Total, Rs...	504,705	54	521,731	81	40,604	48	23,578	21

Railway.—In previous reports I have included as part of the revenue recovered in the Central Province the railway receipts collected within the province; but as the returns given in the Administration Report of the Railway Department give these details, I propose for the future to omit them, merely noting that the railway receipts for 1876 are 1,716,607 rupees, as against 781,367 rupees for 1873, which would bring the financial returns for 1876 to 3,806,618 rupees, against 3,791,697 rupees for 1875. It gives me great pleasure to call attention to this large and steady increase in the revenue of the Railway. It has succeeded beyond the hopes of its most ardent supporters, and is in itself a standing memorial of the wisdom and foresight of its promoters. The enormous traffic on the present short line and its highly remunerative character is alone a sufficient reason for its extension. It would be tedious and out of place in a report such as this to go into particulars; but I can assert from my knowledge of the people, the country and

its resources, that no measure could be more popular and more likely to prove a success than railway extension to Uva on the one side and to Mátalé on the other.

Coffee.—The yield of this, the staple product of the Central Province, has been on the whole very fair during 1876. Owing to the better system of cultivation in force at present, planters are able to make a successful stand against leaf disease, and to shew very fair results on land which under the old system would have been long ago abandoned. Although the anticipations indulged in at the beginning of the year were not altogether realized, the crop turned out was an average one. I wish I could hold out hopes of as good an out-turn for 1877.

I annex a statement of the cultivated acreage of all estates over ten acres in extent of the districts under the Medical Wants Ordinance (the only districts for which accurate returns of this description are made) for 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Ambagamuwa, Yacdessa, and Kotmalé...	16,661	20,778
Badulla	—	12,832
Dikoya	16,640	21,762
Haputale	13,325	13,550
Héwáheta	10,287	10,552
Hantáné and Nilambé	12,234	12,038
Hunasgiriya	7,692	7,692
Kélebokka	10,204	10,499
Lindula and Dimbula	33,632	39,487
Mátalé East	8,210	8,482
Mátalé West	12,251	12,061
Pussellâwa	10,477	10,356
Ramboda and Pundul-oya ...	5,478	5,571
Rangalla	8,265	8,443
Uda Pussellâwa	5,007	6,921
Dolosbágé	14,715	15,588
Madulsima	—	5,066
Dumbara	—	5,353
Maskeliya	10,044	15,046
Maturata	3,102	4,425
Total, Rs...	198,224	246,502

Also a statement of the acreage and produce of native coffee for 1876, as given by the headmen.

	Acreage.	Produce, Bushels.
Kandy ..	100,231	679,479
Badulla ...	18,175	177,712½
Mátalé ...	34,586	58,164
Nuwara Eliya ...	9,061	10,106
Total...	162,053	925,461½

And an interesting memorandum of exports, which I am enabled, by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Planters' Association, to furnish.

TOTAL quantity of Coffee exported from Colombo and Galle, during the undermentioned periods.

Vessels.	Date of clearing.	For what Port.	Coffee, Cwts. Plantation.	Native.	Total.
Total Exports from October 1st, 1876, to May 1st, 1877...	...	...	609,545	53,766	663,311
"Vesuvius" (from Galle) ...	April 24	New York viâ Alleppy ...	2	445	447
S. S. "Madura" ...	do.	Bombay ...	—	469	469
S. S. "Agamemnon" ...	April 28	Venice, Trieste and London...	200 171 5,098	— — 200	200 171 5,298
S. S. "India" ...	do.	Bombay ...	—	262	262

Total Exports from 1st October,	1876,	to 4th May,	1877 ...	615,016	...	55,142	...	670,158
Do.	1875	do.	1876 ...	498,872	...	66,035	...	564,907
Do.	1874	do.	1875 ...	662,148	...	76,686	...	738,834
Do.	1873	do.	1874 ...	406,714	...	67,084	...	473,798

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

Report.

DISTRIBUTION.

COUNTRIES.	Coffee, Cwts. Plantation.	Native.	Total.
To United Kingdom	526,448 ...	19,294 ...	545,742
Continent of Europe.			
To Marseilles	3,066 ...	10,344 ...	13,410
„ Genoa	417 ...	303 ...	720
„ Venice	10,113 ...	6,950 ...	17,063
„ Trieste	65,207 ...	6,780 ...	71,987
„ Other continental Ports ...	1,501 ...	377 ...	1,878
„ Africa	— ...	— ...	—
„ India and Eastward	116 ...	7,618 ...	7,734
„ Australia	7,325 ...	455 ...	7,780
„ Sundry Ports	— ...	— ...	—
„ America	801 ...	1,975 ...	2,776
„ Mauritius	22 ...	1,046 ...	1,068
Total Exports from 1st October, 1876, to 4th May, 1877 ...	615,016 ...	55,142 ...	670,158

Tea and Cinchona.—The cultivation of tea and cinchona has been largely extended during the past year. The experiment of growing the latter at lower elevations than heretofore has been tried in various parts of the province, and the success of the experiment bids fair to justify the most sanguine expectations.

The high prices ruling at home for Ceylon bark shew that our varieties are inferior to none, as it is however of comparatively recent introduction, and a plant which requires several years to develop, its remunerative character and successful growth can scarcely be estimated at present; though I have no doubt that within the next few years a very large and profitable return may be expected.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of cigars in Dumbara, Badulla, and elsewhere has been successfully carried on during 1876.

It is a matter for congratulation that many of the natives are beginning to realize that this is both an easy and a profitable occupation, and to engage more widely in the trade which promises to take a high place in the commerce of the Central Province.

Pepper, Cardamoms, &c.—There is nothing calling for special remark in the cultivation of pepper, cardamoms and other spices, &c., although, in my opinion, the production of these as of other useful and exportable articles might be very largely extended.

And here I would call the attention of Government to the advisability of establishing an annual show in some central spot like Kandy for the exhibition and encouragement of native products. The cost would be small; it would tend to bring villagers from far off districts into closer contact with civilization, and it would encourage a spirit of emulation so lamentably wanting in all classes of the Sinhalese community, and more especially in the cultivators of the soil.

Paddy.—The out-turn of the maha paddy fields and the fine grain crops in the beginning of the year proved an average one throughout the Kandyan district and indeed throughout the province. Partly however owing to the great drought and the unusual amount of sickness in the country, the yield of the yala and especially in respect to the fine grain, was not very satisfactory. The prices realized by the tax on paddy rented, although normal for the maha, were very high for the yala harvest. This was due to the general scarcity and the high price of rice owing to the Indian famine and the consequent competition of strangers for the country paddy.

The following return shews the extent of land in Kandy proper for which grain tax was paid in 1875 and 1876 distinguishing paddy commuted and rented with the amount derived from each source.

	1875. COMMUTED.		1876. COMMUTED.		1875. PADDY RENTED.		1876. PADDY RENTED.	
	Extent.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Amount realized.
	A. R. P.	Rs. Cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. Cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. Cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. Cts.
Udunuwara	1,256 2 24	3,127 70	1,256 2 24	3,214 95	56 2 24	174 93	52 2 0	141 54
Yatinuwara	1,485 0 24	4,386 58	1,485 0 24	4,366 52	189 0 0	405 92	199 0 0	344 47
Tumpané	1,408 0 4	5,636 87	1,408 0 4	5,101 95	172 0 0	312 56	172 0 0	409 88
Harispattu	1,229 1 4	6,267 35	1,220 1 4	6,100 52	107 0 0	243 60	108 0 0	291 12
Lower Dumbara ...	3,122 2 20	11,312 5	3,122 2 20	11,341 68	20 0 0	140 69	20 0 0	114 22
Upper Dumbara ...	5,778 0 0	15,748 94	5,778 0 0	12,844 2	42 0 0	186 75	42 0 0	306 0
Udapaláta	2,324 0 0	10,248 29	2,324 0 0	10,111 1	150 0 0	618 25	150 0 0	470 21
Lower Hewáheta ...	960 1 12	4,754 53	960 1 12	4,739 25	9 2 16	191 65	9 2 16	120 75
Upper Bulatgama ...	547 2 36	1,630 5	547 2 36	1,415 65	42 1 29	429 58	42 1 29	159 58
Total ...	18,102 3 4	63,112 86	18,102 3 4	59,235 55	788 2 29	2,703 93	795 2 5	2,357 77

The next is a return of the same description for the whole Province.

	1875.—Commuted.				1876.—Commuted.				1875.—Rented.				1876.—Rented.			
	Extent.			Amount realized.	Extent.			Amount realized.	Extent.			Amount realized.	Extent.			Amount realized.
	A.	R.	P.	Rs. Cts.	A.	R.	P.	Rs. Cts.	A.	R.	P.	Rs. Cts.	A.	R.	P.	Rs. Cts.
Kandy ...	18,102	3	4	63,112 86	18,102	3	4	59,235 55	788	2	29	2,703 93	795	2	5	2,357 77
Badulla ...	—			72,500 71	—			46,932 46	—			953 25	—			880 75
N. Eliya...	11,283	0	10	30,932 77	11,283	0	10	25,452 01	—			—	23	0	0	72 50
Mátalé ...	9,919	0	0	25,399 38	9,919	0	0	25,273 55	951	3	16	1,804 80	284	1	8	1,574 63
	—			191,945 72	—			156,893 57	—			—	—			4,885 65

Dry Grain.—The following is a statement of dry grain in Kandy Proper, shewing the extent and the amount realized in 1875 and 1876.

	1875.						1876.					
	Extent.				Amount realized.		Extent.				Amount realized.	
	A.	R.	P.		Rs.	Cts.	A.	R.	P.		Rs.	Cts.
Udunuwara ...	181	0	0	...	123	87	154	0	0	...	271	54
Yatinuwara ...	14	0	0	...	203	75	17	0	0	.	187	75
Tumpane ...	19	0	0	...	1,520	65	125	0	0	...	1,709	25
Harispattu ...	294	0	0	...	101	75	305	0	0	...	237	25
Lower Dumbara ...	453	0	0	...	354	0	511	0	0	...	218	50
Upper Dumbara ...	855	0	0	...	1,694	0	596	0	0	...	468	0
Udapaláta ...	119	0	0	...	118	50	41	0	0	...	664	0
Lower Héwáheta...	51	0	0	...	322	0	5	0	0	...	64	0
Upper Bulatgama..	24	0	0	...	101	0	33	0	0	...	296	0
Total...	2,010	0	0		4,539	52	1,787	0	0		3,816	29

And for the whole Province:—

	1875.						1876.					
	Extent.				Amount realized		Extent.				Amount realized.	
	A.	R.	P.		Rs.	Cts.	A.	R.	P.		Rs.	Cts.
Kandy ...	2,010	0	0	...	4,539	52	1,787	0	0	...	3,816	29
Badulla ...		—			1,271	92		—		...	995	0
Nuwara Eliya ...	1,110	0	0	...	1,797	71	1,200	0	0	...	795	12
Mátalé ...	7	2	32	...	493	58	59	3	32	...	415	92
				Total...	8,102	73					6,022	33

In regard to these two last returns it is not a matter for unmixed regret that the sums realized by the fine grain rents during 1876 were so small, as, irrespective of the drought, they are evidence of the fact that the habit of wasteful chenaing is fast decreasing in this Province, and that in its stead the natives are devoting their energies in a greater degree to the cultivation of coffee and other more useful and remunerative products.

Although Crown land is still frequently cleared, it is now seldom for the purpose of growing the soil-exhausting kurakkan and hill paddy: and although no doubt encroachments on Crown land are to be deplored, they have now in general this counterbalancing advantage, that, on their resumption, the land is found to be much enhanced in value, instead of as heretofore absolutely worthless for years to come.

System of cultivation.—I cannot do more than draw attention in this report to the primitive system of paddy cultivation in this province, indeed in the Island generally, and to the necessity of introducing a better one. With an ever-increasing population and the continual risk of drought this necessity grows every year more apparent.

Land.—The following returns of land sold in 1876, as compared with previous years, will shew that land has increased about thirty per cent. in value during the past year.

	Extent.				Amount.			Rate per acre.	
	A.	R.	P.		Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
1872	9,262	1	24·50	...	426,415	56	...	46	0
1873	12,043	1	16·67	...	640,299	94	...	53	0
1874	14,390	2	35·50	..	671,755	71	...	46	0
1875	8,686	2	27·37	...	457,162	35	...	52	0
1876	8,912	3	4·50	...	634,397	88	...	71	0

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

Report.

STATEMENT of Land purchased by Europeans and Natives from 1872 to 1876.

	By whom purchased.	No. of Lot.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Total No. of Lots.	Total Extent. A.	R.	P.	Total Amount. Rs.	Cts.
1872	By Europeans ...	95	8,093	3	35	398,455	40	336	9,262	1	24·50	426,415	56
	„ Natives ...	241 / 87	1,168	1	29·50	27,960	16						
1873	„ Europeans ...	87	9,015	1	30·50	537,697	10	553	12,043	1	16·67	640,299	94
	„ Natives ..	466	3,027	3	26·17	102,602	84						
1874	„ Europeans ...	111	11,723	3	35·12	605,106	62	504	14,391	2	35·50	671,755	71
	„ Natives ...	393	2,667	3	0·58	66,649	9						
1875	„ Europeans ...	75	6,731	3	9·50	340,196	41	582	8,686	2	27·37	457,162	35
	„ Natives ...	507	1,954	3	17·87	116,965	94						
1876	„ Europeans ..	73	8,383	3	7	622,915	25	180	8,912	3	4·50	634,397	88
	„ Natives ...	107	528	3	37·50	11,482	63						

The average price of land during 1876 was 71 rupees. Forest land, however, as a rule, has fetched much higher rates, generally from 100 rupees to 150 rupees per acre.

Surveys.—I cannot impress too strongly on Government the necessity for an extension of the Survey Depatment in this Province. Land is everywhere in urgent request, but owing to the want of surveys the demand is out of all proportion to the supply. The consideration of a very large number of claims is for the same reason postponed indefinitely, the consequence being that encroachments on Crown land, though not so frequent as in former years, are still very common, and are every year becoming harder to deal with. Even with the present small staff of surveyors, it would be better policy to survey and settle these small native claims at once, than that, as at present, surveyors should give up their time almost entirely to large blocks of land for European purchasers, and should leave these small native holdings for a more convenient season, and until after a prescriptive right has arisen, which it is often difficult to combat. Again, I would advocate a liberal policy in settling these native claims, and so avoiding an appeal to the law courts. Independently of the time and money wasted on both sides, in many instances, owing perhaps to the connivance of headmen, to the ease with which native evidence can be procured, and to other causes, of which the judge may know nothing, the Crown frequently comes off second best.

I annex a statement shewing the number of claims and how they were disposed of during 1876:—

Granted at 10 rupees per acre	23
Do. at half-improved value	19
Do. on certificate of quiet possession ...	110
Recommended for sale	17
Total number of lots ...	169

Also a statement of certificates of quiet possession issued from 1872 to 1876:—

	No. of Lot.		Extent. A.	R.	P.
1872.....	68	...	237	1	28·50
1873.....	349	...	514	2	3·8
1874.....	105	...	378	0	33
1875.....	155	...	252	2	34
1876.....	82	...	613	0	9·75

And lastly, a return of lands sold during the year 1876, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of 1st August, 1861:—

How disposed of.	No. of Lots.		Extent. A.	R.	P.		Amount. Rs.	Cts.
Sale	154	...	8,827	0	37	...	630,554	48
Half-improved value	26	...	85	2	7·50	...	3,843	40
Certificate of quiet possession... ...	82	...	613	0	9·75	...	—	
Total ...	262		9,525	3	14·25		634,397	88

Forests.—The steps taken in the direction of the conservancy of forests have, during 1876, resulted in fewer cases of illegally felling Crown timber and in greater attention in every

district to the preservation of timber. I anticipate a large revenue from this source in future years. The sanction of Government has been obtained for a reduction in the rate of the royalty on timber, the rates previously in force having been in my opinion too high.

Arrack Rents.—The arrack rents for 1876–77 shew an increase of 218,000 rupees over those for 1875–76. The competition for the rents was very keen. The large increase is due in a measure to the wider circulation of money, but still more to the fact that a large coffee crop was expected for 1876. This expectation not having been realized, in many instances the renters lost on the speculation, and it was only with great difficulty that they were made to pay up their instalments. The rents for 1877–78 will, I fear, fall off considerably in consequence.

I annex a statement of sale of arrack rents of the Central Province for the last ten years.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Kandy Town and Gravets ...	163,750	152,500	148,050	160,000		200,000			182,000	190,000
Dumbara and Lower Héwáheṭa ...	65,000	67,250	57,000	61,250	220,000	70,000	210,250	290,050	75,000	110,000
Tumpané and Harrispattu ...	22,500	24,100	17,900	17,250		20,000			23,250	39,500
Yaṭinuwara and Udunuwara ...	41,750	32,250	28,300	31,000	33,250				23,000	32,000
Udapaláta and Upper Bulatgama ...	85,250	91,100	70,000	71,000	92,250	199,000	143,500	230,000	136,000	177,000
Nuwara, Eliya No. 2 Division ...	22,000	28,700	20,800	21,500	28,500				73,000	110,250
Nuwara, Eliya No. 1 Division ...	17,750	17,500	19,000	18,750	19,000	21,500	26,500	28,250		41,000
Mátalé District ...	6,000	47,250	48,850	49,000	49,250	51,250	53,250	64,500	180,750	99,000
Badulla District ...	20,000	24,400	26,800	30,750	36,000	26,250	45,250	46,000		112,250
Rs:	498,000	485,050	436,700	460,500	478,250	598,000	478,750	658,800	693,000	911,000

Licenses.—The licenses issued to retail intoxicating liquors under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1873 for 1875–1876 were as follows :—

To retail liquor to be consumed on the premises ...	22
To retail liquor not to be consumed on the premises ...	34
To retail beer and porter only	2
Hotel licenses	6
Total ...	64

This is no doubt a large number, but any attempt to reduce it would, I am convinced, only lead to wider extension of the greater evil of the two—the illicit sale of spirits. In many parts of the Central Province, and more especially along the cooly routes, owing to the absence of a tavern, illicit sale is very common. The headmen frequently connive at it, and all the efforts of the renter and the police are unavailing to stop it. Great care however is observed in granting licenses. It is only after strict inquiry and due consideration that the opening of any new shop is allowed, and any complaint or conviction in the Police Court against the tavern-keeper is promptly and stringently dealt with. There has been no increase in the number of arrack taverns.

Toll rents.—The sums realized by the sale of the toll rents for the last five years is as follows :—

Year.	Rs	Cts.	Year.	Rs	Cts.
1872 ...	133,190	0	1875 ...	170,726	0
1873 ...	160,500	0	1876 ...	166,736	0
1874 ...	166,955	0			

There is a slight decrease of about 4,000 rupees for 1876 which hardly calls for any remark.

Stamps.—I annex a statement of stamps sold at the Kandy Kachchéri for the years 1875 and 1876.

Description.	1875. Rs.	Cts.		1876. Rs.	Cts.
General stamps sold ...	163,593	35	...	180,799	60
Do. to register Crown grants	1,733	50	...	776	0
Foreign bill stamps ...	273	75	...	655	65
Postage stamps ...	441,258	90	...	58,671	79
Total... Rs.	209,859	50	...	240,903	4

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

Report.

Weather.—The weather during the first three months of the year was very dry. About the beginning of April there was copious rain, which continued to fall during May, June, and July, after which the weather became unusually dry and warm. During the last quarter the weather was seasonable, and although in some districts, and especially in Tumpané and Udu Dumbara, there was severe drought. The rainfall in Kandy was by no means small. I annex a memorandum shewing the mean atmospheric pressure, the maximum, minimum, and mean temperature, and total rainfall each month of 1876, as taken at the Survey Office, Kandy, 1,650 feet above the level of sea.

Month 1876.	Mean reading of Barometer reduced to 32° and to sea level.	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean of the Month.	Total rainfall. Inches.
January	28·269	79·0	69·9	74·4	2·15
February	28·284	83·3	70·9	77·1	0·01
March	28·270	86·2	75·6	80·9	0·17
April	28·201	85·4	77·3	81·3	8·76
May	28·207	82·5	76·2	79·3	5·38
June	28·215	80·6	75·6	78·1	6·23
July	28·215	78·0	74·2	76·1	8·49
August	28·229	78·5	74·2	76·3	2·74
September	28·265	79·8	73·2	76·5	4·79
October	28·269	80·6	74·0	77·3	8·12
November	28·264	78·7	72·6	75·6	13·08
December	28·311	77·6	70·6	74·1	11·10
					71·02

Health.—The public health in 1876 was not generally good. During the months of January and February the health of the people was fair, but during the other months there was much sickness. Indeed in Upper and Lower Dumbara fever and dysentery appeared in an epidemic form, and many deaths occurred. A native vedarála was sent with English medicines to Upper Dumbara, and was able to effect many cures. The natives who as a rule shew an aversion to English medicines freely availed themselves of it, and repeated applications were made for quinine, which had to be issued in large quantities. Towards the close of the year the sickness abated, and during the months of November and December the general health was good.

Cattle.—There was some disease in parts of Udapaláta and Tumpané, but it appeared in a virulent form in that part of Uda Dumbara which adjoins Bintenna. Cattle died here in large numbers, and the carcases, being often left unburied in the jungle and patanas, were in a great measure the cause of the choleraic complaints prevailing in that district.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—I annex a statement of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Central Province during 1876:—

	Kandy.	Badulla.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Marriages registered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1870	479	525	294	54	1,352
Marriages registered under Ordinance No. 13 of 1863	190	19	35	32	276
Births	6,120	4,639	2,933	1,674	15,366
Deaths	7,149	4,343	4,187	1,783	17,462

Divorce of Kandyan marriages.

And a return of divorce cases for 1876, under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance:—

	Kandy.	Badulla.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Pending on 31st December, 1875	148	36	9	2	195
Instituted, 1876	127	28	18	14	187
Divorce allowed and registered	14	1	13	2	30
Struck off	21	40	—	6	67
Amicably settled	26	—	—	3	29
Divorce rejected	10	—	—	3	13
Pending	204*	23	14	2	243

Native Headmen.—The native headmen in the Central Province performed their duties, as a general rule, satisfactorily during 1876.

Police.—Three new police districts were established in 1876 under the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, namely, in Pundalu-oya, Lémastota, and Maskeliya, and with very favourable results.

* A large number of these pending cases consists of cases postponed to allow parties to settle their matrimonial differences amicably.

Education.—There is nothing calling for special remark in regard to education during 1876.

The schools in the Province have been satisfactorily conducted, and the results have been generally good. Those under the administration of the Gansabháwas have been worked well, and I am glad to note that there is an increasing desire on the part of the villagers to open schools of this description. I would suggest that Government should vote a small sum annually to be distributed in prizes to the deserving pupils in these schools. This would be a great encouragement to the villagers, and would, moreover, act as a stimulus to greater exertion on the part of the boys and girls.

Gansabháwas.—I annex a return of work done under the Gansabháwa Ordinance for 1876.

	Number of cases instituted during the year.		Number of cases decided during the year.		Number of cases pending on the 31st December, 1876.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Uda and Páta Dumbara...	3,158	3,403	3,217	3,397	266	363
Udu Nuwara ...	738	1,214	1,000	1,369	36	106
Mátalé North	942	1,049	670	859	617	540
Nuwara Eliya ...	1,354	1,174	1,489	1,170	151	167
Badulla ...	198	322	138	253	60	69

The work in these tribunals is greatly on the increase, but I am glad to be able to give a very satisfactory account of it. The presidents are all hard-working, efficient, and conscientious officers, and work in harmony with their committees. The decisions given by the Gansabháwas are for the most part prompt and equitable, and the fact that appeals are of comparatively rare occurrence goes far to shew that at least one object aimed at by the "Village Communities Ordinance" has been gained, namely, a quick and inexpensive settlement of petty village disputes.

Medical wants.—The districts proclaimed under the "Medical Wants Ordinance" are as follows :—

Ambagamuwa, Yakdessa and Kotmalé, Badulla, Dikoya, Haputalé, Hantáne and Nilambé, Héwáheta Upper and Lower, Hunasgiriya, Dumbára, Dolosbágé, Alagalla and Kadugannáwa, Lindula and Dimbula, Kelebokka and Knuckles, Maskeliya, Maturata, Mátalé East, Mátalé West, Madulsíma, Pusselláwa, Ramboda and Pundalu-oya, Rangalla, Medamahanuwara and Nitre Cave, and Uda Pusselláwa.

At the close of the year there were eighteen district surgeons, and thirty-four medical assistants and dispensers, distributed as follows :—

Haputalé three, Kelebokka one, Hantáne three, Lindula and Dimbula ten, Hunasgiriya two, Dolosbágé three, Pusselláwa three, Ramboda, &c., one, Ambagamuwa four, Dumbara one, Rangalla one, Badulla one, and Héwáheta one.

The work under the medical committees has not been entirely satisfactory during the past year. There has been here and there a want of harmony and tendency to be obstructive, that is much to be deplored.

Indian Labour.—I annex an abstract of cooly labourers on estates in the Central Province for the year ended 31st December, 1876 :—

District.	Number of Estates.	Number of Immigrants.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Complaints preferred against Master.	Number of Complaints against Servant.
1st Quarter, 1876.						
Kandy ...	475	56,872	369	263	1	2
Badulla ...	132	17,796	95	70	—	—
Nuwara Eliya...	135	17,963	125	61	—	—
Mátalé ...	108	11,573	87	93	—	—
2nd Quarter, 1876.						
Kandy ...	480	62,210	433	626	1	3
Badulla ...	132	20,512	115	127	—	—
Nuwara Eliya...	140	23,345	156	218	—	—
Mátalé ...	110	14,213	100	188	—	—
3rd Quarter, 1876.						
Kandy ...	483	70,751	562	717	—	—
Badulla ...	126	20,689	138	175	—	—
Nuwara Eliya...	142	24,597	188	237	—	—
Mátalé ...	97	12,927	94	175	—	—
4th Quarter, 1876.						
Kandy ...	475	75,590	550	555	—	—
Badulla ...	120	22,928	105	200	—	—
Nuwara Eliya...	136	23,805	126	125	—	—
Mátalé ...	96	14,188	101	131	2	5
Total —	3,387	489,959	3,344	3,961	2	5

The returns made by planters were more regular for 1876 than for previous years. For the second quarter of the year nineteen plaints were entered against defaulters, but of these only two came on for trial. All the returns due for the other quarters were sent.

Provincial Road Committee.—The general account of receipts and expenditure of commutation money under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, and of Rest-house collections in the Central Province during the year 1876, is as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs. Cts.	*Amount.* Rs. Cts.
By Balance of last year brought forward: Commutation	80,291 16	
„ Rest-house Collections	1,047 91	
„ Unexpended balance on principal roads	171 61	
„ Amount of Commutation recovered	—	81,510 68
„ Arrears do. do.	—	102,254 78
„ Amount of Rest-house Collections	—	14,586 50
„ Amount of miscellaneous receipts	—	3,660 19
		1,617 31
Total ...		Rs. 203,629 46

Payments.		*Amount.* Rs. Cts.
To Amount paid, principal roads		42,379 37
„ „ paid Rest-houses, bungalows, and ambalams		32,639 12
„ „ „ minor roads		38,137 13
„ „ „ bridges		2,268 08
„ „ „ ferry boats		213 28
„ „ „ rest-house furniture		618 08
„ „ „ establishments (salaries and Commission)		19,709 62
„ „ „ miscellaneous expenditure ..		2,217 60
	Rs. Cts.	
„ „ „ Rest-house keeper's salaries	2,959 0	
„ „ „ Miscellaneous expenditure on Rest-houses ...	48 62	
		3,007 62
		141,189 90
Balance ...		Rs. 62,439 56
Total...		Rs. 203,629 46

I also annex statement of receipts and expenditure under the Road Ordinance in the Central Province for the years 1875 and 1876:—

District.	Receipts. 1875. Rs. Cts.		Receipts. 1876. Rs. Cts.	Expenditure. 1875. Rs. Cts.		Expenditure. 1876. Rs. Cts.
Kandy.....	80,322 82	...	92,165 53	42,287 89	...	42,718 98
Badulla.....	65,786 11	...	62,577 26	35,569 04	...	60,147 11
Nuwara Eliya.....	14,188 08	...	17,587 34	6,417 71	...	10,035 12
Mátalé.....	28,575 30	...	24,802 31	18,715 66	...	23,157 03
Total ..	188,872 31	...	197,132 44	102,990 30	...	136,058 24

And a memorandum of the Grant-in-aid towards the extension and upkeep of roads under the "Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874":—

Roads.	No. of estimate.	Length of road. Miles.	Government moiety. Rs. Cts.	Toll rent. Rs. Cts.	Private contributions. Rs. Cts.
Dimbula road upkeep	166	25·57	38,965 80	...	35,234 20
Dikoya road do	167	24·	25,519 24	...	24,930 75
Pundalu-oya road do.	168	9·25	3,493 75	1,200 0	2,293 75
Pupuressa road do.	169	10·	3,775 0	1,200 0	2,575 0
Dotala Road do.	170	10·25	7,131 80	...	7,074 20
Kelebokka to Kabragalla upkeep ...	171	3·25	1,066 31	...	983 69
Madulkelle to Bambra Ella do.	172	7·75	5,753 8	...	5,740 92
Haldummulla to Lémastota do.	173	8·	8,917 93	3,050 0	4,262 7
Deltota road do.	174	19·	7,180 0	5,300 0	1,880 0
Kotagaloya road do.	175	2·07	1,284 45	...	1,245 55
Approach to Belgravia bridge	176	0·27	186 75	...	173 24
Maskeliya road upkeep	177	6·68	4,400 0	...	5,400 0
Lorne road do.	178	5·85	2,900 0	...	4,200 0
Wallaha road do.	179	1·91	650 0	...	1,700 0
Extension, Dimbula road from Caledonia to Railway Gorge	257	3·83	59,618 0	...	59,618 0
Extension, Dikoya road from Wana Rajah bridge to Castlereagh bridge	258	2½·260	35,885 0	...	35,835 0

In connection with minor roads in 1876 a sum of 1,500 rupees was expended for a bridge across the Uratota-oya on the toll grant road from Gonawatta to Rajawella. Two culverts were constructed on the toll grant road from Ampitiya to Talátu-oya at a cost of 1,800 rupees. A pier was made to the Pinha-oya bridge at Ambatenna on the road from Ambatenna to Bokawela, for 870 rupees, and a culvert was built on the road from Panwila to Teldeniya, at a cost of 170 rupees.

The new rest-houses completed in 1876 were—

	Rs.
Ella Rest-house, the total cost of which was	3,000
Passara Rest-house do.	5,000
Attampitiya Rest-house do.	5,400

	Rs
Bandárawela Rest-house, the cost of which was	6,700
Kolampitiya do. do.	4,700
Bibilé Rest-house, nearly completed, which was	4,490
Paranagama or Fort MacDonald Rest-house was repaired and improved, the total cost of which was	2,000

The expenditure incurred in the construction and repair of Rest-houses for 1876 was—

	Rs.	Cts.
Kandy	644	23
Badulla	30,792	14
Nuwara Eliya	720	0
Mátalé	433	33
Total ...	32,589	70

The following is a list of minor roads in the district chiefly serving planting interests, towards which the Provincial Road Committee have contributed a moiety for upkeep on the grant-in-aid principle :—

	Amount of Committee's Contribution. Rs.	Cts.
Kaḍugannáwa to Gadadessa ...	850	0
Akurana to Dunuwila ...	300	0
Gampola to Yellekane ...	200	0
Dikoya to Dimbula ...	200	0
Dikoya to Balangoda cart road ...	200	0
Nitre Cave road ...	200	0
Nugatenna to Corbet's Gap ...	250	0
Pundalu-oya to Nuwara Eliya ...	500	0

Bridges on the same principle.

Bridge across Black Pool at Nuwara Eliya ...	300	0
Bridge over the Kospotu-oya ...	62	50
Total ... Rs.	3,062	50

J. PARSONS,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE BADULLA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

BADULLA.

Report.

I HAVE treated so fully of the district from every point of view in former reports, and the past year has been so uneventful, that I have little to do beyond making a few notes and comments on the annexed statements in the usual form, which will shew that the year 1876 was a fair average one for all interests, and that the district has continued to progress steadily.

Increase of Revenue.—Annexure A. is a comparative statement of revenue for 1876 and the preceding year under the ordinary heads, shewing a total for 1876 of 345,727 rupees, against that for 1875 of 294,155 rupees, giving an increase of 51,572 rupees. If the actual receipts under the Thoroughfare Ordinance be added—29,525 rupees and 46 cents—the total contributions of the people of the district to the public revenue will be 375,252 rupees.

The actual receipts and payments at Badulla monthly, inclusive of the heavy remittances to meet payment of public works, give a total of receipts in 1876 of 698,354 rupees and 84 cents, and of payments of 728,293 rupees and 94 cents.

Progress of Revenue.—The steady progress of the district will appear from the following statement of revenue for a series of years under every head except "Land Sales," the fluctuations of which arise from various extraneous circumstances :—

1871	...	Rs. 148,323
1872	...	„ 174,717
1873	...	„ 181,144
1874	...	„ 202,220
1875	...	„ 216,006
1876	...	„ 247,093

Expenditure of District per cent. on Revenue.—The expenditure was, as stated in annexure B., 55,165 rupees and 39 cents, being about 16 per cent. on the gross revenue of the year.

Thoroughfares Ordinance Funds.—New rest-houses were completed at Bandárawela, on the Ratnapura road, at Dehiwinna (formerly Etampitiya), on the Nuwara Eliya road, and at Passara, on the Batticaloa road; and considerable progress was made with those at Ekiriyankumbura and Bibilé, on the Batticaloa road, and at Ella, on the Hambantota road.

All existing minor roads have been kept up as far as the funds at the disposal of the District Committee permitted, but some addition might be well made to the one-third commutation for the permanent improvement and bridging of the more important minor roads, such as the roads from Palugama to Haputale, from Bandarawela to Welimada, from Welimada towards Maturata, and the old Batticaloa road, which is still much used.

Principal Roads.—The principal roads were kept in fair order, and good progress was made in metalling the new Batticaloa road, of which only twelve miles remain to be done in this year, when the entire length of 49 miles in this Province will be completed.

The widening of the section of the road between Badulla and Dikwella, which is common to three important lines, namely, the Nuwara Eliya, the Ratnapura, and the Hambantota roads, still remains, I regret to say, a consummation devoutly to be wished; and it is high time that the remaining wooden bridges on the principal roads were removed, and arched bridges substituted, the more so in view of the increasing difficulty and expense in procuring suitable timber.

Supervisor of Forests.—The appointment of a supervisor of forests for the district has been attended with good effect at very trifling cost to Government; the superintendent of minor works being paid an allowance of five hundred rupees per annum for attending to this duty in addition to his own work. Mr. Francis Vanderwall, who was appointed in the month of July, has thrown himself into his work with much energy, and made several valuable reports, besides expediting the bringing forward of lots for survey, and detecting several cases of encroachment on Crown land.

Gansabháwa working.—The Gansabháwa system was introduced at the beginning of the year; Dambawinne Banda was appointed President, and Courts were established at three Central places for six Korales of Udukinda and Medakinda. I believe there is not a district in the Island where the system of communal government has taken root more thoroughly than in Uva, where the people have long been familiar with it in matters of irrigation.

Irrigation Works.—I have, I regret to say, nothing to report of work undertaken under the Irrigation Ordinance, the two schemes proposed by me last year being still *sub judice*. Our four great works previously completed, Badulla Alut Elá, Buttala Elá, Horaborawęwa, and Kudáwęwa, continue to be centres of wealth and health to the people of the respective districts. There is a prospect of a large access of water to the well-known Uma Elá in Yatipaláta of Udakinda, by the turning to it of a large volume of water from the Nuwara Eliya plains, which work is, I believe, to be at once undertaken.

Rainfall.—The weather was unusually dry, and the rainfall deficient, as will appear from the following statement of observations taken at Badulla.

Months.	Inches.	Days.	Months.	Inches.	Days.
January ...	9·48	8	July ...	—	—
February ...	—	—	August ...	1·48	5
March ...	1·03	1	September ...	3·68	3
April ...	14·80	13	October ...	—	—
May ...	3·01	6	November ...	4·31	3
June ...	—	—	December ...	10·76	13
			Total ...	48·55	52

Against, in 1875, 91 inches on 74 days.

Population.—The population at the beginning of the year was returned as 134,503; adding births registered, 4,799, and deducting deaths registered, 4,487, the number at the close of the year would be 134,815 souls, shewing a small increase of 312 persons or 0·23 per cent. The actual number returned on 31st December, including changes in Tamil immigrant population on estates, was 135,240.

Kandyan Marriages registered.—The number of marriages registered was as follows:—General 17, Kandyan 524, equal to 541, which latter, added to those registered in former years under Ordinance No. 13 of 1859 (10,739), and from 1871 to 1875, (7,302), would give a total of 18,582 Kandyan marriages out of 26,435 families, or 70 per cent.

Public Health.—The year was not a healthy one. Fever and bowel complaints prevailed in all the lower divisions. Cholera broke out in several parts of the district. It was introduced into the town of Badulla from the Nuwara side in the month of June; 37 cases occurred, of which 23 proved fatal, but thanks to the untiring exertions of Dr. Dias to enforce sanitary regulations, and isolate the cases as they occurred, the disease did not spread beyond the particular locality where it first appeared in the town. Cholera also broke out in Buttala Kóralé and at Wellawáya, where it caused much alarm among the coolies employed under Mr. Campbell, the road contractor; but fortunately the outbreak, though severe, was not of long continuance, and a favourable change of weather in October restored the normal condition of the public health in these Kóralés, where 48 deaths were reported in all.

Cattle Murrain.—Cattle murrain prevailed in the second and third quarters, but almost disappeared at the close of the year. It was reported to have carried off 3,365 black cattle and 3,005 buffaloes, the total number in the district being given as 33,000 black cattle and 17,000 buffaloes; but, as I have often remarked, these figures are not to be depended on. The remarks made by me last year as to the want of some steps being taken by the Central Government for the improvement of the cattle of the country still apply with increased force.

Crops.—The paddy and fine grain crops were reported to be generally light owing to drought. So was the native coffee crop, though I believe the high price of coffee, and the marked improvement in the preparation and curing of native coffee—a great deal of which is I am glad to say now pulped and washed and sent forward as parchment—resulted in the Kandyans deriving from their gardens in the course of the year very substantial profit, and more than, I believe, they had ever done before.

Coffee Plantations.—The coffee crop on plantations was also reported to be generally light, owing to insufficiency of rain. Leaf disease was severe in the lower estates, but was reported to be decidedly on the decline at the close of the year; and the prospects of the spring crop of 1877 are said to be very good. Cultivation has been extending very decidedly, and there is a prospect of several large tracts being brought forward for sale in the ensuing year, in the Ohiya valley above Haputalé, the Kalupahana valley below Haldummulla, and the fine Monaragala range beyond Passara.

Transport.—Transport has been plentiful, the average being fifty cents from Badulla.

Labour supply.—Labour has been plentiful, but not in excess. Such is the burden of reports from planters on every side of the district to whom I have, since the close of the year, made application for information in reference to the anxiety caused by the influx of distressed starving coolies from India to Ceylon.

Prospects of Coffee in Uva.—I have been favoured with the following valuable remarks on the condition and prospects of coffee in Uva, by a gentleman of great and general experience in the district:—

"Throughout the various districts in Uva the season has not been a favourable one. The autumn crop, both of plantation and native, was seriously injured by drought, and the low districts suffered from leaf disease, which with the dry weather seriously affected both the yield and the quantity of the crop, which at one time promised to be a full average one. The autumn crop of plantation now secured may be considered rather under the average in quantity and of inferior quality; village coffee has also been inferior and of short crop. The spring crop now being gathered on low estates will be light; on high estates the crop will be in most instances a fair average, and both high and low coffee will be of excellent quality, very seasonable and heavy rain having fallen freely all over the district, which has not only improved the growing

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MATALE.

Report.

THE revenue for the year 1876 amounted to 169,795 rupees and 83 cents, to which must be added 17,124 rupees and 78 cents collected by the District Road Committee, making a total of 186,920 rupees and 61 cents obtained from the district.

The following is a comparative statement of the collections of the past five years :—

	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Land Sales ...	2,998	81	23,594	80	7,937	25	5,275	50	2,759	50
Land Revenue ...	24,281	13	26,466	22	26,952	11	25,528	14	24,803	19
Rents exclusive of lands	13,976	89	16,089	89	13,101	12	14,562	18	13,236	15
Licences ...	54,357	21	47,817	74	57,946	57	69,295	0	85,314	0
Stamps ...	15,435	66	19,959	44	18,285	22	22,077	78	26,649	37
Taxes (Assessment) ...	2,247	72	1,224	16	2,526	54	1,792	8	3,410	1
Postage ...	692	15	231	4	238	27	176	10	—	
Fines and forfeitures ...	3,072	15	2,100	24	7,401	26	7,028	19	6,569	18
Sale of Government property ...	7,051	96	1,085	55	2,007	88	121	50	38	85
Reimbursements ...	1,853	36	3,603	84	2,924	45	1,879	60	1,793	21
Special Receipts ...	76	65	302	87	265	89	157	68	24	92
Miscellaneous ...	424	15	87	43	36	17	171	0	407	4
Arrears of Revenue ...	21,364	71	6,035	13	6,499	28	3,808	46	4,566	59
Interest ...	...		...		...		...		223	82
Total ... Rs.	147,832	55	148,598	35	146,122	1	151,873	21	169,795	83

Comparing 1876 with the previous year—

Land Sales shew a decrease of 2,516 rupees. The small amount collected under this head is owing to the want of a surveyor, as was the case in 1875. This want has since been supplied and more may be expected from this source in 1877.

Land Revenue.—This head exhibits a decrease of 724 rupees and 95 cents. But nearly the whole of the tax was collected within the year, though at the same time great attention was paid to the bringing up of arrears.

Rents, exclusive of Land.—There is a decrease of 1,326 rupees and 3 cents. Anticipation of short crops was probably the cause of this.

Licences.—These produced 16,019 rupees more than in the previous year. The revenue derived from this source exhibits a steady increase, owing, no doubt, to the more general circulation of money throughout the district.

Stamps.—There is an increase of 4,571 rupees and 59 cents due, I believe, to the general increase of business.

Taxes.—These exhibit an increase of 1,617 rupees and 93 cents. Allusion was made in my last report to the inefficiency of the collector, who has since been superseded. By the exertions of his successor the collection has been brought into a satisfactory condition.

Postage.—Nothing collected. The postmasters, under departmental instructions, now pay their collections direct to the Postmaster-General.

Fines and Forfeitures.—These shew a decrease of 459 rupees and 1 cent. This is of course a fluctuating item in which variations are to be looked for.

Sale of Government Property.—The collection of only 38 rupees and 85 cents is due to the cause noticed in my last report—the prohibitory rates charged for timber.

Reimbursements shew a small decrease, probably owing to the establishment of a district hospital under the provisions of the Medical Aid Ordinance.

Special Receipts; Miscellaneous.—The variations under these heads call for no remark.

Arrears of Revenue.—The collection under this head shews an increase of 758 rupees and 13 cents. This is due to the exertions made to bring up arrears. At present the arrears of all years previous to 1876 do not exceed fifty rupees, while at the time I write the arrears of 1876 itself are less than 350 rupees.

Interest.—I have reason to believe that in previous years this item has been included under the heads *Licenses* or *Rent*, hence it has hitherto escaped remark, though a certain sum is annually collected as interest.

THE following is a table shewing the expenditure for 1876:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Fixed salaries	12,885	79
Provisional salaries	7,154	66
Office contingencies	162	99
Pensions and retired allowances	198	0
Revenue services	1,795	13
Administration of justice	47	50
Charitable allowances	104	0
Hospitals	12,357	63
Police and jails	108	50
Rent	180	0
Transport	2,172	85
Miscellaneous	2,332	75
Immigration	1,224	0
Total ... Rs.	40,723	80

To which must be added drafts paid, viz.:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Police Magistrate's Department	1,993	27
Public Works Department	72,549	33
Medical Department	5,021	13
Police Department	5,288	23
Post Office Department	1,638	99
Educational Department	3,461	18
Deputy Fiscal's Department	5,828	41
Ecclesiastical Department	1,641	63
Military Department	1,466	22
Registration Department	2,032	9
Survey Department	1,747	0
Telegraph Department	1,049	72
Miscellaneous payments	6,352	78
Total ... Rs.	110,069	98

These sums make up a total of 150,793 rupees and 78 cents expended in the district. A comparison of this sum with the receipts shews a surplus of 19,002 rupees and 5 cents, in spite of the heavy expenditure on public works and hospitals.

Roads.—The principal roads of the district were kept in excellent order, and of these the North road was considerably improved. The expenditure on minor roads was controlled by every possible economy, but the District Committee feels every year less able to meet the increasing calls on the funds at its disposal. The population within the last twenty years has not increased with sufficient rapidity to produce a tax adequate to the extended requirements of the district. Great difficulty is experienced in maintaining as cart roads what not long ago were in many instances merely jungle paths. It is in fact evident that the attempt to keep roads in order at an everage rate of about thirty rupees per mile per annum cannot lead to an entirely satisfactory result.

Public works other than roads.—Improvements were effected in the hospital at Dambulla; the well at Lenadora was put into excellent order with cemented bricks; and two open springs at Nalanda and Madawela were built round with masonry, and converted into convenient wells. But the most important work was the construction of a public fountain admirably situated near the centre of the town of Matale, whose inhabitants must ever feel grateful to the Governor whose enlightened liberality bestowed upon them this benefit.

Health of cattle.—The district was never free from murrain, and many cattle died. When cases of murrain are reported, instructions for the segregation and treatment of infected cattle are at once issued. But I do not anticipate any real success in dealing with this pest under the present system.

Health of people.—Cholera never entirely disappeared throughout the year, but the disease never assumed an epidemic form among the Sinhalese. Two villages into which the infection was introduced by a religious procession suffered severely. A personal inspection shewed me that the virulence of the outbreak was due in a great measure to the filthy habits of the villagers, and immediate steps were taken to effect sanitary reforms. On a second visit I found a far better state of things, and, when lately a case of cholera occurred in one of these hamlets, the disease did not spread. The general health of the district calls for no remark. The district hospital, built under the provisions of the Medical Aid Ordinance, at Matale, was opened in the course of the year, and the health of the Tamil cooly population resident on coffee plantations is now under the care of a district surgeon.

The water supply at the Government civil hospital at Mátalé is still very defective, a fact which it is my duty specially to urge on the consideration of the Government; a considerable expenditure will be necessary to remedy this defect.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MATALE.

Report.

Education.—No new schools were established during 1876, but the building of a large school at Elkaduwa was begun. This building is erected solely at the expense of the residents, and the success of the undertaking may be confidently predicted. The Government vernacular schools, with the exception of one in Mátalé East, are flourishing. If English were taught in these it would be necessary to enlarge the buildings and increase their number,—so great would be the accession of scholars. The education provided by the Government is at present gratuitous, and the people have no right to expect more than elementary vernacular instruction on such terms. English too is taught in the Government schools established in nearly all the towns in the Island, and the fees charged are so low as to be within the resources of all but the poorest.

Paddy Cultivation.—The harvests of the year in Mátalé South and East were fair; in these divisions the water supply may be considered perennial. In Mátalé North severe droughts prevailed throughout the low-lying districts, but there was no actual scarcity of food. It is my intention, with the sanction of the Government, to introduce in the Kóralés adjoining the North-Central Province the village tank system which has there proved so successful.

In the latter part of the year I explored the ruins of an ancient tank in Kandapalla Kóralé. This work was of great extent. It is situated in a sparsely populated district within a few miles of the well-known Kalawęwa. I do not think that its restoration would at present benefit any villages in Mátalé, but through its bed flow into Kalawęwa two streams which in the rainy season convey a considerable volume of water. Should the restoration of the gigantic work at Kalawęwa be deemed impracticable, it is my belief that the repair of the Kandapalla tank would be a useful alternative. It would prove immediately beneficial to some of the neighbouring villages in the North-Central Province, and there are subjacent Crown lands in Mátalé which would attract purchasers who would bring them under cultivation.

Conservation of Forests.—The work of the supervisor of forests, who is also superintendent of minor works, has been almost entirely confined to the detection and prosecution of thefts of timber. No sales have been effected owing to the cause previously explained, viz., the prohibitory rates charged. Towards the close of the year I discovered that the forest of Béliyakanda abounded in ebony trees. This forest is within easy distance of the high road from Kurunégala to Dambulla, and the transport to Colombo can be effected at a reasonable rate. The Government has authorized the experiment of bringing into the market two hundred tons of ebony, and I confidently anticipate a profit of 20,000 rupees.

Special Products.—The cultivation of cinchona at a low elevation still promises to be successful. The *C. Succirubra*, under Mr. Hill's care at Kahawatta, grows luxuriantly, and seems to thrive in the climate. The *cacao theobroma* presents greater difficulties in the earlier stages of its growth, but the plants when once established appear to do well, and the experiment of their cultivation is not altogether discouraging. Cardamoms seem to require more shade than the bare hill-side can afford them, and more moisture than is obtainable at Kahawatta; it is probable that in their case further trial will be abandoned. The demonstration, however, of the possibility of the successful cultivation of cinchona alone at an elevation not exceeding 1,200 or 1,500 feet above the sea, is in itself a sufficient justification of the policy of the Government in the liberal terms accorded to Messrs. Massey and Hill.

Kandyan Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year was 294 amongst a population of about 48,000 Sinhalese. The number of dissolutions was 13.

Prosperity and prospects of the District.—The past year was not one of unmixed prosperity, the coffee crop in many places turning out very poor, and the paddy crop, in Mátalé North, as mentioned above, being a partial failure. But I may mention in proof of the confidence felt in the productive powers of the soil by men well qualified to judge, the fact that one of the oldest and most sagacious colonists, who, five years ago, on the occasion of his return to England, divested himself of his coffee land, has recently on re-visiting Ceylon, purchased an estate situated at a moderate elevation in Mátalé, most of which has been formed out of what is commonly known as "chena" land. In fact it has been proved that where a proper system of cultivation is carried out, the soil yields a fair return. What effect the railway will produce remains to be seen.

G. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mátale, April, 1877.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Report

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1876.

THE annexed returns for 1876 shew that the Nuwara Eliya district is continuing to make rapid progress. The total revenue of 1875 amounted to 216,030 rupees and 79 cents; that of last year to 674,888 and 57 cents, thus shewing an enormous increase of 458,857 rupees and 78 cents. This increase is due principally to the large amount realized by the

sale of Crown lands, but an examination of the other items will shew an increase also over the collections of 1875.

Subjoined is a comparative Table of revenue of 1875 and 1876.—Appendix A.

Arrears of Revenue.—There is a slight decrease in this item, owing to the fact that the amount of arrears to be collected is rapidly diminishing.

Land Sales.—This heading shews an enormous increase of 429,786 rupees and 64 cents over the amount realized in 1875.

Land Revenue shews an increase of 6,105 rupees and 57 cents, stringent measures having been adopted for the punctual payment of this tax.

Licenses.—Increase of 11,003 rupees and 74 cents due principally to the higher price paid for the arrack rent of Nuwara Eliya, Divisions Nos. 1 and 2.

Stamps.—Increase of 4,846 rupees and 30 cents, owing to the larger extent of land opened up, and consequent increase of business.

Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government.—Increase of 8,197 rupees and 88 cents due to the fact that a large sum was credited to Government on account of survey fees of lands sold, and also a sum of 966 rupees, and 41 cents realized by sale of bricks was brought to account during this year.

The majority of the other headings shew a slight increase, and do not call for any special remark.

Irrigation.—The irrigation works for this district are not very numerous. Mr. Smith, the Public Works officer, sent to report on the practicability of restoring the Kiriwanamaditta tank, condemned it altogether, but recommended the cutting of an ela from the Kurundu-oya to the land to be irrigated. Government has sanctioned a vote of 1,900 rupees for this work, and I trust to see it completed before the end of this year. This ela will bring under paddy cultivation about 250 acres of land now only used by the natives for the periodical sowing of kurakkan.

On my first visit to Walapane I was shewn a flat tract of land, about 300 acres in extent, which used to be a range of paddy fields during the Kandyan dynasty. It obtained its supply of water from the river by means of an ela, two miles in length. When recently examined, two breaches were discovered, the restoration of which would require an outlay of about 1,500 rupees. Its abandonment was due to constant civil war and consequent decrease of population. My representation to Government for its restoration induced His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to visit the place when travelling through Walapane on a tour of inspection, and I am happy to say that he approves of its being restored.

The construction of a new ela below the Maturata court-house was completed at the end of the year. A good portion of the earth-cutting was done before my predecessor left the district, but the villagers abandoned it in consequence of a number of large boulders falling into it. They have been blasted and removed, and the ela is now in good working order, capable of irrigating about one hundred acres.

Roads.—A new broad road has been cut from the Barrack Plains to the town, and is a great improvement on the old one as regards the gradient and distance. It is now gravelled, but will be metalled when it forms part of the contemplated road to Uda Pussellawa. The gravelling of the road round the Moon Plains has been completed, and affords a pleasant evening drive to visitors and residents. I have no doubt that in course of time this means of communication with the town will induce people to build houses and settle down in the Barrack and Moon Plains.

The minor roads in the town and throughout the district are kept in fair order, considering the small sum allowed for their upkeep. Those in the town were almost all gravelled during the year, and some of them widened. A new bridle road is being cut from Kikiliamana to Pundalu-oya, and will prove a convenient short-cut for persons coming from that district to Nuwara Eliya. It is being made chiefly at the expense of the residents of Pundalu-oya, the Provincial Road Committee contributing 500 rupees towards its construction. Several short-cuts have been made across the plain, and are much appreciated by pedestrians who have to cross from one side to the other.

I would take this opportunity of urging the necessity of constructing a cart road between Nuwara Eliya and Lindula. The distance is not great (eight miles), and the gradient of the present bridle road is gentle enough for a cart road trace.

Village Tribunals.—Village Tribunals are now established in the three divisions, and appear to be much appreciated by the majority of the inhabitants. Very few appeals are made from the decisions of the Presidents, though suitors have every facility for doing so. Any party aggrieved with a decision has the power of laying his complaint personally or by petition before the Assistant Government Agent, when the case is always sent for and read. Many improvements have been made by means of these tribunals; a number of useful village paths and roads long abandoned, on account of the over-growth of jungle, have been cleared and widened; elas have been repaired and improved.

Health.—The health of the district has been satisfactory on the whole throughout the year. Some deaths from cholera took place in each of the three divisions, but not to a very alarming extent. Two cases occurred in the town, but every precaution was adopted by the medical officer, Dr. Keith, of this station, aided by the police, to prevent it from spreading, and happily with success.

Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri,
28th March, 1877.

C. A. MURRAY,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

THE following is a Comparative Table of the REVENUE for 1875 and 1876.

	1875.		1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of former years collected	21,332	44	20,709	10	...		623	34
Revenue of the current year.								
Land Sales	45,842	10	475,628	74	429,786	64	...	
Land Revenue	12,054	48	18,160	5	6,105	57	...	
Rents, exclusive of land	12,595	20	9,759	20	...		2,836	0
Licenses	106,515	53	117,519	27	11,003	74	...	
Stamps	11,400	65	16,246	95	4,846	30	...	
Taxes	1,442	74	3,645	4	2,202	30	...	
Postage	186	11	141	78	..		44	33
Fines and forfeitures	1,248	73	1,795	22	546	49	...	
Sale of Government property	394	80	355	55	...		39	25
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	1,373	74	9,571	62	8,197	88	...	
Miscellaneous	950	20	22	46	...		927	74
Special receipts	433	86	746	83	312	97	...	
Interest on arrears of revenue	260	21	586	76	326	55	...	
	216,030	79	674,888	57	463,328	44	4,470	66
Deduct Decrease ...					4,470	66		
Net Increase ...					458,857	78		

B.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

	1875.		1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Salaries	11,964	50	14,864	6	2,899	56	...	
Office contingencies	188	38	232	85	44	47	...	
Allowances	1,187	50	...		...		1,187	50
Pensions	...		...		...		...	
Revenue services	5,633	49	2,281	18	...		3,352	31
Administration of Justice	327	0	120	75	...		206	25
Charitable allowance	63	0	61	50	...		1	50
Immigration	180	0	180	0	...		...	
Hospitals	2,931	45	3,017	47	86	2	...	
Police and Jails	13	0	69	75	56	75	...	
Rent	600	0	600	0	...		...	
Transport	1,274	75	1,440	0	165	25	...	
Refund of duties, drawbacks, &c.	2,990	0	494	72	...		2,495	28
Miscellaneous	1,520	0	1,154	66	...		365	34
	28,873	7	24,516	94	3,252	5	7,608	18
Deduct Increase ...							3,252	5
Net Decrease ...							4,356	13

C. A. MURRAY.
Assistant Government Agent.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, COLOMBO, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Revenue. (*A.*)—THE revenue of 1876 shewed a net increase of 263,344 rupees and fifty-seven cents over that of 1875, attributable chiefly to the land sales, which amounted to 239,687 rupees and 43½ cents, and, in a less marked degree, to an augmentation in all the sources of income except tythes and judicial fines.

Grain rents. (*B.* and *B.* 1.)—The grain rents fell short of expectation, in consequence of a partial destruction of the crops by flood during the second quarter of the year, and the fines, it may be hoped, in consequence of a happy diminution of crime in the country during the whole of it.

Licenses. (*C.* and *C.* 1.)—The return from licenses, notwithstanding a reduction of seventeen arrack taverns and of ten places used for the retail of wine and European liquors, was 956,392 rupees and 49 cents, as against 944,424 rupees and 54 cents in the prevous year; and, while affording evidence of a larger consumption of intoxicating spirits by the labouring population, for which the large immigration from India does not account, confirms in the minds of many that the illicit sale of arrack, promoted by the renters themselves, has kept pace with every attempt to discourage habits of intemperance by the suppression of the legitimate channels of supply.

Land sales. (*D.*)—The land sales only partially disclose the operations of the Survey Department, for, though realizing higher prices than ever, they do not convey, with sufficient significance, the value of settlements, which, though not pecuniarily profitable, are not less important as the means of satisfying numberless claims in a manner to promote the public interest, and at the same time to secure the confidence of all concerned in the action of Government.

Chenas.—The extent of chenas surveyed in the Three Kóralés, and not included in the appendix, exceeds 27,000 acres, a large portion of which has been confined to the cultivators, while the remainder, containing much useful timber, has been rescued from wanton and wasteful destruction.

Public health.—The health of the country was generally satisfactory. Cholera, which visited Colombo early in the year, and at a later period all the districts, appeared only in the sporadic form, and scarcely justified the panic caused by the occurrence of a few cases at Ratnapura, where, the ravages of a former visitation being still remembered, the inhabitants for several days abandoned their dwellings and bazaars. The inconvenience which resulted was little more than heightening the price of food to those who remained, and carrying infection to a few of the villages on the Kalu-ganga and along the other lines of escape, where, however, providentially, the disease found a very short resting place.

Population. (*E.*)—The statistics affecting population, collected from the Blue Book, a copy of which is annexed, confirms this view. The death-rate throughout the year was below the average of ordinary years, and the births more numerous.

Medical Department.—It is pleasant to be able to refer much of this immunity from sickness to the efficiency of the Medical Department, which, although underhanded, was enabled by extraordinary efforts not only to deal with the exceptional claims on its attention in outlying places, but successfully to treat the sufferers from all causes, who now, so readily, throng the Government hospitals.

The construction of new hospitals and additions to old ones have become a necessity, and, at the same time that hospital accommodation is being extended at Ratnapura, Negombo, and Panadure—where the establishments were already models of comfort, cleanliness, and good discipline—new ones are being erected at Kalutara and elsewhere.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Report.

Medical School.—The medical school, inaugurated in 1876 with endowments from Messrs. Rajapakse and De Soysa—charitable native gentlemen—and the practical instruction constantly afforded to a band of students at the civil hospital by competent teachers, render it probable that before long there will not be wanting a sufficient number of qualified medical practitioners available at all times for the public service, not only in the Western Province, but in every other Province of the Island.

Vaccination. (F.)—Vaccination was not neglected during the year, but recent experience seems to shew that less was done than could have been desired, and has since been found possible.

Education. (G.)—General education was extended from 8,840 to 10,293 pupils, exclusive of those taught in grant-in-aid schools, by the establishment of twelve new schools, at an expenditure of 129,819 rupees and 90 cents. The advantage of European superintendence, which the grant-in-aid schools enjoy, continues to secure to them an easy pre-eminence as channels of civilizing and advancing sound knowledge among the youth of the country. It is a cheerful sign of progress that schools for females are now generally resorted to. I do not know a more gratifying sight than that which may be witnessed on any occasion of a collective examination of the girls, educated in the Church Missionary schools of Kotte and of the Salpiti Korale, than an attendance of well-behaved, well-dressed, and even accomplished young women, whose manners would do credit to an European community.

Gansabhawas.—The working of the Village Councils Ordinance in the several divisions, is reported by all my Assistants to have been satisfactory, and it is now proposed to extend it to the Kalutara district.

Impatience of taxation often prevents local improvements from being pushed forward with the alacrity which could be desired, and it is probable, if left to themselves, the village committees would prefer altogether to confine their efforts to discovering means for expending the fines imposed by the tribunals, than incur any trouble or odium by coercing the people to contribute either money or personal labour for the many useful purposes for which the communal rules were formed.

Indeed, in the Dasiya Pattu of the Negombo district, the resistance against the enforcement of the rules has paralyzed all beneficial action for some time past, and on the plea of not having been allowed to nominate their own president, the villagers have refused to elect a committee, and the attention of the president has been consequently almost entirely devoted to judicial work—a duty he fulfils with exemplary propriety.

(H.)—A statement is annexed, shewing the nature and extent of business transacted during the year by the village tribunals now in existence; and, in respect to other matters, extracts (*H* 1, *H* 2, *H* 3.) from letters of the presidents of Alutkuru Korale South and of Hewagam and Salpiti Korales are appended.

Road Ordinance.—(*I.*, *I* 1, *I* 2, *I* 3, *I* 4, and *I* 5.)—The Road Ordinance funds amounted to 358,168 rupees and 33 cents, of which the Provincial Road Committee contributed 80,190 rupees towards the maintenance of the principal roads and canals, which, to the extent of 188 miles, were kept in a condition creditable to the respective Superintending Officers, and 70,368 rupees and 2 cents for the repair and extension of minor works, 900 miles in length, upon which the toll grants voted by the Legislature, 19,728 rupees and 30 cents, were also expended, on a systematic plan, for gradually substituting masonry for the less durable timber bridges, which the limited means of the Provincial Road Committee had in the first instance permitted them to erect.

Rest-houses.—The enlargement and improvement of rest-houses cost 4,328 rupees and 50 cents, and charges for establishments, &c., 44,219 rupees and 99 cents.

The Pelawatta road, commenced by the District Committee of Kalutara and completed with Government aid, owing to the severity of the flood of September, was breached in many places, and so generally injured that the suspended traffic has not been restored to the present time.

Further aid from the general revenue is indispensable, and it is hoped that the importance of the road to the plumbago interest will secure for it early attention.

Municipality.—The prosperous condition of the Municipal revenue enabled the Municipality to add largely to the previous existing establishments for the conservancy of the town of Colombo, and the extension of the area illuminated with gas.

The medical arrangements, supplemented from the resources of the Civil Medical Department, were found sufficient at every invasion of epidemic disease, to resist its advances, and temporary hospitals and refuges were the means of successfully dealing with such cases as were unavoidable, while the tide of cooly immigration, during the prevalence of the famine in Southern India, was turned into the most frequented shipping port of Ceylon.

The Municipal receipts, always on the increase, amounted to 447,452 rupees and 54 cents, and the expenditure, which after meeting all claims except that for the last half year's subsidy to the police, which was not payable till January, amounted to 428,762 rupees and 49 cents, leaving a balance available for the latter purpose of 18,690 rupees and 5 cents.

This happy state of things has favoured the reduction of the Municipal debt to 40,000 rupees, and it is hoped will render the total reduction of debt possible within the present year.

CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

REVENUE of the Western Province for the years 1875 and 1876.

Heads of service.	Revenue. 1875.		Revenue. 1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Customs	297	31	18,931	19	18,633	88	—	
Port and Harbour Dues	30	60	483	22	452	62	—	
Arrears of Revenue	130,404	39½	128,214	99	—		2,189	40½
Land Sales	62,757	55	239,687	43½	176,929	88½	—	
Land Revenue	313,911	0	266,331	11	—		47,579	89
Rents, exclusive of Land	175,952	11	176,654	89	702	78	—	
Licenses	944,424	54	956,392	49	11,967	95	—	
Taxes	4,049	9	6,804	13	2,755	4	—	
Fines and Forfeitures	14,944	33	12,975	38	—		1,968	95
Stamps	50,283	52	99,364	91	49,081	39	—	
Sale of Government property	11,064	81	36,012	48	24,947	67	—	
Reimbursements	33,224	50	44,053	87½	10,829	37½	—	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,931	52½	20,124	58½	18,193	6	—	
Interest	3,474	59½	3,689	91	215	31½	—	
Special Receipts	2,150	56	2,555	33	404	77	—	
Postage	481	98	451	6	—		30	92
	1,749,382	41½	2,012,726	98½	315,113	73½	51,769	16½
			Deduct decrease		51,769	16½		
			Net Increase ...		263,344	57		

C.

NUMBER of TAVERNS in the Western Province.

	For 1874 and 1875.	For 1875 and 1876.
Colombo	21 ...	21
Lansiyawatta	20 ..	19
Negombo	71 ...	66
Hapitigam Korale	20 ...	20
Siyane Korale	43 ...	37
Hewagam Korale	22 ...	20
Panadure	17 ...	17
Rayigam Korale	29 ...	28
Kalutara	16 ...	16
Pasdun Korale	12 ...	11
Walallawiti Korale	3 ...	3
Salpiti Korale	25 ...	24
Four Korales	36 ...	36
Three Korales	33 ...	33
Sabaragamuwa	40 ...	40
Total ...	408	391

Decrease 17

C 1.

WINE LICENSES issued for 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Beer and Porter	1 ...	1
To be consumed on the premises ...	60 ..	64
Not to be consumed on the premises ...	42 ...	31
Hotels	19 ...	22
To manufacture Spirits	2 ...	5

B.

STATEMENT shewing the extent of Paddy Land sown, and the value of the Government share of the crops realized for the following Harvests of 1875 and 1876.

	Maha Harvest, 1875.				Maha Harvest, 1876.				Muttes Harvest, 1875.				Muttes Harvest, 1876.				Yala Harvest, 1875.				Yala Harvest, 1876.			
	Extent sown.		Amount realized.		Extent sown.		Amount realized.		Extent sown.		Amount realized.		Extent sown.		Amount realized.		Extent sown.		Amount realized.		Extent sown.		Amount realized.	
	Bhls.	Pecks.	Rs.	Cts.	Bhls.	Pecks.	Rs.	Cts.	Bhls.	Pecks.	Rs.	Cts.	Bhls.	Pecks.	Rs.	Cts.	Bhls.	Pecks.	Rs.	Cts.	Bhls.	Pecks.	Rs.	Cts.
Pasdun Korale	288	0 3/8	307	50	163	3 1/8	200	0	118	0 6/8	127	90	39	1	32	0	17107	2 4/8	20392	25	12145	3 1/2	23108	50
Kalutara and Panadure	15	2 2/8	8	25	32	0	34	50	2	0	Sold with Rayigam Korale		—		—		8982	1 7/8	16163	54	6452	3 7/8	11022	75
Rayigam Korale	3002	3 3/8	3674	8	1483	0	2051	95	102	0	69	50	94	3 1/4	54	25	20503	2	27984	50	13779	2 5/8	19625	35
Salpiti Korale	2599	3	2287	0	675	2	860	50	219	0	19	99	696	1	Sold with yala crops of 1876		10047	3 5/8	12983	50	7022	3	9156	75
Hewagam Korale	10344	3	8067	25	5667	1 1/2	8021	25	1303	3 1/2	633	0	747	2 1/8	56	0	8807	3 1/2	9013	0	4260	2 1/2	6761	50
Hapitigam Korale	6318	0 2/8	14344	75	6013	2 1/8	12850	0	—		—		—		—		2390	2 1/4	4707	0	2318	0	4295	0
Siyane Korale, Gangaboda and Udugaha Pattus	7515	0	10228	0	5996	1 1/8	9132	75	1148	3	421	0	808	3	218	0	4605	2 1/2	6083	25	1902	1 1/2	2656	0
Siyane Korale, Adikari and Meda Pattus	10347	3	9635	0	6082	2 4/8	7881	0	1514	2 6/8	563	0	1338	0	483	0	11773	3 7/8	12657	64	5931	0 7/8	9173	0
Alutkuru Korale South	4559	0 2/8	5887	50	5016	1 1/8	4688	0	2	2	—		—		—		4690	1 3/8	3910	75	3203	1 1/8	2940	0
Alutkuru Korale North	7320	0	7343	0	8170	0 3/8	10746	0	126	3	85	0	104	2 1/2	31	50	6713	0 3/8	8870	0	3992	2 1/8	6475	75
Ambatelenpahala and Peliyagoda	1058	2	855	0	1355	0	689	0	24	0	22	0	73	1	26	0	717	2	Sold with Hewagam and Siyane Korales.		346	0	Sold with Alutkuru Korale South.	
Four Gravets, Colombo	—		—		—		—		68	0	79	0	—		—		0	2 1/2	0	75	0	0 2/8	0	37
TOTAL	53369	1 4/8	62637	33	40655	2 1/8	57154	95	4629	3	2021	39	3902	1 7/8	900	75	96341	0 3/8	122766	18	61337	3	95214	97

B 1.

STATEMENT of Maha, Muttes, and Yala Harvests for 1875 and 1876.

	Extent sown.		Amount realized.	
	Bhls.	Pecks.	Rs	Cts.
1875	154,340	0 7/8	187,424	90
1876	105,895	3	153,270	67
Decrease in 1876 ...	48,444	1 7/8	34,154	23

D.

RETURN of Lands sold during the years 1875 and 1876, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of 8th August, 1844.

How disposed of.	1875.						1876.					
	Number of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.		Number of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.	
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	Cts.		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	Cts.
Sales	566	2,194	0	0	35,672	50	390	5,758	0	0	250,473	0
Half value	40	98	0	0	1,568	0	52	102	0	0	2,141	0
Certificate against Crown ...	289	695	0	0	—		256	512	2	36	—	
Under Minute of 8th August, 1844	84	253	1	38	1,540	21	21	112	2	1	548	55

F.

DISTRICTS.	No. Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
Colombo, Four Gravets	3,988	2,847	234	907
Salpiti Korale	1,612	1,220	134	258
Hewagam Korale	450	382	26	32
Adikari and Meda Pattus, Siyane Korale ...	2,271	2,018	95	158
Gangaboda and Udugaha Pattus, Siyane Korale	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Alutkuru Korale South	2,387	2,040	82	265

G.

1875.

Description of Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Expenditure.	
			Rs.	Cts.
Boys.				
English ...	7	539	50380	98
Anglo-Vernacular ...	12	539	8615	58
Vernacular ...	* 135	6446	46150	32
Total, Boys...	154	7524	105146	88
Girls.				
English ...	2	162	9302	11
Anglo-Vernacular ...	2	58	1308	39
Vernacular ...	27	1096	6353	29
Total, Girls...	31	1316	16963	79
Total, Boys and Girls...	185	8840	122110	67

1876.

Description of Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Expenditure.	
			Rs.	Cts.
Boys.				
English ...	7	633	51882	60
Anglo-Vernacular ...	12	521	9652	31
Vernacular ...	144	7681	50865	45
Total, Boys...	163	8835	112400	36
Girls.				
English ...	2	144	8790	99
Anglo-Vernacular ...	2	62	1527	12
Vernacular ...	†30	1252	7101	43
Total, Girls...	34	1458	17419	54
Total, Boys and Girls..	197	10293	129819	90

* Exclusive of the Maggona Vernacular Boys' School, closed in March; Hunugewatta Vernacular Boys' School, closed in November; Warakawatta Vernacular Boys' School, closed in February; Atanagala Vernacular Boys' School, closed in July, and Panadure Vernacular Girls' No. 1 in May.

† Exclusive of the Pamunugama Vernacular Girls' School, closed in February; Gelanigama Vernacular Girls' School, temporaily closed in May; Kelaniya Vernacular Girls' School, closed in October, and Medagama Vernacular Girls' School temporarily closed in January.

E.

RETURN of Population, and of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths for 1876.

	English.		European descendants.		COLOURED POPULATION.								Aliens and resident strangers not included in preceding column.	PERSONS EMPLOYED IN			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
					Sinhalase.		Malabars and Moors.		Others.		Total.								
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Agriculture.	Manufacture.	Commerce			
Colombo, Four Gravets ...	450	300	3,800	3,750	21,600	21,450	27,000	16,450	1,875	1,760	54,725	43,710	—	600	4,000	22,000	1,236	535	2,010
Salpiti Korale	39	18	52	41	58,327	37,420	832	631	—	—	59,250	38,110	—	5,371	1,762	3,512	2,067	545	845
Siyane Korale, Gangaboda and Udugaha Pattus...	—	2	1	—	17,614	15,529	65	38	—	—	17,680	15,569	85	10,362	526	998	814	204	523
Siyane Korale, Adikari and Meda Pattus ..	—	—	—	—	31,800	31,415	420	355	—	—	32,220	31,770	—	16,500	700	1,050	1,006	260	570
Hewagam Korale ...	4	3	8	—	19,132	16,634	557	149	—	—	19,701	16,786	—	9,675	858	1,850	1,067	245	609
Alut Kuru Korale, South..	3	2	1	4	19,580	19,190	336	164	264	55	20,184	19,415	—	7,436	1,020	3,632	1,089	584	340
Kegalla	44	20	11	10	49,437	41,900	3,037	2,355	899	714	53,428	44,999	242	48,141	2,137	5,614	1,380	250	2,188
Ratnapura	47	24	54	41	49,594	41,526	3,245	1,252	732	188	53,672	43,031	—	32,927	1,547	1,682	2,490	1,038	2,085
Negombo	8	7	119	129	51,707	49,237	9,155	4,939	105	47	61,094	54,359	12,685	22,670	39,097	43,102	3,863	955	2,168
Kalutara	18	7	163	129	73,449	68,465	5,539	4,970	1,789	1,418	80,958	74,989	265	31,475	5,535	7,546	3,822	1,638	1,862
TOTAL...	613	383	4,209	4,104	392,240	342,766	50,186	31,303	5,664	4,182	452,912	382,738	13,277	185,157	57,182	90,986	18,834	6,254	13,200

H.

STATEMENT of Village Councils in the Western Province for 1876.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Population.	Probable square miles.	Cases instituted.	Cases amicably settled.	Cases by mutual consent.	Decisions.										Appeals.	
						Breach of Village Council Rules.	Irrigation Cases.	Civil.		Criminal.						Confirmed.	Set aside.
								Money.	Land.	Assault.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance.	Miscellaneous.		
Alutkuru Korale South. 1. Gampaha Medagama .. 2. Makewita ... ... 3. Kanuwana ... ... 4. Ambatalenpahala .. 5. Wattala	48363	49	2324	514	—	436	24	899	21	539	174	208	10	2	—	11	1
Hewagam Korale. 1. Hanwella ... ... 2. Nawegomuwa .. 3. Mulleriyawa ...	21090	90	877	31	1	238	33	288	28	99	100	11	35	8	—	21	1
Adicary and Meda Pattus, Siyane Korale. 1. Mahara .. ... 2. Heneratgoda ...	63990	90	2390	522	—	575	22	1140	29	264	150	3	17	28	—	8	1
Salpiti Korale. 1. Gangodewila ...	16332	57	1314	202	75	332	—	475	29	211	127	20	99	6	—	13	1
Kegalla. Galboda & Kinigoda Korales and Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama ..	54920	428	5359	598	21	726	8	2248	132	487	477	102	500	89	—	33	26
Ratnapura. Kuruwiti Korale ...	15587	174	1594	106	82	415	23	739	26	88	195	32	75	22	—	7	2
Negombo. Dunagaha ... .. Minuwangoda	43175	100	1610	176	...	130	6	758	15	289	232	11	128	5	70	21	3

H 1.

EXTRACT from letter No. 80 of 31st March, 1877, from the President of Village Tribunals of Alutkuru Korale South.

"Gambling, thefts, and other petty offences have greatly decreased, and as for the darker crimes, such as murder, rape, &c., they are seldom or never heard of.

"The schools at present are well attended; and the necessary irrigation works, such as the opening of new canals, and the opening up of the Depá-elas, are carried out under the supervision of the committee members; the dewata roads, foot-paths, and edandas have also been looked after, and the necessary rêparations made.

"The registration of cattle in the several sub-divisions of my district is now nearly complete, and cattle stealingthus greatly checked.

"The villagers are very anxious that the jurisdiction of the Village Tribunals be increased in civil cases, especially in the recovery of bonds."

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Appendix.

H 2.

EXTRACT from letter No. 352 of 28th March, 1877, from the President of Village Tribunals of Hewagam Korale.

"*Cattle Stealing*, which was going on in Hewagam Korale to a very great extent, has engaged the greatest attention of the council, which is endeavouring to do everything to entirely eradicate the same.

"Lately a native writer has been appointed to keep a register of the cattle of the villages which are under the village tribunals. This register will, no doubt, prove to be of great use to keep down this evil to some extent; but, if Government could also bring about some measure to have the cattle registered of those Korales in the Western Province in which there are no village tribunals, I am almost sure, that the evil could altogether be brought to an end. To have the cattle registered of some villages in a Korale and of some Korales in a Province will not so effectually serve the purpose as to have the cattle of every village and every Korale registered. I am also aware that paddy cultivation is in a great extent on the decline, mainly owing to the scarcity of working beasts. This scarcity is caused by the wide-spread cattle stealing, which hinders the honest peasant y from rearing cattle. I have been in more than one instance impressed with the extreme desirability of having the cattle of all the Korales in the Western Province registered as soon as practicable.

"*Village Tribunals' Buildings* in Hewagam Korale are three in number—at Hanwella, Nawagomuwa, and Mulleriyawa. Except the one at Nawagomuwa, the others are not permanent buildings. The one at Hanwella requires repairs immediately; and that of Mulleriyawa, before the rainy season sets in. I have reason to believe that some dissatisfaction will arise among the community of these two stations by calling on them annually to repair these buildings. It would be very advantageous if two permanent buildings could be put up in these two stations at a cost not exceeding rupees 750 each, to be expended from the 2,587 rupees and 17 cents which was in deposit on the 31st December, 1876, being fine money.

"*Village Schools.*—Every endeavour has been made by the Gansabhawas in insisting on the parents to send their children to school, and the schools which were hithertofore almost abandoned have now good attendance.

"*Gambling and petty thefts.*—These crimes, which were committed with the least impunity, are now very rare. Hitherto a rogue who steals a few cocoanuts or a bunch of arekanuts or plantains was not thought worth while being brought to the Colombo courts to be accused there; but was let off without any punishment; which circumstance multiplied the number of this class of men. Since the establishment of the village tribunals, in every instance they have been brought to their due share of punishment."

H. 3.

EXTRACT from letter No. 47 of 20th March, 1877, from the President of Village Tribunals of Salpiti Korale.

"Tribunal buildings has been completed at the expense of the inhabitants.

"Three long benches for the use of suitors purchased from the sums collected from inhabitants.

"1 to 348 by 2 to 4 yards of eighteen lanes and paths repaired and improved by the inhabitants.

"The working of the patrol system which is being carried out has often proved its usefulness.

"Almost all the rules are fairly carried out to the best of my knowledge and belief."

I.

GENERAL Account of Receipts and Disbursements of Commutation Money and Labour, and of Money on account of Rest-houses in the Western Province, under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, during the year 1876.

	Amount.		Total.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
To Principal Roads and Canals	...		80,190	0
To Minor Roads and Canals of 1876	45,753	86		
Do. do. 1875	4,244	92		
Do. do. 1874	3,243	31		
Do. do. 1873	7,424	35		
Do. prior to 1873	9,701	58		
			70,368	2
To Charges of 1876	40,741	48		
Do. 1875	...			
Do. 1874	24	35		
Do. 1873	470	32		
Do. prior to 1873	2,983	84		
			44,219	99
To Rest-houses	...		4,328	50
To Miscellaneous payments	...		86,404	53
To Balance of 1876	2,331	91		
Do. 1875	13,965	44		
Do. 1874	5,148	6		
Do. 1873	1,946	23		
Do. prior to 1873	10,945	19		
			34,336	83
Rest-houses	...		746	24
Miscellaneous	...		37,574	22
Total...Rs.			358,168	33

	Amount.		Total.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
By balance of last year brought forward.				
Commutation of 1875	2,436	54		
Do. 1874	2,514	36		
Do. 1873	3,263	48		
Do. prior to 1873	17,728	37		
			25,942	75
Rest-houses	...		539	36
Miscellaneous	...		29,304	32
Labour and Commutation performed and paid by the Division Officers during the year 1876	169,017	25		
Commutation of former years received during 1876.				
Of 1875	15,773	82		
1874	5,901	36		
1873	6,577	42		
1872	2,083	17		
1871	1,585	36		
1870	447	21		
1869	1,308	0		
1868	240	0		
1867	126	0		
1866	42	0		
1865	22	50		
1864	36	75		
1863	11	25		
			203,172	9
Amount recovered on account of Rest-houses	...		4,535	38
Miscellaneous Receipts	...		94,674	43
Total...Rs.			358,168	33

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Appendix.

I 1.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure, &c., on each of the Principal Works in the Colombo District, during the year 1876.

	Total length of each road for Canal.	Amount spent from General Revenue.		Amount spent from Road Ordinance Fund.		Total.		Nature of work done.
	Miles.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Galle road	34	24562	14	9435	43	33997	57	Upkeep of roads and canals.
Toppu road	24	8924	30	2997	31	11921	61	
Negombo branch road ..	5	1393	81	472	3	1865	84	
Giriulla road	24	9462	55	2497	82	11960	37	
Veyangoda road ...	25	9412	14	2988	31	12400	45	
Kotte road ...	7	2999	68	499	99	3499	67	
Urugodawatta road ...	5	4943	57	999	45	5943	2	
Grandpass to Fort ...	3¼	7788	34	...		7788	34	
Fort to Wellawatta ...	4	5818	71	...		5818	71	
Borella to Customs' Wharf ...	3	4956	36	...		4956	36	
Customs road, Colombo ..	...	2990	80	...		2990	80	
Colombo to Toppu canal ...	24	10433	90	3488	1	13921	91	
Colombo to Kalutara canal ..	30	9951	91	4435	51	14387	42	

I 2.

A RETURN shewing the Number of Minor Roads in the Western Province, their Length, and the Cost of making them, during the year 1876.

	Names of Roads.	Entire Extent of Roads.	Total Expenditure.	
Colombo District.		Miles.	Rs.	Cts.
1	Arangala to Moraketiya	4·00 ...	499	26
2	Attidiya to Ratmalana	2·00 ...	364	97
3	Angulana to Wewala	3·00 ...	399	9
4	Alutgama to Radawana	8·75 ...	464	4
5	Angulana bridge to Railway Station	0·25 ...	68	70
6	Avisawella to Kudagama	2·00 ...	56	49
7	Battaramulla to Moraketiya	4·00 ...	356	48
8	Borelasgama to Panapitiya	2·00 ...	199	24
9	Dematagoda road to canal	0·50 ...	490	77
10	Ekala to Henaratgoda	6·75 ...	799	77
11	Galkissa to Mirihana	3·00 ...	299	92
12	General Cemetery to Bambalapitiya	2·00 .	249	84
13	Gampaha to Alutgama	2·50 ...	687	78
14	10th mile-stone, Galle road, to Mampe	4·00 ...	2,315	89
15	Hanwella to Bope	8·50 ...	361	86
16	Ja-ela Dam road	1·00 ...	240	91
17	Kelaniya to Henaratgoda...	17·75 ...	1,969	88
18	Kotte to Talawatugoda	2·25 ...	280	64
19	Kesbewa to Rambara Ela	3·00 ...	236	12
20	Kelaniya to Dalugama	3·00 ...	293	87
21	Kinda to Yakbedda	1·00 ...	99	3
22	Kotte to Kaduwela	7·50 ...	1,265	24
23	Kinda to Nawala and Nugegoda	3·00 ...	299	49
24	Minuwangoda to Gampaha	2·50 ...	299	46
25	Mirihana to Mattegoda	8·50 ...	414	41
26	Mampe to Molpe	4·00 ...	99	61
27	Mannokawatta to Uyana	1·00 ...	199	19
28	Mampe to Digala ferry	3·50 ...	99	94
29	Mampe to Mattegoda	4·00 ...	149	72
30	Nugegoda to Rattanapitiya	3·00 ...	299	12
31	Pamankada to Horana	12·00 ...	699	69
32	Pattalagedera to Tihahariya	3·00 ...	83	46
33	Polgasowita to Mattegoda	4·00 ...	249	80
34	Pasyala to Hanwella	20·00 ...	1,232	43
35	Ragama to Batuwatta	2·00 ...	149	64
36	Siduwa to Kotugoda	2·00 ...	158	52
37	Talangama to Pore and Bope	13·50 ...	1,208	82
38	Tudella to Pamunugama	3·00 ...	595	49
39	Veyangoda to Attanagalla	3·75 ...	970	26
40	Veyangoda to Tihahariya	4·75 ...	461	62
41	Wattala to Mahara	4·75 ...	679	73
42	Welikada to Kohilawatta...	3·50 ...	230	3
43	Weka to Weliweriya	6·50 ...	1,212	32
44	Welikada to Parana-amuna	3·50 ...	963	55
45	Wattala to Hendala	1·50 ...	441	95
		206·00	23,198	4

MINOR ROADS.—*continued.*

	Names of Roads.	Entire Extent of Roads.	Total Expenditure.	
		Miles.	Rs.	Cts.
Negombo District.				
1	Dunagaha to Nilpanagoda	5·00	383	80
2	Gravet roads, Negombo	8·00	1,112	40
3	Kotugoda to Naiwala	8·00	311	8
4	Mahahunupitiya to Getakahata	12·00	500	16
5	Minuwangoda to Gampaha	6·00	336	19
6	Minuwangoda to Kotadeniyawa	12·00	319	95
7	Naiwala to Divulapitiya	6·00	718	53
8	Pasyala to Giriulla	12·00	904	75
9	Sellathandiya to Alutapola	9·00	453	56
10	Walbotale to Kinadeniya	3·00	99	43
11	Welihena to Toppu	5·00	260	94
		86·00	5,400	79
Kalutara District.				
1	Agalawatta to Bellenna	2·00	298	85
2	Alutgama to Welipenna	9·00	1,109	91
3	Bandaragama to Kindelpitiya	4·00	698	32
4	Beruwala to Moragalla	3·00	446	55
5	Desestara Kalutara to Galapata	9·00	658	5
6	Desestara Kalutara to Etanamada	1·28	352	88
7	Desestara Kalutara to Pitagan Eliya	2·00	77	88
8	Desestara Kalutara to Sea-shore	0·72	399	81
9	Gravet roads, Panadure	3·00	588	89
10	Horana to Agalawatta	18·00	879	43
11	Horawela to Pelawatta	10·00	3,488	50
12	Kadawatapitiya to Hinetiyangala	0·50	149	68
13	Kalapuwa Ferry road	0·50	99	62
14	Kalutara gravet road	2·00	298	83
15	Kalutara to Pitagan Eliya	2·00	442	98
16	Kalutara to Galapata	6·00	966	97
17	Kalutara to Agalawatta	16·00	814	18
18	Nambapana to Arakawila	6·75	749	89
19	Nallur to Mahawila	2·00	191	80
20	Nallur to Weraganga	2·00	149	66
21	Nagoda via Tebuwana to Galapata	11·00	742	48
22	Payyagala to Dodangoda	3·00	760	49
23	Panadure to Kindelpitiya	4·00	249	93
24	Pokunowita to Kahatuduwa	4·00	497	34
25	Palatota to Nagoda	3·00	1,855	69
26	Payyagala to Horawela	3·00	791	4
27	Panadure to Nambapana	22·1	355	50
38	Panadure to Gonabendiduwa	4·00	247	0
29	Palligoda to Welipenna	4·00	139	13
30	Wadduwa to Morontuduwa	4·00	398	91
31	Waskaduwa to Bandaragama	7·75	649	67
		169·51	19,549	86
Kegalla District.				
1	Arnayaka to Ahunpini-ela	2·00	150	0
2	Arnayaka to Ambalangoda	3·00	200	0
3	Bulatkohopitiya to Ritigaha Oya	8·00	2,400	6
4	Dehiowita to Panawala	7·50	269	75
5	Golahela to Bulatkohopitiya	14·00	2,160	69
6	Hettimulla to Givilipitiya	10·70	1,623	13
7	Hospital road	0·10	21	46
8	Hapuwita to Arandara	6·00	217	0
9	Karandupana to Rambukkana	5·2	732	18
10	Mawanella to Alpitiya	7·4	620	47
11	Nelundeniya to Dedigama	10·00	375	50
12	Ruwanwella to Karawanella	18·00	1,511	51
13	Rambukkana to Heenabowa	1·50	413	28
14	Rambukkana to Parape	6·00	200	42
15	Ruwanwella to Karawanella	—	486	28
16	Town roads, Kegalla	0·34	46	74
17	Village paths	86·00	526	50
18	Village paths, Kinigoda Korale	29·00	730	0
19	Warakapola to Ruwanwella	13·88	999	50
		228·8	13,684	47
Ratnapura District.				
1	Balangoda Bazaar road	0·50	20	0
2	Balangoda to Boltumbe and Central Province boundary	17·50	350	0
3	Bulutota to Kolonna and Daponna	21·00	618	40
4	Galagama to Maha Eliya	15·00	549	97
5	Gongola to Kolonna	3·50	35	0
6	Madampe to Hambantota	32·00	700	89
7	Malwala to Bambarabatuwa	21·00	126	0
8	Ratnapura to Agalawatta	46·00	98	78

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Appendix.

MINOR ROADS.—*continued.*

	Names of Roads.		Entire Extent of Roads. Miles.		Total Expenditure. Rs.	Cts.
Ratnapura District.—contd.						
9	Ratnapura to Gilimala	—	— 10·00	—	120	0
10	Rakwana to Bulutota, Gongola, and boundary	—	— 20·00	—	1,149	13
11	Ratnapura to Nambapana	—	— 16·50	—	2,055	86
12	Town roads, Ratnapura	—	— 8·00	—	1,692	33
			211·00		7,516	36

ABSTRACT.

DISTRICT.	Commutation. Rs.	Cts.	Toll Grant. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.	Extent in Miles. Rs.	Cts.
Colombo	23,198	4	9,554	25	32,752	29	206	0
Negombo	5,400	79	2,605	25	8,006	4	86	0
Kalutara	19,549	86	5,571	6	25,120	92	169	51
Kegalla	13,684	47	1,997	74	15,682	21	228	8
Ratnapura	7,516	36	...		7,516	36	211	0
	69,349	52	19,728	30	89,077	82	900	59

		Rs.	Cts.
Road Ordinance Funds	...	69,349	52
Toll Grant ...	...	19,728	30
	Rs...	89,077	82

AMOUNT spent on the undermentioned Minor Roads, being grant of Tolls, during the year 1876.

			Rs.	Cts.
Siduwa to Kotugoda	...	...	259	69
Tudella to Pamunugama	...	...	29	42
Ja-ela to Henaratgoda	...	...	769	80
Pamankada to Horana	...	...	519	56
11th mile-stone, Galle road, to Mampe	...	...	829	40
Kotte to Kaduwela	...	...	1,596	81
Kelaniya through Biagama to Henaratgoda	...	...	1,059	92
Digorolla to Panadure	...	...	1,380	45
Pasyala to Hanwella	...	...	291	79
Hanwella to Nambapana	...	...	466	58
Talangama to Pore	...	...	69	75
Mirihana to Mattegoda	...	...	1,038	71
Alutgama to Radawana	...	...	843	15
Veyangoda to Attanagalla	...	...	399	22
Mahahunupitiya to Getakahata	...	...	896	82
Pasyala to Giriulla	...	...	418	76
Minuwangoda to Kotadeniyawa	...	...	549	98
Sellathandiya to Alutapola	...	...	739	69
Panadure to Nambapana	...	...	3,416	10
Waskaduwa to Bandaragama	...	...	299	47
Kalutara to Agalawatta	...	...	504	21
Horana to Agalawatta	...	...	271	23
Alutgama to Welipenna	...	...	629	35
Hinamulla to Madapata	...	...	149	70
Panadure to Gonabendiduwa	...	...	301	0
Gordon's bridge to Ihalagal Oya	...	...	768	86
Ruanwella to Karawanella	...	...	829	49
Golahela to Bulatkohopitiya	...	...	399	39
		Total ... Rs.	19,728	30

I 3.

Names of Roads or Canals.	Total length of each road or canal. Miles.	Amount spent from Road Ordinance Funds. Rs.	Cts.	Amount spent from general Revenue. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.	Nature of work done.
Rambukkana road ...	20	3,999	28	10,117	72	14,117	0	General upkeep and repair.
Colombo and Kandy road Grandpass to Kadugannawa	58¾	9,999	32	37,362	32	47,361	64	
Alawwa road	5	—		146	26	146	26	
Kinadeniya	3¼	—		147	58	147	58	
Polgahawela	7½	799	74	2,747	98	3,547	72	
Ragama	5	495	60	2,150	25	2,645	85	
Central Province.								
Colombo and Kandy road, Kadugannawa & Peradeniya	6	1,684	71	2,946	86	4,631	56	

I 4.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Upkeep of Roads in Inland Districts in 1876.

Names of Roads.	Total length of each road.	Amount spent from Road Ordinance Funds.		Amount spent from General Revenue.		Total.		Nature of work done.
	Miles.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Grandpass to Avisawella ...	27	6,399	84	18,597	51	24,997	35	General upkeep.
Avisawella to Karawanella ...	9	183	20	880	0	1,063	20	
Karawanella to Provincial boundary ...	17	1,995	67	6,499	99	8,495	66	
Avisawella to Ratnapura ...	26	5,990	72	19,642	42	25,633	14	
Ratnapura to Pelmadulla ...	13¼	6,399	46	26,101	95	32,501	41	
Pelmadulla to Gurukandura ...	31½	12,524	62	65,573	28	78,097	90	
Pelmadulla to Rakwana ...	16	3,499	78	12,326	85	15,826	63	

I 5.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure, &c., in each of the Principal works in the Colombo District, during the year 1876.

Names of Roads.	Total length of each road or canal.	Amount spent from General Revenue.		Amount spent from Road Ordinance Funds.		Total.		Nature of work done.
	Miles.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Galle road ...	34	24,562	14	9,435	43	33,997	57	Upkeep of roads and canals.
Toppu road ...	24	8,924	30	2,997	31	11,921	61	
Negombo branch road ...	5	1,393	81	472	3	1,865	84	
Giriulla road ...	24	9,462	55	2,497	82	11,960	37	
Veyangoda road ...	25	9,412	14	2,988	31	12,400	45	
Kotte road ...	7	2,999	68	499	99	3,499	67	
Urugodawatta road ...	5	4,943	57	999	45	5,943	2	
Grandpass to Fort ...	3¼	7,788	34	—		7,788	34	
Fort to Wellawatta ...	4	5,818	71	—		5,818	71	
Borella to Customs Wharf ...	3	4,456	36	—		4,456	36	
Customs roads, Colombo ...	—	2,990	80	—		2,990	80	
Colombo to Toppu canal ...	24	10,433	90	3,488	1	13,921	91	
Colombo to Kalutara canal ...	30	9,951	91	4,435	51	14,387	42	

CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Government Agent.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

SABARAGAMUWA.

Report.

REPORT ON THE SABARAGAMUWA DISTRICT FOR 1876.

Revenue.

THE revenue of the district amounted to 390,167 rupees and 3 cents, a sum more than double the largest collection made during any preceding year. This vast augmentation was chiefly created by sales of land, which realized 163,620 rupees. The extent of good forest land, remaining in the hands of Government, and which is suitable for plantations, is so great, and the demand for it continues to be so brisk, that the receipts on account of sales will, for years to come, form the heaviest item in my revenue returns. The more stable sources of income, "land revenue," "rents exclusive of land," "licenses," "stamps," &c., exhibited the same tendency to increase as they have in past years.

A large collection of "arrears of revenue" and of "interest" is simply the result of pressure having been brought to bear upon Crown debtors.

The increase under the headings "rents exclusive of lands," "licenses," "stamps," and "reimbursements," is due, principally, to the growth of planting speculation.

The new rule, by which postmasters are required to keep in their offices for sale a supply of postal labels, helped to contribute towards the larger receipts on account of "stamps," at the same time as it led to a diminishment of "postage" collections.

"Taxes" expanded from 490 rupees to 2,560 rupees. No additional taxation having been imposed, the increase is due entirely to greater punctuality in gathering.

I can find no record of the revenue of the district bearing earlier date than the well-known report of 1824, written by Mr. Turnour, in which a comparative statement of the revenue "of the province of Sabaragamuwa" for 1819 and 1823 is given. The figures of this statement, reduced to currency, with others culled from various reports, and with those for the year under review, are tabulated below. They should afford an interesting study to many, but to one who has, for more than a quarter of a century administered the Government of the province, of which Sabaragamuwa forms so important a part, their perusal will give much gratification, expressing as they do, the steady progress and gradually improving welfare of all classes of the people.

	1819.		1823.		1853.		1857.		1866.		1872.		1875.		1876.	
	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue...	—		—		—		—		2,853	67	3,930	16	4,633	67	13,643	74
Land sales ...	—		—		—		—		32,643	0	13,526	15	10,328	50	163,620	0*
Land revenue ...	5,672	94	5,671	5	23,555	96	25,871	25	46,481	87	43,642	4	41,388	92	43,185	91
Rents	75	0	72	8	1,063	75	881	0	23,509	25	26,738	68	51,593	84	58,656	92*
Licenses	5,534	12	4,912	31	5,267	0	8,861	58	27,997	58	36,912	54	56,320	81	71,487	50
Stamps ...	—		—		2,748	0	5,358	33	10,316	37	17,508	4	17,992	58	22,392	8*
Taxes ...	—		—		—		—		702	12	1,673	8	490	20	2,560	10
Postage	126	0	146	56	—		—		416	58	830	37	283	44	232	4
Fines and forfeitures..	300	0	463	68	478	37	814	50	1,202	0	998	53	2,617	29	2,794	89
Sale of Govt: property	1,321	50	717	65	79	50	232	21	765	87	363	99	368	27	395	13
Reimbursements ...	—		—		39	71	—		498	46	4,894	25	3,947	27	7,456	74*
Interest	—		—		1	29	0	92	320	29	380	31	497	6	1,052	72
Special receipts ...	—		—		—		—		198	37	354	51	297	0	281	75*
Miscellaneous ...	—		—		640	0	512	25	—		—		534	62	2,377	4
Police and Jails ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		30	47
Total ... Rs.	13,029	56	11,983	33	33,873	58	42,532	4	147,905	43	151,752	65	191,293	47	390,167	3

* Part paid into the Colombo Kachcheri.

Population.

The population of the district, which, when the census was taken in 1871, was found to be 91,856, had increased by the 31st December last to 95,875, or 66 to the square mile. In 1866 the population was estimated at 78,668, or 54 to the square mile; but this estimate the census proves to have been far too low. An excess of births over deaths has occurred in every division except the Kukulu and Kolonna Korales, and this, notwithstanding that many births were not registered. Until the registration of a birth is made compulsory, as is that of a death, reliable statistics cannot be framed. It is owing, in a great measure, to the ignorant backward condition of the Kukulu and Kolonna Korales that fewer births, comparatively, were registered there than in the other Korales; the people cannot see the advantages of registration, and do not, therefore, so readily avail themselves of it as their more advanced neighbours. The extraordinary mortality in the Kolonna Korale is partly to be attributed to the prevalence of disease, which, at one period of the year, became so alarming as to provoke a suspicion that wholesale poisoning was going on. The matter was taken in hand by the police, who succeeded in satisfying the authorities that the mortality was natural.

Registration of Kandyan Marriages.

The number of marriages registered under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance was 783. These were all newly contracted alliances. The Ordinance appears to be working satisfactorily, though it is still necessary to exercise persuasion in some parts of the district before its assistance in legalizing agreements is sought. The ratemahatmayas inform me that persuasion has, not infrequently, amounted almost to compulsion, and they are unanimous in recommending that registration should be made legally compulsory, a recommendation which I do not endorse.

Public Health.

During the greater part of the year the general health of the people was unusually good. I have already referred to the sickness which visited the Kolonna Korale. Cholera broke out in December, and continued with us until the new year was well advanced. At one time I was disposed to believe that it had been introduced by immigrant coolies, of whom, during October and November, a more than ordinary number, in unusually poor condition, passed through to the coffee estates, but a further study of the circumstances attendant on the outbreak of the disease, and of the directions in which it spread, leaves little doubt in my mind that its origin was local. A prolonged absence of rain had diminished the rivers and streams, whence our supplies of water are almost entirely drawn, to such an extent as to render it impossible for them to carry in a form, so widely diffused as to be innocuous, their usual burthen of sewage, and, as the bulk of the people do not purify their water, its consumption, in a highly tainted state, induced dysentery and diarrhœa, which, being neglected or mistreated, assumed an aggravated and, finally, a choleraic form.

Weather and Crops.

123·99 inches of rain fell, and although this quantity is less by 18·39 inches than the established annual average, it appears to have been, except towards the end of the year, seasonably distributed. The crops were in consequence good; those of the maha harvests would have been improved by a little more rain.

The grain production for the year is given below:—

Division.	Population*	Sowing Extent.						Yield.		Date of completion of Government Irrigation Works.
		Paddy.			Dry grain.			Paddy.	Dry grain.	
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Kuruwiti Korale ...	20,673	4,995	0	0	450	0	0	51,580	2,250	
Nawadun do. ...	21,763	14,876	0	0	246	0	0	146,906	4,251	
Kukulu do. ...	5,294	801	0	0	300	0	0	10,000	3,300	
Atakalan do. ...	14,317	5,137	0	0	228	0	0	73,463	4,530	Malwatta, Nov., 1872
Kolonna do. ...	8,519	1,923	0	0	440	0	0	16,690	10,550	Walalgoda, Dec., 1872
Kadawatu do. ..	8,473	2,725	2	0	120	0	0	46,000	593	Kinchigune, Dec., 1870
Meda do. ...	11,836	4,566	0	0	350	0	0	37,000	3,713	Opanaike, Feb., 1870
Total ...	90,875	35,023	2	0	2,134	0	0	381,639	29,187	

* Excluding Malabar coolies employed on coffee estates.

It is a difficult matter to prepare a return of this kind when nearly half of the arable land is exempted from tax, and I doubt very much whether the above figures are even approximately correct. I may note here, too, the effect that exemptions have upon the revenue derived from grain. The amount recovered every year may be estimated roughly at about 45,000 rupees. The value of exemptions for temples is no less than 17,791 rupees and 87 cents per annum, for chiefs 5,330 rupees and 71 cents, and for headmen 2,094 rupees and 45 cents, making a total of 25,217 rupees and 3 cents. These figures refer to fields only, and do not include high lands, the value of exemptions on which comes to, perhaps, 2,500 rupees. It will be seen then how incomplete an index of the grain producing powers of the district the item "land revenue" is, and yet it commonly affords the data upon which estimates are formed.

A very striking feature of paddy cultivation in Sabaragamuwa is the loose, unsystematic manner in which it is conducted. Difference in elevation may account for this to some extent. A field at Halpe, a village 3,000 feet above the sea, and with what is known as an "Haputale climate," could scarcely be sown for a maha harvest simultaneously with one in Ratnapura which is eighteen feet nearer sea level than the top of the Colombo clock-tower; but it is possible sometimes to see sowing and reaping going on in the same village, and this anomaly can only be attributed to independence of season, the fall of rain being generally abundant throughout the year. Such a state of things is opposed to ancient custom and practice, and is detrimental to the interests of cultivators, while it renders the collection of tythes by farming almost impossible. New agreements to commute tythes are being prepared, and will, I believe, be generally accepted.

Coffee.

Where cocoanut trees are tardy in growth and yield poorly, the peasant usually supplements his means of subsistence by planting a small portion of coffee, and in a part of the country where drought, the great enemy of the shrub at a low elevation, is scarcely known, I expected to see native plantations on all sides. They are not, however, very numerous, and their cultivation is almost entirely neglected.

The coffee district of Rakwana, which has suffered considerably from inanimation in past years, has, I am told, revived in a marked manner of late. It is said to have had from its incipience but 'a poor chance,' to use a planting phrase, and to have been unskilfully opened, and its plantations illiberally treated. Happily a much improved state of affairs prevails at present, due to the increased value of the fruit, and to an accession of new strength in superintendence from more scientifically conducted districts. The adjoining plantations of the Kukul Korale, which are still in their infancy, promise to develop into fine remunerative properties.

The estates situated upon the mountain-ranges, which lie towards the northern and eastern sides of the district, comprised, until recently, only a few half-cultivated places in the neighbourhood of Balangoda, and one or two younger and better-yielding plantations in Galagama, below the road from Bilihul-oya rest-house to the Horton Plains.

Towards the close of the year, however, 1,690 acres of very rich land at Boltumbe, on the southern slope of the range, the northen side of which is occupied by estates included in the district of Dikoya, were sold at an average rate of ninety-three rupees and seventy-two cents per acre; and it is anticipated that the adjoining blocks will command much higher prices, the soil being considered to be little, if at all, inferior to that of Haputalé, whose climate that of Boltumbe closely resembles. A new coffee district, and a very promising one, is thus rapidly forming, and that the whole of the southern slopes of this and the adjacent hills will, at no distant day, be under cultivation, including the abandoned properties of Bambarabotuwa, seems certain. I have hopes, too, that the large amount of capital which is said to be awaiting investment in the Colony, may impel speculation yet further, and that the south-western ranges, Eraṭna and its vicinity, may find tenants, and help to swell the prosperity of what will then have become a wealthy and powerful district. I must not omit mention of the lower-lying forest lands in the Kukulu Korale, and between Ratnapura and the foot of Adam's Peak, which, it is expected, will prove fit for the cultivation of Liberian coffee and of tea. Of good soil, with undulating surface, well-watered and in a moist-forcing climate, these lands should suit any plant, capable of growth in the tropics, which does not require elevation of site.

Medical Aid Committee.

Whatever defects there may be in the scheme which provides for the medical wants of the coffee districts, its introduction into Rakwana has been productive of much good. The committee's hospital, which is generally filled with patients, has relieved many sick, helpless creatures, although they were vagrants and belonged to no estate, and who must otherwise have perished. The skilful and successful manner, too, in which the district surgeon, Dr. Allardyce, treated the outbreak of cholera and stayed its ravages will not, I hope, be forgotton by employers of immigrant labour in his district, who may be inclined to be discontented. That the Ordinance requires to be amended is the general opinion, and, should amendment be made, and in the direction which seems to be desired, namely, the transfer of the powers now exercised by committees to the Government, I would suggest that the possibility of extending the benefits of the scheme to villagers might receive consideration. The entire absence of skilled medical assistance in the villages is a most serious deficiency, and one which it will be difficult to supply. The usual practice is to send the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who is stationed at Ratnapura, to attend to any grave outbreaks of sickness. But this is a most objectionable measure, as it leaves the Government hospital and the jail to the care of an orderly, and so frequent was it becoming that I recently obtained authority to employ the coffee district surgeons in cases of serious illness among the villagers, and to pay them reasonable fees. This concession might be supplemented by the addition of a dispensary to the committee's hospital for out-door patients, and some arrangement whereby villagers could be admitted, either into the hospital, or into a separate building on its premises. A good deal is said of the unwillingness of the natives to avail themselves of European medical treatment; they are willing enough when, owing to their poverty and helplessness, they can get no other, and it is the cause of such destitute afflicted ones that I attempt to advocate.

Land claims.

A vast quantity of valuable forest land is claimed upon what are known as "British Grants," conferred soon after the Kandyan rebellion of 1817–1818, upon chiefs and headmen. The description of the territory granted is not expressly limited, the recital of the deed usually running thus:—

"Whereas the loyalty and good conduct of A. B. C, have entitled him to some mark of Royal Favour and Munificence, &c.,

"Know ye that we——————do by these presents grant, assign, and set over unto the said A. B. C., the muttettu fields of the village Kosgama, being twenty amunams in extent, with the rights and appurtenances formerly enjoyed according to custom by the Chief or grantee of the

said village Kosgama being the property and in the possession of Our Sovereign Lord the King. To have and to hold, &c.————————subject to all the existing laws and customs in respect to escheat or forfeiture and to such other General Regulations as may from time to time be enacted by the authority of Government."

In many cases the extent of field held by virtue of the deed is far in excess of that specified, and in every instance the claim to high land under the words "with the rights and appurtenances formerly enjoyed according to custom by the Chief or Grantee," is to my reason preposterous. There may be records from which what the Government intended to confer as "rights and appurtenances" can be ascertained, but the question must ultimately come before the law courts, and it would be well that it should do so without further delay. Much time has been lost, and prescriptive rights have occurred which, had the matter been taken in hand earlier, could not have been advanced.

Popular enterprise, moreover, is being impeded by these claims, and notably so by that of the Mahawelatenna family. Adjoining the new estates at Boltumbe, and stretching upwards to the boundary of the Dikoya valley, are large tracts of valuable land, applications to purchase which were received at the Kachcheri some time ago. Upon reference being made to the ratemahatmaya, (a Mahawelatenna holding a share in the claim), he reported, of course, that the land was private property. The applicants or others on their behalf thereupon endeavoured to purchase from the claimants, but met with refusal, for the very good reason, I imagine, that they are conscious that their title is doubtful. The extent claimed in this case is said to amount to no less than 13,000 acres.

Claims are not infrequently made upon false sannas. Two such occurred recently, were inquired into, found to be bad, and the sannas, in each case, impounded.

One of my first duties on assuming charge of the district was to appeal from the decision of the District Court, which had been entered against the Crown for the land upon which the rest-house at Madola stands. The learned Judge held that payment of tax, for one harvest, at one-fourteenth, the rate customarily levied upon the crops of private lands, having been proved, a right against the Crown had been made out under the exception of clause 6 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840. The case has been returned for re-hearing, and I would express a hope that, should the decision of the District Court again come before their Lordships, the Judges of the Supreme Court, a clear interpretation of this much-discussed exception may be made. If the District Judge's interpretation of the law is correct, the present system of taxing high land cultivation must be abandoned; as, a corrupt headman could, at any time, rob the Crown of valuable possessions at little or no risk of punishment other than dismissal from office.

Service Tenures.

The condition of service-tenants, both of temples and nindagamas, is likely, it seems, to be considerably improved, if the decision of the Supreme Court, a copy of which is attached, is adopted as law. The services due on each pangu were defined and valued by the Commission, and it was held in the Ratnapura Courts (and confirmed. I understand, more than once by the Supreme Court) that the liability so created was indivisible among the holders of the pangu. This is the main grievance of the service-tenants of Sabaragamuwa, and is one which the judgment will probably remove. They complain, too, but not generally, that they have had no opportunity of combating the determination by the Commission in respect of their obligations, as they were not aware of the Commissioners' proceedings; that the registered values of services are excessive; and that, even upon such values, they are not permitted to register commutation.

The Government have already entertained appeals out of time, on good cause being shewn by the appellants for their apparent lachesness, and this privilege would, I suppose, be conceded to all deserving instances. Upon the Commission being closed the next grievance is remediable, and so is the last.

I doubt if the tenants are in the least concerned as to what becomes of the temple revenues.

The Village Communities Ordinance.

The tribunals created under the provisions of this statute continue to work successfully. Most that is urged against them elsewhere is inapplicable here. Litigation has not increased, rather the reverse; petty disputes are speedily settled at little expense of time and money; and the people seem thoroughly satisfied with the justice meted out to them. The administrative powers which the Ordinance confers upon the inhabitants have only recently been accepted by them.

Mining.

The plumbago industry shews no signs of reviving.

The order prohibiting gem-digging in public rivers and streams, and in Crown waste lands, has been re-issued, and has been received with dissatisfaction; most unreasonably, as any disinterested person can see.

Irrigation.

The four small works under the care of the Government are in good order and prove most useful. The proprietors of lands benefited by the works at Opanaika, Malwatta, and Walalgoda, following the example of those at Kinchigune, intend shortly to convert their re-payments by ten annual instalments into charges in perpetuity.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

SABARAGAMUWA.

Report.

Education.

The new school for girls in Ratnapura which was opened towards the close of the year is not much patronized, nor is the vernacular boys' school, though the Anglo-vernacular establishment has a fair attendance. The vernacular schools at Elláwala, Higgashéna, and Balangoda are none of them well-attended. The villagers are hindered in sending their children to school by the great distances which necessarily intervene between the school-house and their scattered homesteads, and by an extremely wet climate.

Trade.

For the greater part of the year trade was brisk and the different markets were well supplied. In December, however, upon the appearance of cholera in Ratnapura, a panic occurred; merchants shut up their shops and left for the sea-bord, padda boats and bullock-carts disappeared, and the prices of the most ordinary goods rose rapidly. It was some time before the markets recovered their normal state, and the usual great traffic in rice and coffee was restored.

Crime and Police.

The over-loading of carts, which appears to have become very common, is a matter I would commend to the attention of the police. The only means of punishing offenders is, I apprehend, by an application of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1862, for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A few convictions under clause 1 would have a marked effect in a very short time. It is surely abusing an animal to compel it to draw a heavier load than it conveniently can.

The number of rice-robberies from carts and boats is increasing, and will continue to increase so long as consignors enter into compromises with the thieves. The district, however, on the whole is singularly free from crime, and cattle-stealing so common in the sister-district of Kegalla, is almost unknown here.

District Road Committee.

The amount collected by this committee was 23,878 rupees and 27 cents (which when added to the regular revenue of the district, raises its total income to 414,045 rupees and 30 cents) of which 16,161 rupees and 96 cents was allowed to be expended upon minor roads, rest-houses, &c., the vote for the actual repair of the former being only about 8,011 rupees, a sum altogether inadequate to keep them in good condition.

The value of materials and the cost of labour have largely increased since the Ordinance, which provides that only one-third of the emoluments which it creates shall be devoted to minor works was passed, and so has the necessity of preserving existing and constructing new means of communication between the villages of the interior and the main lines of thoroughfare, while the resources of the committee have remained constant, or nearly so.

Rest-houses are in fair condition. A new one is sadly needed at Rakwana.

Public Works.

A very large sum of money was spent by the Public Works Department during the year, the greater portion upon the upkeep of roads, the condition of which is admirable. The extension of the Rakwana road, south-wards, proceeds satisfactorily. The trace is, I believe, unique, and it is that perhaps, which leads to its being generally abused. There must have been good reasons for its adoption, in the face of the acknowledged necessity of abandoning the Madampe-pass, of the roadless state of the estates on the Pannilla range (where the forest fit for coffee is far from exhausted,) and of the wants of the north valley of the Kukulu Korale. A road which left the main road at the 77th mile-post and passing along and round the eastern end of the Pannilkanda properties, almost touched. The Everton gap, running through Ranwelatenna, Lilywatta, and Springwood estates, to the Bulutota gap, would have met all requirements. As it is, the Madampe-pass remains; the planters of the north valley of the Kukulu Korale are asking for a grant-in-aid road from the Everton gap to Rakwana; and the Pannilkanda estates are no better off than before. Unless the further extension from the Bulutota gap onwards is carried as near the Gilgarron gap as possible, the south valley of the Kukulu Korale will, in turn, want a road to connect that outlet with the trunk-road.

The formation of the first six miles of the Nambapana road has been commenced. It is expected when the whole length of the junction is complete, that what cart-traffic there is between Ratnapura and Colombo, will prefer this route. Many of the drivers and owners belong to villages lying south of Colombo. The distance by Nambapana will be about equal to that by Awisawella; and the periodical impassability, owing to floods, on the latter route, will be avoided.

The Government are considering, I believe, the best means of giving the natives of the Kukulu Korale some way of communication with the neighbouring country. In November I travelled through the whole length of this large division, from Galature on the Kaluganga to the Everton gap, and more recently I have been from Ratnapura through Karawita and Kukulegama, over the Pasdun Korale boundary to Morapitiya, and thence by boat down the Pelanganga to Molkawa.

The inhabitants of the pattu, which lies between Kukulegama and Galature, find the most convenient outlet to be by Galature to the Nambapana road. They have a path in that direction, which the District Road Committee are about to improve for them;

the Committee, too, are spending a considerable sum of money this year upon the road between Ratnapura and Kukulegama, which will very soon be passable for horsemen; and, in respect of the remaining paths, I have suggested that a good tavelam road, upon a cart-road trace, should be made from Potupitiya, a village lying at the mouth of the south valley (previously spoken of in connection with Gilgarron gap,) through Delgoda and Kukulegama to Molkawa. The distance by the present path, measured by a surveyor, is from Potupitiya to Kukulegama fifteen miles, and from Kukulegama to the Pasdun Korale boundary five miles; and the distance, according to my computation, from the boundary to Morapitiya is four miles, and from Morapitiya to Molkawa six miles; making a total length of thirty miles. The road would cross three large streams, the Delgoda-oya and the Weragama-ganga, in Kukul Korale, and the Pelan-ganga, in the Pasdun Korale. The greater portion of it would be easy to construct, and the average cost per mile, including surveys, should not exceed 1,000 rupees.

From Molkawa, where the Kukulu-ganga is met by the Pelan-ganga and the Maguru-ganga, the three forming the Kuda-ganga, I went by boat to Kalutara. The Kuda-ganga is a fine unobstructed river, and navigable, I was informed, at all times of the year by padda boats. It joins the Kalu-ganga at Demodara, a point below all rapids, and only sixteen miles from Kalutara bridge.

The money voted for the improvement of the Kalu-ganga might have been more usefully employed than it was. I would suggest that, instead of pecking at a rock here and a boulder there, a rough survey having been made of all the principal obstructions to navigation, and the cost of removing each having been carefully estimated, systematic destruction should be undertaken, and each impediment should be wholly removed before the next was touched. The only improvements, that have been effected as yet, are the removal of snags from the river-bed, and the erection of warping-posts on the banks of the rapid.

The question of a railway through this district has only been considered with reference to the proper route of a line to Uva, but with existing coffee districts in a flourishing condition, and with new districts in course of formation, it may be asked whether, before long, Sabaragamuwa will not be justified in preferring a claim to distinct consideration. In view of such a contingency a large expenditure upon the improvement of the Kalu-ganga is to be deprecated; if however the claim is not likely to be entertained, I would respectfully urge upon the Government the necessity of at once undertaking some one of the many grand schemes which have been proposed in respect of the river.

Ratnapura, 30th June, 1877.

A. R. DAWSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

In the Court of Requests of Ratnapura.

J. A. A. M. Basnayaka Nilame.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

J. Abanchiya and others .....Defendants.

Judgment, 6th August, 1876.—The plaintiff in this case sues the defendants for the estimated value of services due for and in respect of a certain pangu, and the three defendants who have filed answer contend they are only liable to be sued in proportion to the extent of lands they hold. The question for consideration, therefore, is, whether their services, or the value at which they were assessed by the Commissioner, admit of division. I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to what he claims, and that each of the defendants is responsible for the performance of all the services, or the whole of those services, as estimated by the Commissioner. The Commissioner's decision as regards the money value of those services is final, and as he deals with the pangu as a whole and not with each land belonging to the pangu or with each shareholder, all the shareholders are responsible for the payment of the whole amount.

It was unnecessary in this instance for the plaintiff to inform the defendants of the nature of the rajakariya they had to perform, as those defendants who had filed answers admit they were willing to perform services* in proportion only to the land they hold.

Judgment is hereby entered up in plaintiff's favour as claimed, with costs.

(Signed) F. J. DE LIVERA.

* See letter addressed to the Registrar.

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VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

In the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon. } From the Court of Requests of Ratnapura.

Iddamalgoda Abayakon Atapattu Mudianse, Basnayaka Nilame..... Plaintiff and Respondent.

No. 284. Vs.

(6) Badahelabadeyalage Menik Appu and two others ..... Defendants and Appellents.

The proceedings in this case having been read, it is considered and adjudged that the judgment of the Court of Requests of Ratnapura of the 6th day of August, 1876, be set aside, and plaintiff non-suited with costs.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

SABARAGAMUWA.

Appendix.

The plaintiff sued twelve defendants to recover 18 rupees and 50 cents, being the estimated value of services due in respect of the *pangu* called Jayanettiyaye Uliyan, from April, 1874, to end of 1875. The 6th, 7th, and 12th defendants have pleaded to the plaint admitting that they were the holders of three parcels of land belonging to the *panguwa*, and stating that they were always ready to commute or perform the services due in respect of those lands; but that plaintiff neither demanded payment nor informed them what services they were to perform.

On these pleadings the case came on for trial and after examination of parties and the production of two cases, the learned Commissioner gave judgment for plaintiff as prayed, expressing an opinion that the defendants are jointly and severally liable. The pangu seems to have been registered under the Ordinance No. 4 of 1870, and the names of the first five defendants appear in that register as paraveni nilakarayas, and the services due in respect of the whole pangu are valued by the Commissioner at 18 rupees and 50 cents. The nilakarayas do not appear to have exercised the right of commutation given under the 14th and subsequent clauses of the Ordinance. There seem to be several nilakarayas to the pangu each holding a separate parcel of land of unequal extent; and the question that has been raised in this case is, whether each nilakaraya is liable for the whole of the services of the pangu, or only for so much of it as is due in respect of his holding. The Commissioner has decided, as this Court thinks erroneously, that each is liable for the whole. We are not aware of any law or custom by which one of several nilakarayas of a pangu is liable to render services for the whole pangu, that is to say for himself as well as for his co-tenants. The mere fact of the Commissioners having valued the services of the whole pangu instead of valuing the services of each nilakaraya cannot create a liability which did not exist before. In this case it is quite competent to the defendants to render services in respect of their several holdings, and the plaintiff has no right, before demanding such services, to proceed against them for their value. A demand does not appear to have been made in this case.

Witness the Hon'ble Lovell Burchett Clarence, Senior Puisne Justice, at Colombo, the Thirty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of Our reign the Fortieth.

(Signed) W. J. CARVER,
Registrar.

KEGALLA.

Report.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

THE fact of my only having assumed duties here at the very end of the year to which this report relates, must serve as an excuse for its brevity and incompleteness.

The revenue of the district for 1876 amounted to 156,489 rupees and 28 cents, or 72 rupees and 45 cents less than that of 1875,—the slight decrease is casual and calls for no special comment.

A diminution under the head "land revenue" may be looked for in future returns. The commutation of 1869-76 which has just closed was based on an over-assessment; of this fact, my predecessor was well aware, and so I believe was the Government Agent of the Province.

The health of the district was fairly good throughout the year; there was the usual outbreak of fever of a mild type during the rains.

The principal roads were kept in good order, and the minor roads shewed a fair return for the money expended on them. The resources of the District Road Committee are however utterly inadequate to keep these roads in thorough repair. A special grant of 10,000 rupees was allowed by Government for the road leading from the Dolosbage coffee estates to the Pitigaha-oya near Ruwanwella—the money to be expended in 1877. This work is now progressing, and will no doubt prove of much service to the estates of western Dolosbage, whose crops will probably pass over it this year (1877) to Ruwanwella, and thence be conveyed by boat to Colombo.

Towards the end of the year the experiment of supplying firewood to the railway at Rambukkana was initiated. It has not as yet proved remunerative, owing to the difficulties in connection with supervision, labour, and transport being greater than had apparently been anticipated.

The chena question received full attention, and the efforts made to check devastation of forest and well-grown jungle have been fairly successful; that they have not been more so is due to the want of sufficient energy on the part of the headmen who are oftem themselves the parties most interested. The chena survey which is being carried on by a special staff in the Three Korales progresses but slowly, and I am of opinion that closer and more energetic supervision is required. The people shew more readiness than before to come forward in support of these claims, which are inquired into categorically as soon after a completed plan is received at the Kachcheri as possible, and every endeavour is made to treat them with liberality so far as is consistent with the interests of Government.

Two different and almost opposite causes occasion some confusion and difficulty in these inquires—first, when several adjoining chenas, claimed by different families, bear the same name and are represented as one block, and second, when a piece of land itself of small extent is split up into many infinitesimal portions, each having a separate designation, and often two or three, *i. e.*, one name is given by one person, and another by another. I can quite sympathise from a knowledge of the circumstances with the chena surveyors in the difficulties under which they must labour in making their plans even approximately clear and accurate.

The village tribunals have worked exceedingly well, and I am quite convinced that in Kandyan districts, at all events, they are a great blessing to the people. Words used by Hallam ("Middle Ages"—notes to chapter VIII.) illustrative of the fondness of the Saxons for the old "*Judicium parium*" of the county court will apply with little alteration to the feeling of the Kandyan villagers towards 'Gansabhawas:'—"They stood in opposition to foreign lawyers and foreign law, to the chicane and subtlety, the dilatory and expensive, though accurate, technicalities of Normandy, to tribunals when their good name could not stand them in stead nor the tradition of their neighbours support their claim." Respect for high birth and ancient descent remain strongly engrained in the Kandyan, and I feel sure that any one of experience will agree with me that a person possessing these qualifications should always, *cæteris paribus*, be chosen for the office of president in preference to other candidates. In this respect I am fortunate in the Kegalla district, both the presidents being members of leading Kandyan families.

I have great hopes that some new industries, recently introduced, may take root in this district and add to its importance. Liberian coffee was to have been tried, but by chance the gentleman who got a grant of land for the purpose on easy terms from Government, established his plantation just beyond the border, in the Seven Korales. If his venture succeeds, I have little doubt that much land suitable for the purpose will be found in the Kegalla district.

A similar grant has been made to a Dolosbage resident, for the purpose of trying *cacao*, and will, I believe, be availed of in the Three Korales. If I may judge from the condition of the cacao plants which I saw on this gentleman's estate, there is every reason to think that the experiment will prove successful.

There is a large acreage of forest land suitable for coffee available in the neighbourhood of Adam's Peak, where this district merges with Sabaragamuwa, but the absence of any road in the vicinity renders it improbable that this will be taken up for a considerable time.

Education cannot be said to be flourishing; considerable pressure is required to secure the attendance of boys in satisfactory numbers at the existing schools. I have talked over the subject with intelligent natives. I am not now speaking of Government officials, but of villagers, and there is, I must admit, much force in what some of them say, that a boy whose education has been carried beyond a certain point becomes conceited, and will not be content to move in the same grooves as his forefathers—instead of working in the ancestral paddy field, he prefers to lounge about the courts, taxing his family for his support till he can get some small Government post, the demand for which just now is far in excess of the supply. In the matter of mere elementary education, however, the village tribunals can effect much good.

In conclusion, I have little to say in the way of general remarks. The district, with the exception of part of the Three Korales, is compact and populous, and from its proximity to head-quarters has always had its wants prominently brought before Government. Little can be done to increase paddy cultivation; from its general features this part of the country is not suited for the formation of tanks, and the only possible irrigation works are anicuts across streams, the expense of which is generally prohibitory. Indeed in two or three instances where I have made a personal inspection of the locality at the request of the people, I have been able, without difficulty, to convince them on the spot that the expense of the proposed undertaking would be so utterly incommensurate with any benefit to be derived from it, to say nothing of the return to Government for the money expended, that it would be quite hopeless for me to recommend it. Something however should be done in the way of facilitating communication. As I have already remarked the funds of the District Road Committee are insufficient to keep existing roads in repair, much less to make new ones. I have no doubt, however, that when representations in this respect are made in the proper quarter and particulars given, the subject will meet with the attention which it deserves.

I append some statistics which may be found of interest.

C. E. D. PENNYQUICK,
Assistant Government Agent.

2nd July, 1877.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KEGALLA.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Revenue of the Kegalla District for the years 1875 and 1876.

	1875.		1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue of former years ...	2,792	16	7,662	54	4,870	38	—	
Revenue of the current year.								
Customs	—		—		—		—	
Port and Harbour Dues...	—		—		—		—	
Land Sales	2,310	48	5,323	83	3,013	35	—	
Land Revenue	55,348	16	51,142	65	—		4,205	51
Rents, exclusive of Lands	14,713	61	12,087	84	—		2,625	77
Licenses	65,250	0	60,820	88	—		4,429	12
Stamps	11,591	49	12,121	95	530	46	—	
Taxes	—		—		—		—	
Postage	147	62	96	52	—		51	10
Fines and Forfeitures	2,196	79	2,279	69	82	90	—	
Sale of Government Property ...	250	62	204	10	—		46	52
Reimbursement in aid of expenses incurred by Government	1,390	84	2,337	23	946	39	—	
Interest...	133	52	135	81	2	29	—	
Miscellaneous	325	83	1,998	12	1,672	29	—	
Special Receipts	110	61	278	12	167	51	—	
Pearl Fishery	—		—		—		—	
Electric Telegraph	—		—		—		—	
Railway Receipts	—		—		—		—	
Total, Rs. ...	156,561	73	156,489	28	11,285	57	11,358	2
				Deduct increase ...			11,285	57
				Net decrease ...			72	45

B.

RETURN of Work done in the Gansabhawa of Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, for the year 1876.

	Criminal.	Civil.
Number of cases pending on 1st January, 1876	279 ...	232
Do. pending on 1st January, 1877	131 ...	124
Do. struck off from absence of parties and other causes...	1177 ...	719
Do. decided on evidence	408 ...	696

	Rs.	Cts.
Amount of fines realised	1497	0
Do. imposed and not recovered	30	0

EXPENSES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Situation.	Yearly salary and travelling allowance. Rs.	Cts.
President	1500	0
Native Writer	240	0
Messenger	120	0
Two Tribunal keepers, each at 5 rupees ...	10	0
Total.. Rs.	1870	0*

* This is exclusive of 600 rupees, salary of the Gansabhawa Clerk, in the Kachcheri.

C.

RETURN of Work done in the Gansabhawa of Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, for the year 1876.

	Criminal.	Civil.
Number of cases pending on 1st January, 1876	30 ..	96
Do. pending on 1st January, 1877	64 ...	115
Do. struck off from absence of parties and other causes	532 ...	649
Do. decided on evidence	170 ...	349

	Rs.	Cts.
Amount of Fines realised	1,664	50

EXPENSES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Situation.	Yearly salary and travelling allowance. Rs.	Cts.
President	1,500	0
Native Writer	240	0
Messenger	120	0
Three Tribunal keepers, two at Rs. 5 each and one at Rs. 2·50 ...	12	50
Total...Rs.	1872	50*

* This is exclusive of 600 rupees, salary of the Gansabhawa Clerk, in the Kachcheri.

D.

RETURN for the year 1876.

Names of Roads.	Entire length of Roads.			Extent.				Bridges.				Drains.				Amount.						Total.	
				Made.		Repaired.		Made.		Repaired.		Made.		Repaired.									
				Miles.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards.	Permanent.	Temporary	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Side drains.		Side jungles.		Road Ordinance.		Toll Grants.		Spent in 1876.	
	M.	F.	Y.													M.	Y.	M.	Y.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Galahela to Bulatkopitiya	14	0	0	...	943	4	1422	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	173	6	1018	1774	11	339	39	2113	50
Bulatkopitiya to Ritigaha-oya	8	0	0	...	700	4	84	1	...	2	2	6	...	...	3	1	800	10	0	2527	5	...		2527	5
Warakapola to Ruwanwella	13	7	9	...	200	6	500	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	6	453	18	570	1470	70	..		1470	70
Karawanella to Ruwanwella	18	0	0	...	100	7	600	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	47	18	0	1894	45	829	49	2723	94
Gevilipitiya to Hettimulla	10	5	148	...	470	3	940	...	...	...	2	7	...	..	3	4	700	10	1700	1584	29	...		1584	29
Karandupona to Rambukkana	5	0	45	...	79	2	707	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	154	8	248	499	99	...		499	99
Mawanella to Alpitiya	7	3	80	...	..	2	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1287	8	700	498	38	...		498	38
Nelundeniya to Dedigama	10	0	0	...	820	...	922	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	0	875	2	500	499	85	...		499	85
Hapuwita to Arandara	6	0	0	...	478	1	600	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	0	500	6	0	399	12	...		399	12
Rambukkana to Parape	6	0	0	..	550	...	300	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	0	101	1	300	199	89	...		199	89
Hingula to Fort King	3	7	87	...	...	..	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	161	4	0	99	93	..		99	93
Rambukkana to Hinabowa	1	4	0	...	1375	...	668	...	...	..	10	6	..	...	..	0	411	1	745	365	61	...		365	61
Hapuwita to Kehelwatta	1	2	0	...	100	...	50	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	0	50	1	200	80	10	...		80	10
Gordon's Bridge to Talagolle-oya	4	0	0	...	217	...	1515	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	1716	6	120	...		779	86	779	86
Anguruwella to Panakawa	0	4	0	...	50	..	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	400	0	800	99	89	...		99	89
Aranayaka to Ahupini Ella	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	0	150	0	...		150	0
Village Paths	86	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	86	0	930	0	...		730	0
																		TOTAL ...		12873	36	1948	74	14,822	10

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Assistant Government Agent.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

NEGOMBO.

Report.

REPORT ON THE NEGOMBO DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

THE net revenue of the district for 1876 was 290,621 rupees and 63½ cents, and expenditure, exclusive of drafts, deposits and remittances, 36,554 rupees and 55 cents; for the seven months of 1875 the revenue was 144,533 rupees and 79 cents, and the expenditure 15,225 rupees and 26 cents. A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the two periods is annexed. Towards the end of the year severe drought was experienced in the district forerunning rather hard times for the people during the first quarter of the present year, but no actual distress resulted, and no applications were made for employment on the relief works provided in the district. The district, though still suffering from fever, has been entirely free from the cholera which was epidemic in other districts during the last northeast monsoon.

The influx of immigrant coolies from the Coast during the Indian famine found its way into the port of Negombo as well as the northern ports, but was checked by the timely enforcement of quarantine regulations.

Since my appointment, in November last, a new railway station has been opened on the line at Mirigama in the Hapitigam Korale, a handsome iron bridge has been constructed over the Ja-ela, and a fine wooden bridge thrown across the Maha-oya; several minor roads have been taken over by the Public Works Department, the District Road Committee being thus relieved and enabled to meet the altered requirements of the district by the construction of a new minor road from Kotadeniyawa to Mirigama intended to develop the resources of the Hapitigam Korale in connection with the new railway station. A new District Road Committee has been elected, and a superintendent of minor roads appointed.

The Gansabhawa in Alutkuru Korale cannot, I think, be considered a success. (Vide Reports No. 346 of 28th March, and No. 420 of 19th April, 1877).

Both the Alutkuru Korale and Hapitigam Korale have been brought within the operation of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance No. 21 of 1867, the result of which, it is hoped, may be the re-introduction of the paddy commutation system into the district.

In Negombo, new police barracks have been built, and additions and improvements made to the jail and hospital.

The question of water-supply for the town, its great want, is still under consideration.

SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Negombo Kachcheri,
20th May, 1877.

APPENDIX.

A.

REVENUE for the seven months of 1875, under the following heads :—

Months.	No. 1. Arrears of Revenue.	No. 2. Customs.	No. 3. Port and Harbour Dues.	No. 4. Land Sales.	No. 5. Land Revenue.	No. 6. Rents exclusive of Lands.	No. 7. Licenses.	No. 8. Stamps.	No. 9. Taxes.	No 10. Postage.	No. 11. Fines and Forfeitures.	No. 12. Sale of Government Property.	No 13. Reimbursements.	No. 14. Miscellaneous.	No. 15. Interest.	No. 16. Special Receipts.	Monthly Total.
1875.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.
June	313 57	—	—	—	177 25	463 32	6235 0	855 90	34 38	—	145 0	14 75	21 44	0 50	38 30	1 0	8300 41
July	722 57	—	—	190 98	29 49	1014 97	15043 50	2827 45	858 40	10 0	268 18	—	147 25	—	35 31	11 66	21159 76
August	427 99	—	—	249 97	505 50	2606 35	7368 2	2685 95	401 90	9 16	260 25	10 0	176 20	6 11	37 58	19 14	14764 12
September	137 25	—	5 4	2339 88	8347 15	2412 63	20387 50	2512 0	136 14	9 56	216 25	7 75	720 49	5 40	11 1	111 62	37573 67
October	33 47	0 35	1 0	2877 60	4753 50	2589 63	12287 50	2091 25	223 85	9 8	110 27	53 25	55 62	—	10 62	1 4	25628 3
November	—	—	17 94	32 60	50 0	4449 95	9237 50	2143 75	297 89	4 96	507 75	35 0	63 85	—	14 20	12 70	16865 9
December	—	296 96	6 62	293 40	—	1306 98	16937 50	1577 50	179 62	8 16	261 42	—	109 59	0 6	34 50	—	20983 71
Total ..	1634 85	297 31	30 60	5984 43	13862 89	14843 83	87496 52	14093 80	2132 18	50 92	1769 12	120 75	1285 84	12 7	161 52	157 16	144533 79

B.

STATEMENT of Revenue (Net) for the year 1876.

Months.	No. 1. Arrears of Revenue.	No. 2. Customs.	No. 3. Port and Harbour dues.	No. 4. Land Sales.	No. 5. Land Revenue.	No. 6. Rents exclusive of Lands.	No. 7. Licenses.	No. 8. Stamps.	No. 9. Taxes.	No. 10. Postage.	No. 11. Fines and Forfeitures.	No. 12. Sale of Government Property.	No 13. Reimbursements.	No. 14. Miscellaneous.	No. 15. Interest.	No. 16. Secial Receipts.	Net Revenue for each month of 1876.
1876.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts	Rs Cts	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.
January	4937 30	1589 29	78 40	48 60	2 8	35 0	—	2452 0	—	6 8	120 51	—	106 90	5 62½	9 62	15 16	9406 56½
February	1503 69	3503 10	106 34	468 14	14698 69	2007 9	13337 50	3257 50	—	12 68	101 28	21 0	347 76	0 10	46 29	45 56	39456 63
March	371 96	3252 75	62 38	2067 27	8821 10	3257 25	17197 50	3402 25	—	—	130 53	10 5	449 65	30 0	17 46	96 16	39226 31
April	89 89	534 71	52 16	915 96	10 0	792 73	22815 0	1665 0	—	11 56	119 24	8 0	58 20	12 81	17 33	—	27102 59
May	76 8	366 56	5 60	558 58	12 0	2019 29	12337 50	2432 25	159 46	10 24	96 25	13 50	458 47	1 50	4 15	42 50	19593 84
June	539 3	—	—	1994 94	31 50	2207 80	13337 50	2516 50	344 7	8 76	180 50	2 50	218 23	2 50	5 61	31 40	21420 84
July	138 74	2 11	5 28	254 70	182 42	3257 17	4750 0	2597 50	337 61	8 44	720 30	—	206 43	—	10 57	—	13471 27
August	95 83	—	0 16	1 7	309 99	2765 41	15295 87	2521 25	442 35	7 28	195 77	58 75	64 91	6 50	22 23	0 50	21787 87
September	278 65	—	0 32	613 25	158 69	2701 1	16145 83	2958 25	177 83	9 84	375 89	3 55	439 60	14 0	22 20	65 74	23894 65
October	0 34	—	1 16	920 18	10871 72	2764 81	13245 83	2559 50	83 15	6 4	309 75	61 87	194 12	1 60	51 50	2 90	31074 47
November	—	—	7 56	281 25	171 25	2701 31	10745 83	2546 50	462 78	—	343 12	11 50	63 76	—	30 6	—	17364 95
December	—	1 50	35 46	—	13 20	3646 30	21045 83	2043 25	45 81	6 72	910 20	5 50	33 55	0 46	33 87	—	27821 65
Totals for 1876 ..Rs	8031 51	9250 2	354 82	8123 94	35282 58	28155 8	161254 19	30951 75	2053 6	87 64	3593 34	196 22	2641 58	75 9½	270 89	299 92	290621 63½

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1876.

THE Kalutara Kachchéri was opened at the commencement of March, 1876, and the revenue and expenditure of the remaining ten months of that year will be seen in the statement subjoined. The total receipts for that time amounts to 366,734 rupees and 20 cents, of which 58,458 rupees and 97 cents fall into the judicial deposit account, 39,783 rupees and 52 cents to the credit of the District Road Committee, and 64,146 rupees and 19 cents to miscellaneous, special, and irrigation deposits, leaving 204,345 rupees and 52 cents to represent the local revenue for the period abovenamed.

The total payments come to 180,724 rupees and 44 cents, of which, 38,485 rupees and 12 cents represent the expenditure of public money in the district, and the remaining sums of 48,537 rupees and 61 cents and 39,783 rupees and 52 cents, the disbursements on account of judicial and Road Committee deposits respectively, and 53,918 rupees and 19 cents, payments under the heads of "miscellaneous" and "irrigation" deposits.

C.

NET EXPENDITURE under the following heads of Revenue for Seven months of 1875.

YEAR.	Fixed Salaries.		Provisional and Temporary Salaries.		Office Contingencies.		Pensions & Retired Allowances.		Revenue Services.		Charitable Allowances.		Hospitals.		Transport.		Miscellaneous Services.		Monthly Total.	
1875.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
June	844	97	40	0	16	12	11	25	—		42	25	394	85	7	50	—		1,356	94
July	1,011	62	40	0	12	0	11	25	21	85	72	25	362	52	104	11	185	0	1,820	60
August	1,011	62	40	0	2	50	11	25	21	85	71	25	434	74	11	50	185	0	1,789	71
September	1,094	95	49	0	4	75	11	25	—		56	25	473	46	136	81	185	0	2,002	47
October	249	98	—		0	50	11	25	—		56	25	490	74	161	49	185	0	1,155	21
November	2,023	25	80	0	24	0	11	25	300	0	51	25	499	67	10	87	185	0	3,185	29
December	1,136	61	1,474	98	16	50	22	50	134	49	96	75	591	84	71	37	370	0	3,915	4
Total...Rs.	7,373	0	1,714	98	76	37	90	0	478	19	446	25	3,247	82	503	65	1,295	0	15,225	26

Fixed Allowances, Administration of Justice, Police and Jails, Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.—Nil.

D.

NET EXPENDITURE under the following heads of Revenue for 1876.

YEAR.	Fixed Salaries.		Provisional and Temporary Salaries.		Office Contingencies.		Pensions and Retired Allowances.		Revenue Services.		Administration of Justice.		Charitable Allowances.		Hospitals.		Police and Jails.		Transport.		Miscellaneous Services.		Rent.		Monthly Total.	
1876.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
January ...	969	96	786	66	22	50	66	66	150	0	—		14	25	398	42	—		0	37	—		—		2,408	82
February ...	1,011	70	961	71	9	75	89	16	—		—		41	25	494	41	—		133	37	185	0	—		2,926	35
March ..	1,178	40	869	98	41	25	66	66	250	0	5	0	71	25	469	89	30	0	384	99	185	0	30	0	3,582	42
April ...	1,094	95	869	98	34	75	77	91	186	92	—		56	25	467	49	—		150	80	185	0	—		3,124	5
May ...	1,219	94	869	98	16	75	77	91	120	0	—		56	25	380	31	—		131	18	185	0	—		3,057	32
June ...	1,011	62	869	98	10	0	89	16	66	30	10	0	56	25	451	86	—		84	75	185	0	—		2,834	92
July ...	1,094	95	869	98	17	50	66	66	168	11	—		46	25	486	1	—		66	37	185	0	—		3,000	83
August ...	969	96	869	98	16	0	89	16	—		—		47	75	559	15	30	0	125	74	185	0	—		2,892	74
September.	1,178	28	869	98	14	60	—		—		35	0	47	75	588	54	—		102	0	185	0	—		3,021	15
October.....	1,136	61	869	98	21	50	11	25	—		—		47	75	636	90	—		78	86	185	0	—		2,987	85
November .	1,053	29	628	31	15	50	—		22	93	25	0	47	75	553	55	—		251	98	185	0	—		2,783	31
December...	1,219	94	721	98	319	0	—		240	0	125	0	92	25	774	0	—		37	75	374	87	—		3,934	79
	13,139	60	10,058	50	569	10	634	53	1,204	26	200	0	625	0	6,260	53	60	0	1,548	16	2,224	87	30	0	36,554	55

Fixed Allowances and Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.—Nil.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Salaries, Fixed.	Salaries, Provisional.	Office Contingencies.	Pensions.	Transport.	Charitable Allowances.	Revenue services.	Administration of Justice.	Hospitals.	Police and Jails.	Rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1876.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
March	1,502 46	1,191 51	26 0	55 55	121 87	20 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	1,864 11	1,320 96	58 10	126 66	160 25	50 75	60 0	15 0	—	—	—	—	—
May	1,108 27	1,219 13	12 50	158 46	17 25	136 0	60 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	2,619 91	1,410 76	12 97	55 55	185 4	57 0	259 26	—	122 80	—	—	—	—
July	1,864 9	1,314 96	55 75	102 91	163 44	139 0	60 0	15 75	314 52	32 0	—	—	—
August	1,729 10	1,002 46	13 32	55 55	82 50	45 75	150 0	—	293 90	—	—	—	—
September	1,864 9	1,307 46	54 96	55 55	210 63	59 25	150 0	140 37	310 27	—	—	—	—
October	1,932 42	1,593 71	27 33	55 55	191 61	117 75	60 0	—	262 64	—	—	—	—
November	1,828 68	1,304 96	33 75	55 55	12 37	60 75	60 0	—	332 3	13 75	—	—	—
December	2,092 42	1,313 29	131 28	55 55	502 75	120 50	60 0	293 0	342 50	—	100 0	25 0	—
Total ...	18,405 55	12,979 23	425 96	778 88	1,647 71	807 0	916 26	464 12	1,888 66	45 75	100 0	25 0	38,485 12

STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

YEAR.	Arrears of Revenue.	Land Sales.	Land Revenue.	Rents exclusive of Lands.	Licenses.	Stamps.	Taxes.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Sale of Government Property.	Reimbursements.	Interest.	Special Receipts.	Postage.	Customs.	Port Dues.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1876.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
March ..	383 7	529 89	12 0	37 50	1,909 0	128 50	—	103 0	70 0	906 0	11 51	128 52	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	1,959 34	43 0	1,171 65	2,110 0	8 15	—	97 0	154 1	233 61	16 57	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	91 77	1,260 0	81 45	1,159 15	6,576 59	—	—	53 11	56 96	34 66	35 27	—	1 34	2,464 12	30 0	—	—
June ...	109 40	—	0 25	1,859 99	4,489 16	4,482 91	—	—	52 50	243 11	47 60	—	2 76	—	—	—	—
July ...	3,163 89	—	33 0	2,664 2	2,754 24	3,257 44	72 53	215 86	184 0	271 69	49 10	—	3 20	0 15	—	100 16	—
August ...	3,748 27	1,045 82	26,481 11	2,849 36	4,409 0	3,806 42	59 85	233 15	151 10	457 61	65 11	97 4	4 58	—	—	—	—
September ...	437 64	8,671 50	27,181 20	2,407 2	5,524 16	4,793 81	48 5	136 13	1,428 64	212 81	34 75	28 0	5 78	821 59	—	137 96	—
October ...	37 69	1,048 88	94 0	2,850 92	4,410 0	5,046 33	30 19	213 98	6 50	809 85	23 6	94 4	5 12	1,534 62	22 72	—	—
November ...	65 73	5,352 52	9 40	2,552 49	6,684 16	3,653 95	23 53	216 75	2,899 2	680 84	48 66	21 50	9 0	3,479 81	49 4	10 50	—
December ...	48 95	185 85	1 50	2,732 73	4,954 16	4,382 15	324 49	188 17	6,164 4	475 8	36 49	10 28	3 8	1,449 60	17 92	162 12	—
	8,086 41	20,053 80	53,936 91	20,344 74	43,891 47	29,559 66	558 62	1,457 15	11,166 83	4,296 26	359 12	379 38	34 86	9,659 89	119 68	410 74	204,345 52

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KALUTARA.

Report.

Arrears of Revenue.—The amount shewn as collected under this head in the course of 1876 represents the instalments due in 1875 for the arrack rent of 1875–76, amounting to 6,174 rupees and 98 cents, and assessment tax for 1875, 1,911 rupees and 43 cents.

Land Sales.—The extent of land sold, and the number of claims settled during the past year, were both extremely small, and they are likely to be yet more limited in the coming year, unless the Kachcheri staff receive the increase which I am now demanding.

STATEMENT of Lands sold and otherwise disposed of in 1876.

	Number of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.
Sold	237	979	0	19	19,954	25
Sold at half-improved value ...	18	42	1	6	607	76
Certificates against the right of the Crown.	37	103	0	32	—	
Excess over private property ...	7	6	3	10	68	50

Land Revenue.—The amount shewn under this head represents only the produce of the yala and muttes harvests, the maha having been sold in Colombo, previous to the establishment of this Kachcheri.

Licenses.—In addition to the arrack rent of the district, this heading includes the price paid for 138 still licenses at 30 rupees each.

Stamps.—In addition to the statements of revenue and postage stamps disposed of during the year, it may be interesting to record the following details of their application:—Number of cart licenses, 451; boat licenses, 46; plumbago contracts, 18; and gun licenses, 27.

	Number of Stamps sold.	Value. Rs.	Cts.	Cash Receipts. Rs.	Cts.
Postage	29,610	1,333	55	1,275	86
Revenue	63,063	28,375	0	25,954	35

Sale of Government Property.—This item represents almost solely the price realized by the sale of Crown timber to public departments, who pay for it at a rate of ten per cent. lower than that which prevails in the market. No felling licenses are in this district issued to private parties.

The Kalutara district, containing 550 square miles, with a population of 600,000 souls, comprises three separate divisions:—

1. The Rayigam Koralé;
2. The Pasdun and Walalláwiti Koralés;
3. The Totamuna of Kalutara and Pánaduré.

The accounts, however, of the revenue and expenditure of these divisions have, with the exception of the statement of the paddy harvest, been hitherto massed with those of the other Kóralés which formerly constituted the district of Colombo; and I am therefore precluded from giving the comparative statistics which constitute the chief interest of these annual reports. The only one at my command is a table of the paddy rent-sales for the last ten years, and that shews that in 1876 a smaller extent of land was cultivated than in any of the preceding nine years, whilst the price realized by the sale of the Government share was proportionately reduced.

KALUTARA DISTRICT.

Years.	Maha. B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	Muttes. B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	Yala. B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	Total. B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.
1866	6,216	2 5/8	5,564	0	172	2 4/8	240	0	35,030	3 4/8	72,020	75	41,420	0 5/8	77,824	75
1867	2,698	1 1/8	4,364	78	351	0 4/8	223	27	39,688	1 5/8	75,708	99	42,737	3 2/8	80,297	4
1868	1,633	0	855	0	179	0	130	25	33,977	0 4/8	67,562	70	35,789	0 4/8	68,547	95
1869	3,128	2 3/8	3,235	0	169	0 4/8	217	50	41,731	3 7/8	67,821	0	45,029	2 6/8	71,273	50
1870	1,719	3 3/8	1,402	50	262	3	90	0	40,423	1 2/8	54,058	54	42,405	3 5/8	55,551	4
1871	1,117	3	769	50	48	0 2/8	32	25	40,030	3 3/8	57,824	25	41,196	2 3/8	58,626	0
1872	1,363	1 2/8	1,380	75	78	1	96	50	40,642	1 4/8	56,256	75	42,083	3 6/8	57,734	0
1873	1,000	2 3/8	1,096	75	246	3	306	0	38,063	1 5/8	54,699	80	39,310	3	56,102	55
1874	1,270	1 6/8	1,753	25	282	3	338	25	36,450	1 6/8	66,841	54	38,003	2 4/8	68,933	4
1875	3,306	2	3,989	83	222	0 6/1	197	40	46,593	2 3/8	64,540	29	50,122	1 1/8	68,727	52
1876	1,678	3 1/8	2,286	45	134	0 2/8	86	25	32,378	2	53,756	60	34,191	1 3/8	56,129	30

STATEMENT shewing the extent of Paddy land sown and the amount realized by sale of the Government share of crops for the Maha, Muttes, and Yala Harvests during each year from 1866 to 1876, in the Pasdun and Walalláwiti Kóralés, and Kalutara and Panadure Districts, and Rayigam Kóralé.

		Pasdun and Walallawiti Korales.				Kalutara and Panadure Districts.				Rayigam Korale.				Total.			
		Extent.		Amount.		Extent.		Amount.		Extent.		Amount.		Extent.		Amount.	
		B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.
1866	Maha..	222	0	77	50	26	0½	76	50	5,970	2⅛	5,410	0	41,420	0⅝	77,824	75
	Muttes	94	2	142	0	1	0 2/8	1	0	77	0¼	97	0				
	Yala .	12,919	2 2/8	34,995	25	6,155	1⅝	13,096	50	15,955	3⅝	23,929	0				
1867	Maha..	91	2⅛	72	50	49	2⅛	64	0	2,557	0⅞	4,228	28	42,737	3 2/8	80,297	4
	Muttes	193	2	162	90	6	1 4/8	6	0	151	1	54	37				
	Yala...	13,851	1 4/8	29,878	67	7,069	0½	16,518	82	18,767	3⅝	29,311	50				
1868	Maha..	123	3 4/8	151	50	21	0 6/8	34	50	1,487	3 6/8	669	0	35,789	0 4/8	68,547	95
	Muttes	110	3	87	0	1	2	1	50	66	3	41	75				
	Yala...	10,758	1	28,302	0	9,659	1 6/8	14,482	0	13,559	1 6/8	24,778	70				
1869	Maha..	164	2⅞	331	50	37	1½	81	50	2,926	2	2,822	0	45,029	2 6/8	71,273	50
	Muttes	88	3	127	25	1	0	2	0	79	1 4/8	88	95				
	Yala..	14,913	0⅝	28,619	50	7,490	1⅝	10,920	0	19,328	1⅝	28,281	50				
1870	Maha..	82	3	71	0	18	2⅞	15	0	1,618	1½	1,316	50	42,405	3⅜	55,551	4
	Muttes	210	2 6/8	73	75	1	0	0	75	51	0 2/3	15	50				
	Yala..	13,277	1 6/8	23,329	50	5,856	3 6/8	10,786	50	21,288	3 6/8	19,942	54				
1871	Maha..	128	0⅜	111	0	1	3⅛	1	0	987	3½	657	50	41,196	2⅝	58,626	0
	Muttes	19	1	11	75	0	3	0	50	28	0¼	20	0				
	Yala...	15,190	1 2/8	23,044	50	4,736	1⅜	10,180	75	20,104	0 6/8	24,599	0				
1872	Maha..	86	1 4/8	145	0	6	3	19	0	1,270	0 6/8	1,216	75	42,083	3 6/8	57,734	0
	Muttes	24	2	33	50	—		—		53	3	63	0				
	Yala...	14,359	0 6/8	23,416	50	6,897	0 6/8	12,120	0	19,386	0	20,720	25				
1873	Maha..	135	0	193	25	5	3	6	0	859	3⅜	897	50	39,310	3	56,102	55
	Muttes	143	0	182	0	—		—		103	3	124	0				
	Yala ..	13,635	1⅜	25,639	80	6,400	0⅛	2,548	0	18,028	6⅛	26,512	0				
1874	Maha..	146	3¼	163	50	14	0	7	75	1,109	2 4/8	1,582	0	38,003	2 4/8	68,933	4
	Muttes	160	3⅜	193	25	2	1	3	0	119	2⅝	142	0				
	Yala..	10,451	2	27,229	50	7,109	3 6/8	14,813	55	18,889	0	24,798	49				
1875	Maha..	288	0⅜	307	50	15	2 2/8	8	25	3,002	3⅜	3,674	8	50,122	1⅛	68,727	52
	Muttes	118	0 6/8	127	90	2	0	Sold with Rayigam Korale.		102	0	69	50				
	Yala ..	17,107	2 4/8	20,392	25	8,982	1⅞	16,163	54	20,503	2	27,984	50				
1876	Maha..	163	3⅛	200	0	32	0	34	50	1,483	0	2,051	95	34,191	1⅜	56,129	30
	Muttes	39	1	32	0	—		—		94	3¼	54	25				
	Yala...	12,145	3½	23,108	50	6,452	3⅞	11,022	75	13,779	2⅝	19,625	35				

Although there are three harvests in the year, the yala, which is sown in April and reaped in August or September, is the only one for which cultivation is in this district carried to any considerable extent. The preparations for the maha harvest are on a much more humble scale, whilst those for the muttes are entirely insignificant. The scanty total of 1876, therefore, was the result of the protracted drought which extended through the early months of the year, and over the season in which the sowing for the yala takes place; and the following extract from the quarterly report of the district, dated June 30th, 1876, will shew that when at last the rains did arrive, the prospects of the cultivators were not thereby very greatly improved:—

Extract from Kalutara Quarterly Report, dated 30th June, 1876.

"The drought which prevailed during the first quarter of the year continued all through the month of April and on into the early days of May, when the long-wished for rains arrived with a violence apparently accumulated by delay; the force and suddenness of the burst of this "little monsoon" and the persistency of it, has not, I am informed, been equalled for many years past. The country was flooded in many parts of the district for miles, and many of the roads were under water. The sowing of the crops which had been rendered impossible by the continued drought was now still further retarded by the excess of water, and in those instances where cultivation had already commenced in anticipation of moderate showers, the result was even less satisfactory, for both grain and labour were thrown away. The yala harvest which will be reaped at the end of August is estimated to be the most scanty which this district has produced for thirteen years, in connection with which statement, it should be noted that a great portion of the cultivation is 'kekulan.'"

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KALUTARA.

Report.

Seeing that the district has no separate and individual past to review and to compare with the year which has last gone by, it may be profitable in this first report to assume a more prospective position, and survey in a general manner its resources and capabilities for development. First and foremost stand the production of rice, the principal article of native food, and therefore the basis of the permanent safety and prosperity of the country. The desirability of extending the cultivation of paddy has of late years been the subject of increasing consideration, and the somewhat sensational agitation recently created in England with reference to the grain tax, will probably not be barren of good results since it has brought this object yet more prominently before the attention of revenue officers and of the public in general. The Sinhalese cultivator is perhaps the most obstinately conservative type of the human race; and the anecdote related to a former Governor of villagers dejecting to the introduction of Carolina paddy on the ground that additional labour in reaping and threshing a second time resulted from the double crop borne by that description of grain is perhaps not too hyperbolical to illustrate the determination with which they cling to every detail of the traditional system of agriculture. In this district, and I believe in many other parts of the maritime Provinces, it is held that only low muddy lands are capable of paddy cultivation; the system of terracing the slopes of hills which prevails in the Kandyan country is never adopted here, and even large level tracts (ówiti) which by reason of a slight elevation above the surrounding land throw off their moisture somewhat speedily, are left uncultivated for four or five years at a stretch, until the growth of turf fits them again for the process of dry cultivation, known here by the name of "kekulan."

I am sanguine that experiments now being made in this district may lead to a revolution of ideas in this respect. In addition to improvements in the *style* of agriculture, there is much to be done also in the way of irrigation, of drainage, and of the exclusion of flood-waters towards encouraging the extension of paddy cultivation, but, for this purpose, it is necessary that an experienced engineer should be resident in the district; it is easy enough for an Assistant Agent to recommend the repair of some ancient tank which he finds in ruins, or the restoration of some anicut which the neglect of early British rulers has left in decay, but for the origination of new schemes a scientific eye and professional training of an advanced order are required. Of the first description of ancient works above mentioned, there are some twelve specimens in the Ravigam Kóralé, but I do not think that more than two of them date back to a time anterior to the Dutch possession. The repair of six of these tanks has now been undertaken jointly by Government and the proprietors of lands to be benefited thereby. They are by name:—1, Bolabotuwewa; 2, Nyanwattewewa; 3, Remunewewa; 4, Medagamwewa; 5, the Mahawewa; and 6, the Kudawewa of Alutgama.

The area of these tanks, the cost of their re-construction, the share of labour contributed by the villagers, the acreage benefited by their repair, and the extent of such benefit, both to the people and to the Crown, I shall reserve for my next report when the works will have reached completion. Of the remaining six, four are almost too insignificant to deserve the name of tanks at all, and must, I fancy, have been abandoned very soon after their first construction. The fifth, Bandáragamawewa, has not yet been undertaken, owing to a reluctance upon the part of the villagers to provide for the compensation which would have to be made for the submersion of planted land above the tank. I am in hopes, however, that a survey will shew the extent of such land to be less than has been estimated, and that the contemplation of the advantages enjoyed by their neighbours at Bolabotuwewa, whose tank is already in working order, will soon induce the proprietors of Bandaragama to re-consider their decision. There remains only to be mentioned the Ellakandewewa restored in 1863, and breached again almost immediately after its completion. This tank is formed by damming the outlet of a narrow gorge high upon the hill-side, and retaining the waters of a little stream, whose almost perennial supply at present runs to waste in the drainage channels below. This is however a somewhat costly work, and far beyond the scope of the village tank system, and I am of opinion that the people of this district would at present be very loth to accept the liability to a permanent water-rate however trifling in amount.

Liberian Coffee.—This year has witnessed the commencement of what, if it prove a successful venture, will go far to change the whole aspect of the country and the employment and position of the people.

A small tract of forest land in the Iddagoda Pattuwa of the Pasdun Korale has been opened up for the cultivation of Liberian coffee and of the cacoa or chocolate tree. The coffee plants are at present only one year old, and the chocolate of but a few months' growth. The surveyors however are occupied in cutting out fresh blocks of jungle in answer to the demand made by other gentlemen of the Central Province desirous of following the enterprizing example before them. It is, I believe, generally supposed that the Sinhalese are disinclined to labour upon coffee estates, or other plantations owned by Europeans; and this idea has hitherto been supported by actual fact, but it has been the distance of the field and not the nature of the employment which has been repugnant to the taste of the natives.

On the citronella estates of this district and the Southern Province, no difficulty is experienced in procuring as much labour as is required, but the people work merely by the day, they live in their own homes, and can attend to their own property as well. So far from shewing any aversion to the advent of European enterprize amongst them, they have

hailed the prospect with delight, and are only too willing to secure employment for the many months of leisure, which the cultivation of their paddy lands allows them. There is a large quantity of excellent forest land available in the Pasdun and Walallawiti Korales, and I do not think it will be long before competition will have raised its market value considerably over the upset price of ten rupees per acre.

District Road Committee, Kalutara, 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
The estimated labour for 1877 was 32,557 men, value	48,835	50
Out of which amount deducted for payment of Commission to Division Officers and Clerks and for exemptions	16,597	50
Net Balance	32,238	0
Which amount was apportioned as follows, viz. :—		
For principal works...	16,066	50
For Rest-houses	3,100	50
For Minor Roads	13,071	0
Rs...	32,238	0
The actual receipts for the year 1876 are—		
Commutation of the year	36,479	25
Value of Labour	1,018	50
Recovered arrears of previous years	3,068	0
Rs...	40,565	75

The 13,071 rupees set apart for the minor roads out of the estimated amount, together with an additional sum of 5,650 rupees being amount realized from tolls—making in all 18,721 rupees—was distributed among 30 minor roads, in extent 157 miles, for their repair and upkeep. From the said amount the actual expenses incurred are 18,685 rupees and 39 cents.

There are eight rest-houses in the district. The two at Panadure and Kalutara are principal ones, and the remaining six at Horana, Nambapana, Anguruwatota, Agalawatta, Matugama, and Welipenna, are minor ones, and it is hoped that the two at Horana and Nambapana will become more important after the completion of the road from Nambapana to Ratnapura.

The upkeep and repair of these rest-houses during the year cost 1,075 rupees and 79 cents, which sum was distributed in the following manner :—

	Rs.	Cts.
Kalutara rest-house	217	12
Panadure do.	298	18
Matugama do.	130	29
Nambapana do.	380	25
Agalawatta do.	49	95
Total ... Rs.	1,075	79

STATEMENT shewing how the one-third labour available for Minor Roads for the year 1876 has been apportioned.

Roads.	Miles.	Yards.	Toll Grant. Rs.	Toll Grant. Cts.	Vote from District Road Committee Fund. Rs.	Vote from District Road Committee Fund. Cts.
1. The Panadure Gravet Roads ...	3	—	—		300	0
2. Nambapana to Arakawila ...	6	1,320	—		750	0
3. Pokunuwita to Kahatuduwa ...	4	—	—		500	0
4. Nallur to Mahawila	2	—	—		200	0
5. Nallur to Weraganga ...	2	—	—		150	0
6. Horana to Agalawatta ..	18	—	280	0	1,100	0
7. Waskaduwa to Bandaragama ...	7	1,320	300	0	650	0
8. Bandaragama to Kindelpitiya ...	4	—	—		250	0
9. Wadduwa to Morontuduwa ...	4	—	—		400	0
10. Desaster Kalutara to seashore	—	1,280	—		400	0
11. Desaster Kalutara to Etanamada	1	500	—		150	0
12. Desaster Kalutara to Galpata .	9	—	—		750	0
13. Kalutara to Galpata... ...	6	—	—		750	0
14. The Kalutara Gravet Roads ..	2	—	—		300	0
15. Kalutara to Pitagan Eliya ..	2	—	—		521	0
16. Kadawatapita to Hinatiyangala	—	880	—		150	0
17. Kalutara to Agalawatta ...	16	—	510	0	900	0
18. Nagoda to Galpata	11	—	—		750	0
19. The Kalapuwa Ferry Road ..	—	880	—		100	0
20. Paiyagala to Dodangoda (new road)	3	—	—		500	0
21. Paiyagala to Dodangoda (old road)	2	—	—		200	0
22. Paiyagala to Horawela ...	3	—	—		800	0
23. Beruwala to Moragalla (new road)	3	—	—		250	0

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KALUTARA.

Report.

STATEMENT of Minor Roads, &c.—*continued.*

Roads.	Miles.	Yards.	Toll Grant. Rs.	Toll Grant. Cts.	Vote from District Road Committee Fund. Rs.	Vote from District Road Committee Fund. Cts.
24. Beruwala to Moragalla (old road)	2	—	—		200	0
25. Alutgama to Welipenna	9	—	630	0	1,000	0
26. Pallegoda to Welipenna	4	—	—		300	0
27. Agalawatta to Bellana	2	—	—		500	0
28. Panadure to Kindelpitiya	4	880	310	0	250	0
29. Panadure to Nambapana	22	21	3,470	0	—	
30. Henemulla to Madapata	2	—	150	0	—	
Total	157	41	5,650	0	13,071	0

Hospitals.—The annexed comparative statistics relating to the Panadure hospital will shew how much the confidence in European treatment has gained ground amongst the natives of this district. This hospital is now being enlarged and improved, and I have little doubt that corresponding good results will immediately be shewn.

Panadure Hospital Statement.

	Number remaining in hospital at the beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.	Daily average in the hospital during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Average stay of these: Died during the year.	Average stay of these: Discharged during the year.	Average stay of these: Remaining at the end of the year.	The longest time for which any one inmate has stayed.
1875.								
Males ...	0	75	3·879	6	6·5	22·209	42	Anœmia, 85 days.
Females ...	0	8	·350	3	19	14·2	0	Dropsy, 37 days.
1876.								
Males ...	7	136	8·2991	7	7·23	25·116	26	Compound Fracture, 117 days.
Females ...	0	25	1·2513	5	12·14	29·13	0	Eczema, 89 days.

	Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Remained 31st December, 1875.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	7
Since admitted ...	19	5	12	9	1	13	5	23	11	20	...	7	36	161
Discharged, cured ...	18	4	5	7	...	11	5	20	10	19	...	7	33	139
Do. and incurable ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Do. at patient's request.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	9
Died ...	...	...	6	1	1	3	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	12
Remaining 31st December, 1876	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5

Out-Patient Dispensary.

Number treated in 1875 ... 1,028
Do. in 1876 ... 1,683

Pending the construction of the large civil hospital at Kalutara, the Government have allowed me funds* for the erection of a temporary building in the town, and for the maintenance and treatment of such patients as by reason of their poverty or other cause were unable to avail themselves of the advantages of the out-door dispensary.

	Rs.	Cts.
* Subsistence to patients ..	320	31
Articles for the use of hospital	18	75
For constructing the hospital	94	7
Salary of attendant	30	25
Petty expenses	2	56
Total... Rs.	465	94

The following table will shew the number of admissions since May last :—

May	... 4	September	... 9
June	... 5	October	... 7
July	... 2	November	... 9
August	... 6	December	... 15
		Total	... 57

Vaccination.—The increase in the number of persons vaccinated, and in the proportion of successful cases, is satisfactory in a high degree.

Year.	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
1875	2,351	1,676	345	330
1876	3,020	2,080	387	553

The weather during the year has been, as I have already stated, rather unseasonable, the early months being too dry, and the monsoons bringing with them a too copious supply of rain. The health of the people, however, was fairly good until the close of the year, when cholera was brought into the district from Ratnapura. Happily the range of the disease was much more limited than was anticipated, and the measures that were taken to check its progress proved eminently successful. The position of the district is at present most encouraging, and the liberal votes which have been passed for its improvement and the facilitation of its intercourse with the capital hold out every promise of bearing early fruit, and render the prospect of compiling the report for 1877 an object of most sanguine expectation.

3rd May, 1877.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Assistant Government Agent.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, ANURADHAPURA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ANURADHAPURA.

Report.

Revenue in 1875 and 1876 shews steady improvement.

THE following statement shews a steady improvement in the revenue of this Province in 1875 and 1876, as compared with 1874, which was the first complete year since the formation of the Province on the 6th September, 1873.

REVENUE.	1874. Rs.	Cts.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue ...	1,848	37	546	65	920	15
Land Revenue ...	14,632	11	31,094	51	34,777	99
Rents, exclusive of lands ...	2,465	40	650	40	772	9
Licenses	6,527	0	11,299	4	15,269	96
Stamps	3,840	30	3,864	37	4,404	29
Postage	43	96	61	96	79	42
Fines and Forfeitures ...	2,029	56	899	30	1,969	91
Sale of Government property	12,524	4	1,928	93	3,820	12
Reimbursements ...	138	52	2,098	48	710	32
Interest	10	90	119	58	144	65
Miscellaneous... ...	413	77	1,035	10	492	30
TOTAL, Rs...	44,473	93	53,598	32	63,361	20

The decrease under the head "rents" as compared with 1874 is due to the transfer of a toll to the North-Western Province from 1st January, 1875, and the decrease under the head "sale of Government property" is due to the discontinuance of the issue of licenses to fell timber for sale and to large seizures in 1874, which accidentally increased the revenue of that year.

Expenditure for 1874, 1875, and 1876.

The expenditure for the three years, 1874, 1875, and 1876, was as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.	1874. Rs.	Cts.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Fixed Salaries ...	18,970	83	16,901	22	19,401	26
Provisional do. ...	10,023	41	10,573	39	11,033	82
Office Contingencies ...	3,776	87	1,054	67	1,531	51
Revenue Service ...	3,279	56	1,174	27	3,056	83
Administration of Justice ..	1,330	11	919	38	509	65
Charitable Allowance ...	—		—		104	0
Hospitals	105	26	304	90	1,385	26
Police and Jails ..	1,278	63	2,016	22	1,814	56
Rent	33	33	80	0	—	
Transport	5,141	42	4,076	24	5,591	23
Conveyance of Mails ...	4,539	46	4,9[illegible]8	10	4,868	29
Miscellaneous ...	13,629	94	10,829	94	12,269	76
Refund of Duties, &c. ...	—		—		500	0
Immigration ..	6,820	21	7,944	58	8,647	96
Lands taken for Government purposes... ...	—		—		600	0
TOTAL, Rs...	68,929	3	60,812	91	71,314	13

Expenditure has increased, but not in the same ratio as revenue.

The expenditure has increased, but not in the same ratio as the revenue, and though the revenue does not yet equal the expenditure, the per-centage which the latter bears to the former is steadily decreasing :—

	1874. Rs	1875. Rs	1876. Rs
Revenue	44,474	53,598	63,361
Expenditure	68,929	60,833	71,314
Per-centage of expenditure to revenue	155	113·5	112

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ANURADHAPURA.

Report.

Indications of development of trade.

There are many indications of a growing prosperity and of the gradual development of trade, but the following may be selected as the most prominent :—

Boutique sites.

1.—The land along the sides of the roads (excepting most of the paddy fields) belongs to the Crown, and building sites for boutiques are leased to all respectable applicants at nominal rents. The increase in the number of boutiques on Crown land in 1876 was 253, as compared with 207 in 1874; and the rent was almost doubled, being 1,530 rupees in 1876, as against 885 rupees in 1874. Eleven new centres of trade were opened in 1875 and 1876 by the establishment of boutiques in villages where there had been none before.

Number of letters passing through the post.

2.—The following statement shews the increase in the number of letters passing through the post.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., despatched from, and received at, the Anuradhapura Post Office, in the years 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876.

	Dspatched.				Received.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Letters on Her Majesty's Service ...	3,166	5,666	5,351	6,809	2,753	6,121	6,357	8,048
Letters stamped	5,190	7,450	12,348	14,148	5,415	7,887	13,945	15,251
Letters unpaid	169	326	526	414	281	438	731	759
Parcels on Her Majesty's Service	25	77	32	21	184	301	274	270
Parcels stamped	41	78	38	76	169	265	356	410
Registered letters	351	351	780	924	98	186	225	268
Newspapers	113	139	478	705	2,126	3,385	6,489	6,346
Books	39	71	84	132	159	215	303	385
Post cards	30	15	7	8	16	19	36	48
	9,124	14,173	19,644	23,237	11,201	18,717	28,716	31,785

Transfer receipts.

3. As there are here neither English banks nor native bankers, arrangements were made in the latter part of 1874 to grant traders Government orders on the neighbouring Kachcheries and on the general Treasury at Colombo: the extent to which advantage has been taken of these facilities is shewn below :—

TRANSFER receipts in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876.

Three months of 1874.		1875.		1876.	
No. of Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	No. of Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	No. of Receipts.	Amount. Rs.
7 ...	3,330 ...	115 ...	53,154 ...	215 ...	82,334

These orders, which are a great convenience to the traders of the place, are granted without any loss to the Government; on the contrary it is some slight advantage, as the amount of these orders is now equal to nearly half the amount of the remittances required to meet the wants of the Public Works Department, which are obtained at a cost of one-fifth per cent.

	1874. Rs.	1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.
Amount of remittances ...	113,196 ...	145,000 ...	190,000
Cost of transport and escort ...	184 ...	346 ...	381
Cost per cent.	0·16 ...	0·24 ...	0·20

Public works.

The expenditure on public works in this Province in the last three years, through the agency of the Public Works Department, is shewn in the following statement.

EXPENDITURE on Public Works.

	1874.				1875.				1876.			
	Vote.		Expenditure.		Vote.		Expenditure.		Vote.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Balance of previous year ...	27,298	93	21,580	45	129,037	82	97,085	3	175,215	49	91,298	60
Supply Bill ...	149,010	60	110,705	34	303,211	42	182,306	61	233,983	98	200,845	61
Supplementary Supply Bill ...	120,350	15	33,492	33	48,567	0	13,301	26	42,775	0	28,853	12
Road Ordinance ...	9,942	0	1,206	1	10,000	0	9,389	45	13,489	50	9,832	16
Surplus Fund Ordinance, 1873	71,463	57½	52,493	98½	18,969	59	13,406	54	684	14½	682	57
Total, Rs...	378,065	25½	219,478	11½	509,785	83	315,488	89	466,148	11¼	331,512	6

The large amount brought forward each year for expenditure under the head "balance of previous years" points to an unsatisfactory state of things: the balance brought forward in 1874 out of votes, amounting in round numbers to 380,000 rupees, was 130,000 rupees, and in 1875, out of 510,000 rupees, it was not less than 175,000 rupees, while in 1876, out of 470,000 rupees, it was 120,000 rupees. In this amount is included provision for works of great urgency which have not been even commenced, and small balances on works left at the end of the year just at the point of completion but not quite finished. There has been no want of energy on the part of the officers of the Department of Public Works, nor has there been wanting a desire to press on with the work as fast as possible; but there are two radical defects in that Department to which its shortcomings are attributable:—they are, want of organization and want of discipline; with proper organization and proper discipline more might have been done than has been done.

Principal buildings.

The total expenditure in the three years on works and buildings was 125,956 rupees and 12 cents, and on roads and bridges 740,522 rupees and 95 cents. The principal buildings were—a house for the Assistant Agent, six houses for subordinate Kachcheri officers, two new rest-houses, post and telegraph offices, and additions to the Government Agent's house and to the hospital and rest-house.

The expenditure on roads and bridges includes the formation and improvement of the roads from Kandy to Anuradhapura, from Kandy to Trincomalee, and from Puttalam to Trincomalae (through Anuradhapura), and the restoration and repair of a large number of irrigation works which will be referred to hereafter.

Change effected in the general appearance of the province.

The change which this expenditure has wrought in the appearance of the whole province, and, in a most striking way, in the station itself, it is difficult to make manifest to those who have not seen it. Four years ago Anuradhapura was a mere collection of Buddhist monuments buried in jungle and forest, many of them difficult of access even on foot; it had a Kachcheri and a Court-house, the residence of the solitary English official, a few cottages, and a small bazaar. These buildings were surrounded with jungle, tracks through the forests allowed carts to make their way to Kandy and Jaffna, and Puttalam and Trincomalee, and nowhere was it possible to see twenty yards ahead, and unless the foot-paths had been recently cleared, it was hardly safe to attempt to reach even the principal ruins on horseback.

The former condition of Anuradhapura.

Its present condition.

Now good roads branch off in every direction from the neat and rapidly growing bazar, the jungle all around has been cleared away leaving a park of large trees and grass, several good dwelling-houses have been built and avenues have been opened and planted for the sake of health, and the picturesque. Anurádhapura has now become one of the most healthy stations in Ceylon, and in appearance one of the prettiest and of all the most English.

Circular roads to the ruins.

Two good roads have been laid out (of which one has been completed at the cost of the District Road Committee, and one is in course of construction by the Government) which pass close to all the ruins of general interest. By the inner circle all the ruins and principal objects of interest within a mile of the station can be visited in a drive of about two miles, and the outer circle, in a circuit of about seven miles, takes in almost all the more distant ruins. These roads are shewn in the accompanying map and the notes attached to it indicate the names of the principal ruins.

Principal roads.

The roads from Kandy to Anurá thapura, and from Kandy to Trincomalee, (though not completed at the end of the period embraced by this report) are now finished. The road from Puttalam to Trincomalee, which is 112·43 miles in length, is not completed in any place for a greater length than 25 miles. There is an interruption of about 12 miles between Anurádhapura and the Kalá-oya on the way to Puttalam, and of 33 miles between Mihintale and the eastern boundary of the Province. Provision has been made for making another five or six miles of the road to the Kala-oya, and the principal bridges are in progress; but there will remain to be provided for in 1878 about 38 miles of this road, and a bridge over the Yán-oya, 28 miles from Trincomalee, which is estimated to cost 35,190 rupees. It is hoped that the Government will be able to provide for the completion of this road early in 1878, as all the supplies which Anurádhapura draws from England, India and Colombo have to be brought by way of Puttalam or Tincomalee, except in the few instances, where the expensive, but most certain, route viâ Kandy is used.

Next to the completion of the road from Puttalam to Trincomalee, the most important work is a road from Anurádhapura to Kurunegala, which is required in the interests of this Province and of all the northern districts, to connect them with the railway at Polgahawela. This will be the shortest and quickest, and for many purposes the cheapest route to Colombo, even when the railway is extended from Kandy to Matale. The present track which has been declared a principal road bears to the westward and joins the road from Kurunégala to Puttalam at Pádeniya. Probably the better road will be found to be considerably to the eastward by the trace which falls on to the Matale road near the new bridge over the Deduru-oya on the road from Kurunégala to Dambulla. The late Governor Sir William Gregory placed on record the importance which he attached "to the improvement of this road, which will much increase facility of communication between the Northern Province and Colombo" (See letter from Col Sec. to D. P. W. No. 11 of 5th Jan., 1877). A considerable saving in distance can probably be effected by shortening the road between Anurádhapura and the Kala-oya, and it is much to be desired that this road should be carefully traced throughout by a competent road surveyor.

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The road from Vavuniya-Vilankulam to Horowapotane was declared a principal road by proclamation dated 27th October, 1876, and some provision has been made for its improvement in 1877. This road, of which six miles lie in the Northern Province, and twenty-three miles in this province, completes the line of communication between Jaffna and Mannár on the north and west and Trincomalee on the east, and will be of much

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Map of the environs of Anurádhapura with notes.

NOTES to accompany plan of Circular roads at Anuradhapura.

Inner Circular road.

(α.)—The sacred bo-tree planted by king Devenipiyatissa in B.C. 288.

(β.)—The Lova-maha paya or brazen palace erected by king Dutugemunu in the second century B.C.—It is said to have been nine stories high and roofed with brass. The ruins now consist of sixteen hundred monolithic pillars standing about twelve feet out of the ground, and arranged in lines of 40 each way.

(γ.)—Stone-slab, according to tradition, marking the spot where Dutugemunu reclined to contemplate the Ruwanweli-dagoba, on the eve of his death.—Near it is a monolithic coffin.

(δ.)—The Ruwanweli-dagoba commenced by king Dutugemunu B.C. 161, and completed by his successor B.C. 137.—The present height of this dagoba is about 198 feet, but its original height is said to have been 120 cubits or about 278 feet. Its diameter at the base of the bell is 258 feet, and at the foot of the dagoba 294 feet. The platform on which it stands covers an area of about 5 acres, but the total area enclosed by the outer boundary wall is nearly 10 acres in extent.

(ε.)—Monolithic cistern.

(ζ.)—The Thuparama.—The first dagoba erected in Ceylon. It was constructed by king Devenipiyatissa in B.C. 307. It is 63 feet in height, with a diameter of 59 feet at the base, and is surrounded by four concentric circles of monolithic columns. Near this dagoba is the Dalada Maligawa or palace of the shrine of the tooth of Buddha. The relic is now preserved in Kandy.

(μ.)—Embankment of Basawakkulam recently restored.—This reservoir, called in the Sinhalese histories Abhayawewa, was constructed B.C. 437. This is the oldest "tank" in Ceylon.

Outer Circular road.

(a.)—The Abhayagiri-dagoba, erected by king Walgam Bahu in B.C. 89, to commemorate the recovery of his throne after the expulsion of the Malabars.—Its dimensions are as follows as nearly as can now be ascertained :—Diameter at base of bell about 325 feet, and at outer circle of basement, 367 feet. Total present height from platform to top of spire, about 231 feet. The area of the platform on which it stands is about 8 acres, and the total area enclosed by the outer boundary wall about 11 acres.

(b.)—Kúṭṭam-pokuna or twin-bathing ponds, 51 feet wide, and 91 feet and 132 feet long, respectively.

(c.)—Colossal image of Buddha (seated.)

(d.)—The Jétawanáráma, commenced by king Mahasen and completed by his son in A.D. 302.—The dimensions of this dágoba are as follows as nearly as can be ascertained: Diameter at base of bell 310 feet, and at outer circle of basement 355 feet. The total height from the basement to the summit of spire is 245 feet, or 14 feet higher than the Abhayagiriya. The area of the platform is about 8 acres, and that of the ground enclosed by the outer boundary wall about 14 acres.

(e.)—Remains of a palace, popularly called the palace of king Duṭugémunu.

(f.)—Large monolithic pillars.

(g.)—Stone canoes.—One a monolith, the other of great size, formed of several stones ingeniously shaped and joined together.

(h.)—Palace popularly called the Queen's.

(i.)—Tammettan (*i. e.*, kettle-drum) pokuna, so called from its shape.

(j.)—Palaces adjoining the Arippu road.

(k.)—Tisawewa constructed by king Devenipiyatissa, B.C. 267.

(l.)—Mirisaweti Dágoba built in B.C. 158, by king Duṭugemunu to commemorate the recovery of his kingdom. This dágoba is in such a ruined condition that its original diameter connot now be ascertained, but approximately it was about 169 feet. Its present height is about 82½ feet.

Road connecting the inner and outer circles.

(m.)—The Lankáráma.—It is not known when or by whom this dágoba was erected, although Tennent gives the date A.D. 276. It is very similar in construction to the Thupáráma and is surrounded by three concentric rows of stone colums, all monoliths, including the capitals. Its diameter is 44 feet, and its present height about 33 feet.

benefit to the new station at Vavuniya-Vilankulam belonging to the Northern Province. The main road from Kandy to Jaffna is approaching completion, but a portion thirteen miles in length from Galkulam to Rambewa through Mihintale has been left untouched until the roads passing through Anurádhapura are completed. Provision should now be made for the formation of these thirteen miles.

Minor roads.

The improvement in the minor roads has kept pace with the formation of the principal roads, and communal roads now in progress will in a few years connect all the principal and minor roads at every point where there is any chance of encouraging traffic, and, if the works are carried out as at present intended, this province will be provided with a perfect net-work of roads by the end of 1879.

The expenditure on minor roads has been as follows:—in 1874, 13,395 rupees; in 1875, 5,264 rupees; in 1876, 13,890 rupees.

The principal additions to the minor roads are a road twenty-four miles in length from Horowapotane to Alutoya, from which place a communal road is being made to Minneriya, in the heart of Tamankaduwa; and that fine but neglected district has been connected with Anurádhapura by a road fifty miles in length, which starts from Maradankadawala (twenty-one miles south of Anurádhapura), and goes straight to the great ford on the Mahawili-ganga passing through Habarane, Minneriya, and Topáwewa.

Communal roads.

The communal roads are made, under the regulations framed by the village communities, by the united labour of the adult male inhabitants without any payment; they are therefore called pinpára or paths of merit. These roads are opened so as to be suitable for cart traffic at all times of the year excepting the three rainy months, October, November, and December; and they are gradually connecting all the principal villages with good bridged roads, and are opening to the villagers' markets for straw and other produce which was formerly left to rot in the fields.

Road Map.

The following tables give the length of the principal, minor, and communal roads, and the accompanying map shews the progress which is being made in opening roads through this province.

	From		To		Mileage within the Province.	REMARKS.
	Place.	Mile.	Place.	Mile.		
Principal Roads.						
Kandy to Jaffna ...	Ihawelhinna	From Kandy 48·54	Galkundanmadu-oya.	From Kandy 105·39	56·85	This section of the road passes through Nuwarakalawiya.
Kandy to Trincomalee...	Migassewa	56·72	Kituluttu	84·25	27·53	This section of the road passes through part of Nuwarakalawiya and the north of Tamankaduwa
Puttalam to Trincomalee	Kala-oya	From Puttalam 23·0	Galgodahinna.	From Puttalam 87·75	64·75	Anuradhapura is on this road, 46·75 miles from Puttalam and 65·68 from Trincomalee.
Kurunegala to Anuradhapura ..	do.	From Kurunegala. 49·4	Anuradhapura.	From Kurunegala 67·5	18·	The most direct road from Colombo to Anuradhapura, leaving the Railway at Polgahawela, 12 miles from Kurunegala; the distance is 45 miles by railway and 79·5 by road.
Kandy to Mannar ..	Madawachchi	From Kandy. 95·50	Yakawewa	From Kandy. 104·75	9·25	The distance from Anuradhapura to Mannar is 79·25 miles.
Rambewe road ..	—	—	Rambewa	—	9·02	The mail road from Anuradhapura to Jaffna: leaves the road from Puttalam to Trincomalee 1·48 miles from Anuradhapura, and joins the Kandy road at 87 miles from Kandy. Distance from Anuradhapura to Jaffna is 123 miles.
Galkulam road ...	—	—	Galkulam	—	7·93	The mail road from Anuradhapura to Kandy: leaves the road from Puttalam to Trincomalee at 2·07 miles from Anuradhapura, and joins the Kandy road at 75·75 miles from Kandy. Distance from Kandy to Anuradhapura 85·75 miles.
Vavuniya-Vilankulam to Horowupotane ...	Tonigala	From Vavuniya Vilankulam. 6	Horowapotana.	29	23·0	This road conects Jaffna and Mannar with Trincomalee.
	Total length	of principal roads		...	216·33	

Minor Roads.	Mileage.
Eastern minor road	32
Western minor road	35
Endagala to Siyambalangomu-oya (on the road to Kurunégala) ...	14
Taláwa to Eppáwala	8
Kunjikulam to Maradankadawala	5
Andarawewa to Ottappuwa	6
Sippukulam to Galenbendunuwewa	11
Madawachchi to Horowapotana	23
Maradankadawala to Habarane, Minneriya, Topawewa, and Mahagantota ...	50·75
Horowapotane to Alutoya	24
Total length of Minor roads...	208·75

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Communal Roads.	Mileage.	Completed.			Still to be done.		
		Cleared.	Uprooted.	Levelled.	Clearing.	Uprooting.	Levelling.
Oyamaduwa to Relapanawewa	12	9	9	9	3	3	3
Andarawewa to Ihala Talawa	6	2	...	...	4	6	6
Alankulam to Alittane	16	8	.	...	8	16	16
Rambewa to Ratmalagahawewa	14	14	14	14	...	...	...
Madawachchi to Kebitigollewa	16	8	8	8	8	8	8
Kebitigollewa to Kahatagasdigiliya ...	15	15	15	10	...	...	5
Kahatagasdigiliya to Dematawewa ...	12	..	...	...	12	12	12
Galkulam to Gal-oya	30	22	12	8	8	18	22
Aripu road	30*	...	..	..	...	...	...
Kallanchiya to Madatugama	14	14	14	14	...	...	...
From 6th mile on Western minor road to Kallanchiya	10	...	...	...	10	10	10
From 5th mile on Western minor road to Olukaranda	6	...	...	...	6	6	6
Mahagantota to Mutugalla	10	10	10	3	...	...	7
Minneriya to Alut-oya	25	25	23	10	...	2	15
Total length of Communal roads ...	216	127	105	76	59	81	110

Irrigation.

The expenditure on irrigation in the three years has been 182,660 rupees, viz., 35,032 rupees in 1874; 76,425 rupees in 1875; and 71,203 rupees in 1876. A great deal has been spent on surveys and on two tanks of moderate size, Basawakkulam and Madawachchiya Mahawewa; but the expenditure which promises to yield the best return is that on village tanks, which are repaired by the land-owners themselves with the assistance of a grant from Government of a masonry sluice and Kalingula or regulated spill-water provided with moveable planks which are kept out till the tank has filled, and are put down when the flood first begins to subside.

The following is a return of village tanks provided with sluices :—

Year.	No. of Tanks.	Total No. of Sluices.	Total No. of permanent Kalingulas.	Total Cost of Sluices and Kalingulas.		Average Cost per Tank.	
				Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
1875 ...	21 ...	22 ...	1 ...	21,309	73 ...	1,014	74
1876 ...	25 ...	26 ...	4 ...	27,730	67 ...	1,109	22
Total ...	46 ...	48 ...	5 ..	49,040	40 ...	1,066	10

This shews that forty-six tanks have been taken in hand under this system, at an average cost of 1,066 rupees. The labour given by the villagers towards the restoration of these forty-six tanks amounted at the end of 1876 to 89,550 cubic yards of earth, which, at 30 cents the cubic yard, represents 26,865 rupees, or an average of 584 rupees per tank. The Government laid down the rule by letter No. 185 of the 20th August, 1873, that "in every instance where assistance is given for the construction of a sluice, the Government Agent should bear in mind that the policy of the Government is to demand either a labour or a money return for the assistance." Under the system in force, the return in labour will be equal, when a tank is completed, to three times the amount expended by the Government (See Sessional Papers 1876, Statistics, and Papers relating to the North-Central Province.)

The work of the people in restoring their tanks was not confined to those cases in which a sluice has been provided. They worked in 1876 on 363 tanks in anticipation of receiving the promised assistance of Government, and it is much to be regretted that the staff of skilled labourers with proper superintendence has not yet been organized, so that the work might proceed, as was anticipated, at the rate of sixty to 100 sluices a year.

This scheme was started as an experiment in 1874, and many looked doubtfully upon it. It has succeeded beyond expectation, and may now be regarded as firmly established beyond all doubt, if only ordinary care is taken to see that the work is carried out with all possible consideration for the convenience and the necessities of the villagers.

The difficulties which have arisen have only served to test the sufficiency of the rules. In 1876, when the scheme was first introduced generally in the southern division of Nuwarakalawiya, the people almost unanimously refused to work; the matter was left to

* The Aripu road was originally opened as a principal road for the conveyance of the mails. It has now been made a communal road to be kept open for village purposes.

the operation of the rules made by committees elected by the people themselves. Money payment was recovered in a few cases through the village tribunals instead of labour, and the people then gradually turned out to work, and now there is no part of the province where the work is better done, nor where the people are more proud of their restored bunds.

There has been no occasion to make any amendment in the rules which were adopted by the village communities early in 1874 for providing the labour for the village tanks. Those rules are as follows :—

1.—For the upkeep, repair, and improvement of village tanks which supply water for lands belonging to private individuals :—(*a.*) Every panguwa shall give annually such labour, not exceeding thirty days' labour of an able-bodied adult, as the Government Agent may declare to be necessary for the upkeep, repair, or improvement of the tank on which it is dependent for its water-supply. (*b.*) When Government provides a sluice or other work for the improvement of the tank, the labour declared to be necessary as above shall not exceed 60 days for one year, and 30 days for every succeeding year. (*c.*) Further labour may be required in special cases, upon the order of the committee.

2.—The labour shall be called out at such times and in such proportions as the Government Agent or any person deputed by him in that behalf may determine, and notice published by beat of tom-tom in the village shall be held to be notice to every pangukaraya.

3.—Any panguwa may commute its labour by a payment in advance of thirty-five cents per diem, and if any person who does not commute shall fail to give the labour due for his panguwa at the appointed time, or, when attending for labour, shall fail to do a fair day's work, he shall be liable to a fine of half a rupee a day.

The cases in which labour is commuted for a money payment are very few.

Though the importance of repairing the small tanks, so that they may store as much as possible of the rain that falls, cannot perhaps be over-rated, still it is not of less importance to the progress and prosperity of this province to endeavour to utilize the rivers which now run to waste and render the people independent to a great extent of the local rainfall which is most uncertain and generally insufficient.

The following is a return for the period during which a proper record has been kept of the rainfall at Anuradhapura :—

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
1872	1·49	0·27	2·87	9·89	3·05	0·03	0·72	0·11	7·10	3·67	17·41	2·96	49·57
1873	0·20	2·90	1·11	4·51	3·42	0·40	0·03	4·49	...	4·53	6·12	4·87	32·58
1874	1·29	3·33	1·21	5·41	3·06	0·12	...	6·24	7·84	2·65	7·60	7·17	45·92
1875	0·69	0·02	3·42	8·45	3·96	5·27	0·03	2·01	2·82	10·60	11·27	8·27	56·81
1876	1·86	0·37	3·09	5·42	1·81	0·52	0·03	2·75	4·42	4·57	5·28	4·62	34·74
Average of five years...	1·1	1·37	2·34	6·73	3·06	1·26	·16	3·12	4·43	5·2	9·53	5·57	43·92

As the principal harvest is in the spring, deficient rainfall in the later months of the year means bad harvests and distress in the following year.

Map shewing course of channel from Kalawewa.

Of all the works which promise to secure relief from the constantly recurring droughts, such as those of 1873 and 1876, Kalawewa is the most important, and the Government has sanctioned the restoration of thirteen miles of the ancient canal, fifty-three miles in length, which conveyed the water into Tisawewa in Anuradhapura. The position of this magnificent artificial lake and the line of the canal are shewn in the accompanying map. The Kalawewa is formed by a dam thrown across the valleys of the Beligamu, Dambulu and Mirisgoni oyas, and probably contains an area of about ten square miles or 6,400 acres. The bund is in a good state of preservation except at the great breach, 1,000 feet in width, whence issue under the name of the Kala-oya the united waters of the three streams above-named. Captain Woodward, R. E., in his valuable report on this tank, says :

"It is clear that Kala Balaluwewa has been breached three if not four times. This is at once a proof of its enormous catchment area and the value in which the tank was held, as each repair must have been a task of great magnitude only to be undertaken in the case of a work of extraordinary utility, and the tank was of this extraordinary utility. From one of the sluices issues a a magnificent canal, the Yodaya-ela, about 40 feet wide, which, after a course of 53 miles, carried the copious drainage of the north-western slopes of the Mátalé hills to Anurádhapura. In its course it supplied water to the numerous subsidiary valleys it crossed and filled many village tanks."

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"In fact the Yodaya-ela gives water stored up in the Kalá Balaluwewa to the whole country between the Kala-oya to the south-west and the Malwatu-oya to the north, or to the whole of the Eppawala, Nuwaragam, and Vilachchiya Korales. Not only does it carry the water of Kala Balaluwewa, but it intercepts all the drainage between Elagamuwa and the western watershed of the Malwatu-oya which otherwise would run to waste. The great tanks called Tissawewa, Basawakkulam, Bulankulam, and the tanks lower down the left bank of the Malwatu-oya receive the discharge of this channel after it has filled the village tanks in the subsidiary valleys on its way.

"The channel must have been of incalculable benefit to Nuwarakaláwiya, indeed in these late years of drought almost a necessity. It is therefore a gratifying circumstance that its repair presents not one engineering difficulty, being confined to the making up the cuts made by the people to obtain its waters for their fields some of which through neglect have widened into breaches, and a few breaches properly so called. But none of these are of any magnitude, and none require anything more than the simplest care to clear out the silt, vegetable matter, and mud, before being filled in. Sluices will necessarily be required at each valley head in lieu of these cuts, but this will not be costly nor difficult of execution."

The perfect restoration of the system of irrigation from this reservoir is estimated by Captain Woodward at 540,000 rupees, and there is probably no work in the whole of Ceylon which would better repay the expenditure of 180,000 rupees a year, for three years, than the restoration of this great monument of the power and beneficence of the ancient rulers of Ceylon. The canal, in its course of fifty-three miles, would fill a large number of small tanks, and it would give the means of cultivating several hundreds of acres along the western bank of the Malwatu-oya. There is another work of simpler construction which would serve to restore fertility to the eastern banks of that river :—A dam or anicut thrown across the Malwatu-oya, a short distance above the Anuradhapura bridge, would fill the fine tank of Nuwarawewa, whence the water might be led twice a year for two or three miles down the eastern banks of the river, irrigating a large tract of rich and fertile land on its way.

Village Communities.

The Village Communities Ordinance is in force throughout the whole province, and continues to work satisfactorily; without it local improvements would be impossible. By its agency whatever has been done in the last two years has been effected. As already explained, many useful communal roads have been made, the village tanks are being restored, a broad belt of land round every village is laid open, and light and air are admitted to villages which were hitherto buried in feverish jungles, and the bund of every tank belonging to an inhabited village has been cleared of jungle. A traveller who knew this country three years ago would not recognize it. Then it was impossible to tell where there was a village or the bund of a tank; now they stand out clear of the forests by which they are surrounded.

In this report the year 1876 has been compared with 1874, as well as with 1875, as no report was made for the latter year.

JOHN F. DICKSON,
Government Agent.

Anuradhapura, 20th May, 1877.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNMENT AGENT, KURUNEGALA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

Report.

THE year 1876, whether viewed in regard to the health of the people, the regularity of the seasons, or the success of agricultural operations, may be regarded as having been a fairly good one, and this is a matter of much congratulation in a Province such as the North-Western, where fever, drought, and famine are such frequent visitors.

I nominally assumed charge of the Province at the end of February, but as I was not relieved of my duties as Inspector-General of Prisons until April, some months of the year passed before I was able to give undivided attention to my new charge. In reporting favourably on the state of the Province during the year, it must be remembered that any success attending administrative measures is due to the officer whose *locum tenens* I am, and whose policy I have endeavoured to carry out, as far as possible, according to his wishes.

In my report I shall direct my remarks more particularly to the district of Seven Korales, leaving the Assistant Government Agent of the Puttalam district to report more especially on that portion of the Province.

Revenue Returns No. 1.

Revenue and Expenditure of the North-Western Province for the last ten years.—From statement No. 1 it will be seen that the revenue for the year has reached a higher figure than it has ever before attained, and I firmly believe that this rise is not a temporary one, but will continue year after year, for though the land revenue of the Province is very fluctuating, owing to the great uncertainty of the seasons, yet the sum credited under that head this year is only an average amount, and there are other items which must every year increase as the country is opened up, and its resources developed.

See Appendices A and C.

Revenue Returns No. 2.—*Comparative Statements of Revenue*, 1875 and 1876.

Arrears of Revenue.—The apparently large increase under this head is due to the payment in 1876 of an instalment of the arrack rent which was due in 1875.

See Appendix B.

Land Sales.—The large increase under this head is due to a very good sale of land in August, 1876, when 708 acres of land in Katugampola Medda Pattu, near to the Chilaw district, realized the large sum of 60,220 rupees, nearly 90 rupees an acre. The purchaser was Mr. C. H. De Soysa. Subsequent inspection of the land in the neighbourhood has proved that the land is well worth the price given, and it is satisfactory to know that Government has several thousands of acres of land in the immediate vicinity, valued at 100 rupees or 150 rupees an acre for the timber alone. The soil is likewise very rich, and the lands will no doubt grow cocoanut, cotton, or Liberian coffee.

The apparent falling off in the Puttalam sales is owing to some 2,000 acres of land having been put up for sale, as a matter of public convenience, at the Kurunegala Kachcheri. This 2,000 acres was purchased for ten rupees an acre by Mr. J. W. Home, and has since been partly opened as a cotton plantation.

Land Revenue.

Paddy rented and unrented.—These may be treated together, as paddy unrented consists merely of tythe collected and sold in consequence of want of bidders for the rents. The decrease in the Seven Korales does not mean that 1876 was a bad year, but that 1875 was an unusually good year. The average grain revenue from paddy for the last ten years is 78,330 rupees, and the revenue this year is 78,155 rupees.

The increase in the Puttalam revenue is due to a very good maha crop.

In both divisions of the Province a satisfactory decrease is shewn in the revenue collected from fine grain cultivation.

Rents exclusive of Lands.—This decrease is owing to the small bids obtained in 1875 for the toll rents of 1876. The reason for the rents not fetching full price is not apparent.

Licenses.—The large increase under this head is due to good prices obtained for the arrack rent for 1876. Even with a reduction in the number of taverns the arrack rents of Seven Korales should be worth 100,000 rupees annually, and those of Puttalam 70,000 rupees.

Stamps.—Revenue stamps being used for various purposes—litigation, registration, mercantile operations, &c.—it is difficult to ascertain the cause of increase, but generally it may be regarded as satisfactory. The increase under the head of "postage stamps" and the small decrease on "postage paid" are unimportant.

Fines and Forfeitures.—The decrease under the head of "fines and forfeitures in the Police Court" is due to the fact that the proceeds of sales of stolen cattle were formerly credited under this head; but these matters are now dealt with by the Gansabhawas, whose funds are credited with the proceeds of cattle seized and sold within their limits.

The decrease under the head "Kachcheri fines, and fines paid to the Deputy Queen's Advocate for the Kachcheri," is probably because the stringent measures adopted in 1874 and 1875 to check chena devastation had good effect, and rendered such heavy fines in 1876 unnecessary.

Sale of Government Property.—The only items worthy of note are those referring to salt, and the explanation of the decrease is given by my Assistant at Puttalam in his report.

Reimbursement and Interest require no remarks.

Under the head "miscellaneous" are two items requiring explanation. The Court of Requests deposits (unclaimed after ten years) are a casual item brought to account (up to 1869) by special authority in 1875. The increase of 2,322 rupees and 80 cents under the head "over-payments" is due to the transfer of 1,870 rupees to revenue to meet surcharge on account of the collection of timber in the Wanni Hatputtu.

HEALTH: *Population.*—The health of the district of Seven Korales during the year has been fairly good, except during the third quarter, when that scourge of the district, "fever," proved more than ordinarily fatal.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Births and Deaths.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
Births	2,040	1,951	2,214	2,241	8,446
Deaths	1,445	1,459	2,988	1,892	7,784
				Increase	662

The above return shews that whilst the number of births each quarter should usually average 2,100, and the number of deaths, say 1,500, thus giving a general increase to the population of 600 per quarter, in this year the deaths in the third quarter were nearly 3,000, and the total increase to the population throughout the whole year was only 662. The population of Seven Korales at the Census was 207,885, and from the annual returns (see appendix C.) it would seem now to be 210,475, but probably 240,000 would be more correct.

The increase to the population of the Puttalam revenue district in 1876 was 665, with an estimated population of 71,000.

Full returns for the year will be found in the appendices to this report, and to that of my Assistant at Puttalam.

Marriages.—Statements shewing the number of Kandyan and other marriages registered during the year are annexed. It was not until the close of the year that my attention was drawn to the fact that the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance continued to be disregarded in this Province. I held several meetings and explained the Ordinance very fully to the people. As a rule the people disobey the Ordinance, not because they are immoral or that they prefer to form illicit connections, but simply because they will not take trouble to register, what they and all their neighbours regard as an honourable marriage without registration.

However, I am glad to believe that my urgent representations to them had good effect, for, in the first three months of the year 1877 no less than 156 old marriages—that is, contracted prior to 1862—and 3,482 marriages contracted since 1862, were registered. I have declared my intention of dismissing any headman who attends a marriage ceremony where no registration has taken place, and as the attendance of the headmen is considered absolutely necessary at these ceremonies, I hope to ensure registration by these means.

GANSABHAWA.—Until I assumed charge of this Province I had no practical experience of the working of the Gansabhawa Ordinance, but a very short time served to shew me that if it was to carry out the object for which it was introduced, the judicial and administrative tribunals formed by the Ordinance ought to be kept separate and distinct, and that whilst the president of the judicial tribunal, assisted by jurors, should perform his work without any interference on the part of the Government headmen, the council entrusted with the administration of village affairs ought to be presided over by the Ratemahatmaya.

I duly represented the matter to Government, and I am glad to report that the principle has been recognised as correct, and in future, in the North-Western Province, and I believe throughout the Island, the Ratemahatmayas will preside at the village councils.

During the year 1876 the rules were thoroughly revised, and a regular code for use in every Hatpattu introduced. Some of the rules are in advance of the present system, but I trust that with the new mode of working they will rapidly come into use, and be systematically enforced.

Already in the Wanni and We-udawili Hatpattus the new rules for cattle-branding have been successfully introduced, and so much are these rules approved by the people that the inhabitants of the other Hatpattus have applied for their speedy introduction. When once the system is in thorough working order, cattle stealing, without detection, will be almost impossible. Already the crime has greatly diminished, and I concur with Mr. Morris in attributing this almost entirely to the personal exertions of Mr. F. R. Ellis, the Police Magistrate. I beg here to place on record my obligations to this officer who has ever been ready, when itinerating through the district, to place his services at my disposal, and has in the matters of "Gangsabhawas," "Cattle Murrain," "Immigration," and "Cholera," rendered me very valuable assistance.

To return to the matter of village tribunals :—That they are popular there is little doubt, but whether they are doing much good, no good at all, or much harm, are questions which require to be carefully considered before they can be answered. I have stated my views to Government very fully in a letter dated 29th May, 1877, written after a careful consideration of the Gansabhawa statistical returns for the year under review, and if that letter may properly form a portion of this report, I shall be glad to see it printed as an appendix.

Since writing my letter I have heard it alleged that the fact of the very small number of appeals is conclusive evidence that the decisions are satisfactory. It must be remembered, however, that very many of the decisions, both civil and criminal, affect the parties only to the extent of one or two rupees, and that to appeal against a decision would entail a journey to and from the Kachcheri, and the presentation of an appeal petition that would probably cost more than the amount of the judgment appealed from.

The rules and orders require to be amended on the point of "appeals" (N.B.—New rules have since been published.)

Cattle Disease.—The Government called for a special report on this subject towards the end of the year, and this was duly furnished by me under date April 27th, 1877. It is therefore unnecessary that I should do more than refer to this report here.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There have not been very many public works of importance undertaken and completed during the past year.

New Bridges.—Three useful bridges—one over the Mi-oya, and one over the Nanneri-oya, both on the Puttalam and Anuradhapura road, and one over the Deduru-oya on the Kurunegala and Dambulla road—were however begun. The two first are approaching completion, but the Deduru-oya bridge was unfortunately delayed, and will not be finished until August, 1877.

There is one bridge which, though provided for in the estimates of the Western Province, will be of even greater service to this province, and requires notice by me.

Maha-oya Bridge at Toppu.—I allude to the bridge over the Maha-oya at Toppu, between Negombo and Chilaw, which was begun and nearly finished in 1876. I regard this as a most important work, and I am sure that it will have a great effect in improving the condition of the people in the already flourishing and well-populated parts of the South Chilaw District. I believe that district to be one capable of immense development and improvement; and if the various schemes I have proposed are carried out, I predict it will ere long be one of the most prosperous divisions of the province, rivalling the neighbouring district of Negombo.

Gin-oya Bridge.—A vote has been taken for a bridge over the Gin-oya on the new minor road from Negombo to Madampe and Chilaw. The work is progressing, and when the bridge is finished this road, which passes through a thickly populated district, must be proclaimed a principal road. It will be the road principally used, and it will shorten the distance between the two points Toppu and Madampe from 17 to 14 miles.

Residence of Office Assistant, Kurunegala.—The house for the Office Assistant to the Government Agent at Kurunegala is, I think, the only new building undertaken during the year, and I regret to say that six months of the year were wasted before it was begun, and the work is being done in such a dilatory and unsatisfactory manner, that the house will not be ready for occupation until at least six months of the year 1877 have passed away.

Jail Cells and Hospital.—A block of nine cells and a small hospital were built at the Kurunegala jail, and a Parangi ward at the Kurunegala hospital. These were all fairly executed.

Puttalam Water-supply.—The question of the Puttalam water-supply has I trust been solved. Experiments as suggested by Mr. Morris so far back as 1874 were tried, and proved that the Government Agent was correct in his opinions; and if proper pipes are now laid down, I think there is little doubt that Puttalam will be well supplied with good and pure water.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

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Kurunegala Esplanade.—During the year the attention of His Excellency the Governor was called to the necessity for doing something to improve both the sanitation and appearance of the town. The people who had subscribed a sum of money for the entertainment of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, voted the balance left in their hands, 1,000 rupees, to the improvement of the Esplanade. This sum being altogether insufficient, His Excellency the Governor obtained a vote of 9,000 rupees from the Legislative Council; and works for the improvement of the Esplanade and of the lake or tank have been undertaken. I regret to say that these works are still unfinished, and that, in carrying them out, difficulties have arisen which will greatly increase the estimated cost. But the benefit to the town will, I trust, be very great. The conversion of a malarious swamp in the heart of the town, which was made the receptacle of refuse and filth of every description, into a neat garden with terraces and walks, tennis lawns, croquet and cricket grounds, and above all with a fountain of pure water, cannot but improve in many ways the health of the inhabitants; and any one who knows the town of Kurunegala and its general unhealthiness will admit that such improvement is urgently wanted.

Money votes have also been taken for improving the appearance of the jail wall, and for adding to the rest-house. Private subscriptions have likewise been raised for re-building and embellishing the public reading room, and I hope that before the end of 1877 the town of Kurunegala will be vastly improved both in appearance and general healthiness.

I must add one word as regards the water-supply for the fountain. I trust that nothing will induce the Government to consent to supply the fountain with anything but the best drinking water. The purest and cheapest supply can be obtained from the wells in the immediate vicinity; they are never dry in the driest seasons, and if deepened they would yield an almost inexhaustible supply. A cistern built outside the jail walls with a pump inside the jail would afford suitable work for penal stage prisoners, and a supply of pure water might be thus obtained, not only for the fountain itself, but for several receiving wells in various parts of the town. I believe that the use of bad water is the cause of much of the sickness which prevails in the town.

PRINCIPAL ROADS.

The principal roads have, I think, been kept in as good order as the small sums voted for upkeep will allow; but many of them require improvement and additional expenditure upon them. I will remark on them seriatim.

Polgahawela to Kurunegala.—This very important road has been in excellent order notwithstanding the heavy traffic upon it. In addition to the general cart traffic which is at times very great, two good coaches run regularly twice a day, carrying passengers and mails to and from Kurunegala to the Railway Station. A bullock coach also runs once a day and is well filled. The road requires to be widened, and this is being done.

Kurunegala to Galagedara (Kandy).—This road has also been in good order. It is not used so much as formerly, and is not of the importance it was before the railway was made.

Kurunegala to Puttalam.—This is a very important road, and I regret to say that the Kurunegala section was not kept in very good order at the end of last year. I am told, however, that material was then being collected, and that the road will soon be in first class order.

Kurunegala to Dambulla.—As soon as the bridge over the Deduru-oya is completed this road will be much used, and already the Road Department complains that the vote is insufficient for upkeep. The bridge will bring the whole of the Mátalé traffic to this section, and as all the plumbago carts will then come this way, it will be a road of some importance, and should be well kept up.

Kurunegala to Anuradhapura.—This road from Padeniya to the Kala-oya has been in wretched condition. At one time it was proposed to take over the section from Padeniya to Ballalla as a minor road, and to transfer to the principal roads the road from Ballalla to Vitikulli; but after some consideration it was decided to keep the most direct route, and the one which would be most used, notwithstanding the want of a bridge over the Deduru-oya, as the principal road. I hope that the Government will improve the crossing at the Deduru-oya and build a paved causeway this year. This will render the passage of the river easy at all times, except during heavy floods, and then the carters if they please can go round by the minor road, and cross the river ten miles further down.

Kurunegala to Negombo.—This is a very important road, and if put into proper order would increase in importance. The first thirteen miles of it forms a part of the most direct road to Madampe and Chilaw. But the road on the Kurunegala section, viz., from Kurunegala to Giriulla, is disgracefully traced. It is however capable of amendment. For years a tracing officer has been asked for, and I do earnestly hope that one may be available in 1877.

The Government Agent of the Western Province has joined me in pressing on Government the great importance of a bridge to connect the two Provinces at Giriulla; and I trust to see this amongst the sanctioned works for 1878. This bridge would give the people of a large Korale in the North-Western Province easy access to the Mirigama Railway Station, and bring a considerable amount of traffic to it. It is possible that the bridge may be so constructed as to be of use to the Yakabenda Ella Irrigation scheme. This should not be lost sight of when estimating the cost and selecting a site for the bridge.

From Naramulla, thirteen miles from Kurunegala on the Negombo road, a minor

road runs to Madampe and Chilaw. This is an important road, and so far back as 1873 the Government decided to take it over as a principal road. Something however prevented this being then done, but I trust it will be taken over at once. The District Committee could then devote its funds to opening up thoroughly well the district which lies between this road and the Maha-oya, and which is in some parts a mine of undeveloped wealth. The road from Giriulla to Toppu on the northern bank of the Maha-oya should as speedily as possible be made a good cart road.

Puttalam to Kalu-oya.—This road has been much improved, though it is progressing slowly. The Nannera-oya and Mi-oya bridges, as I have already stated, are nearly finished, and the Kalu-oya bridge is shortly to be begun. This will be an important road for the Anuradhapura district, when it is completed and well bridged.

The only other principal road is that called the Coast Road running from Toppu to Madampe, Chilaw, Puttalam, and from thence to Marichchikaddu, and so on to Mannar. This road requires careful attention. I have shewn that as soon as the Gin-oya bridge is finished, the Provincial and District Committees should exchange roads as far as Madampe. On this point there can I think be no difference of opinion. From Madampe to Chilaw the road is in excellent order, but from Chilaw to Puttalam an extraordinary state of affairs exists. First, there are twelve miles of road almost impassable, then twelve miles of excellent road, and then eight miles of impassable road. I have represented this to Government in a special letter, and I have reason to think that a vote will be at once taken to connect Chilaw with Batul-oya, and thus, by improving twelve miles of road, render twenty-four miles thoroughly available.

Canal from Puttalam to Negombo.—It was not until the early part of the present year that I was able to inspect the canal, and I then made the voyage from Colombo to Puttalam in a river steamer named "The Spider," belonging to the Firm of Messrs. Buckney and Co. I cannot say that I have a great desire to repeat the journey, or that I was very favourably impressed with the canal as an engineering work. The sides appear to me to have been constructed with the view of letting as much earth as possible wash back into the canal, so as to render navigation difficult and to find employment for coolies who take out the sand in baskets and throw it on the spot from whence it came, only to be washed away again when the next boat passing causes a ripple. The Public Works officer who was with me informed me that the system was to be altered, and that the sides instead of being cut nearly perpendicular were to be cut back with a long slope; but why the old system had lasted so long, he could not say. The most difficult part of the inland navigation is crossing the lakes, and here I fancy a great deal of money must be sunk, and sunk annually, if the navigation is to be kept thoroughly open. The boatmen complain bitterly of the charges made by those who come off from the shore to help the boats through these lakes, but I was not surprised at the charges when I saw the operation. The water is only about two feet deep, and the loaded boat generally draws four or five feet, so that she has to be pushed through about three feet of a blue sticky clay; and as half the strength of the cooly pushing is exerted to get himself out of the clay, it is not extraordinary that the operation is tedious and lengthy. My only wonder is that boats use this canal in its upper end at all, especially when the wind is against them; and although the prediction may now be ridiculed, I believe the day is not far distant when the canal will give way to a railway.

Minor Roads and Works.—These have been in fair order during the year, but until some of the roads are taken over as principal roads, and special aid is given by Government in particular cases, the roads cannot be kept as they should be.

There is one minor road from Kalpitiya through the Akkarapattu which certainly requires the aid of Government. I have drawn special attention to this in my list of works for 1878, and I trust that something will be done next year.

I am also extremely anxious to obtain special grants for opening out minor roads in the South Chilaw District and in Pitigal Korale of Seven Korales, and towards connecting the Rambawe road to Anuradhapura with the new bridge across the Deduru-oya.

A statement is annexed of the work done on the minor roads during the year. See Appendix F.

Rest-houses.—Improvements have been effected at several of the rest-houses, and they have been decently furnished. There is however much still to be done to render them comfortable.

A new rest-house is required at Naramulla, and I am inclined to give up the Nikawaretiya rest-house to the Gansabhawa, and to build a new one on a site above the tank.

Wherever new rest-houses are built they should I think be good permanent buildings.

Irrigation Works.—A good deal of work has been done during the year in the matter of irrigation, and steps have been taken which will I trust cause a far greater amount of work in 1877 and 1878.

One of my first acts on assuming office was to inspect all the large irrigation works that had been undertaken during the last ten years, and I think I may say that almost every work had been left in an incomplete state. Successive Government Agents had pointed this out, but for some reason or other either the Public Works Department or the Irrigation Department, or both (it is sometimes difficult to know if they are two departments or one), had asserted that everything necessary had been done, and that only the laziness of the people prevented full advantage being taken of the benefits which had

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been provided for them. I pointed out to the Government that the misunderstanding was possibly due to the fact that the Irrigation Officer and the Government Agent usually visited the works at different times, obtained their information from different sources, and having once taken opposite views were not inclined to change them. I sent in my own reports on each scheme, and begged that the Director of Public Works might be requested to visit the Province, and with me to inspect each work and send in a joint report, or, if that were impossible, counter reports, so that the Government might be in a position to judge finally of the exact condition of each scheme.

My suggestion was complied with, and the Director of Public Works and I visited every irrigation scheme of importance in the Province. The result was that nearly every one was declared incomplete, and some, on account of their incompleteness, utterly useless. His Excellency the Governor at once directed that steps should be taken to place these unfinished works in proper condition, but I regret to say that owing to the want of a sufficient number of officers in the Irrigation Department, hardly anything was done in 1876. I am glad, however, to add that a few weeks before the date of this report, Mr. Dawson of the Public Works Department arrived in the Province, with the distinct understanding that he is not to be taken from it until the unfinished works are thoroughly completed. These works are: Magal-wewa (Nikawaretiya); Wenera-wewa, (Kurunegala; Deduru-oya anicut, sluices, and channel (Chilaw); Tinnepitiya-wewa (Madampe.)

It is I trust clearly understood that Mr. Dawson is not merely to survey, but to estimate and construct. I can conceive nothing more faulty than the system which I saw carried out at Magal-wewa, where it took three departments, and I cannot say how many officers to survey, set out, estimate, and construct (this point of the work has not yet been reached) a channel to irrigate some waste lands which it was intended to put up for sale.

The completion of these old works having been definitely decided on, orders were given that no new works should be taken in hand until they were done; but two very important new works at Maha-us-wewa and Galgamuwa, which were commenced at the beginning of the year, have been carried on; the latter work is finished, and the former nearly so.

Galgamuwa tank has been admirably repaired by Mr. Cotterill, an officer who unfortunately has left the Colonial Service. To shew that the natives are not always so ignorant as they are supposed to be regarding irrigation, I may mention that when I visited this tank during the repair, the people complained to me that the spill-level of their tank was being lowered; and on inspection and enquiry I found this to be the case. The irrigation officers defended their plans by declaring that the tank would never fill to 15 feet. When however I reported to Government that the spill-level of the tank might be raised from 15 to 20 feet at an extra cost of under 200 rupees, His Excellency at once ordered the work to be done, and the tank is now capable of holding 10,560,000 cubic yards of water, instead of 5,942,000. Even if the tank fills only once in ten years, the gain will be enormous, and I am glad to say that the first rains this year have brought 9½ feet of water into the tank. I hear that the people are highly delighted and regard the work as a great success. I regret that I have been unable to visit it since its completion.

The work at Us-wewa is being very well done by Mr. Parker, who deserves great credit for the way in which he has battled against many difficulties. This work will be finished by end of June. I fear however that full advantage cannot be taken of it this year, as the land to be cultivated is heavy forest. Timber has to be taken from it before the land is sold, and it has then to be asweddumised, but the mere storing of water is a great boon to that district. If this work answers its expectations, and I believe it will do so, it will create a great change in the Demala Pattu.

See Appendix G. I annex a memorandum on Maha-us-wewa. Most of the particulars were furnished to me by Mr. Parker.

I have examined many large schemes during the year, and some are of great promise, but I cannot bring myself to recommend the execution of any until I see the old works thoroughly completed. I shall be glad however if Government decide to place an irrigation surveyor at once under Mr. Dawson's orders, so that that officer may make a thorough examination and report on the Yakabenda Ella scheme, so strongly advocated by Mr. Morris in his report for 1875.

The scheme is a large one, but if found to be practicable, and if it be fully carried out, the results would be grand. Nine thousand acres of worthless chena would be converted into fields of paddy. A dam across the Maha-oya and a channel nearly twenty miles long are however projects which require more thorough consideration than can be given to them without proper surveys, plans, and first class professional advice.

Village Tanks.—Towards the end of the year, finding that Messrs. Parker and Cotterill had time to spare to report on village tanks, I obtained permission to employ them on this work, and the result has been the formation of a regular department under the Government Agent, for the inspection and repair of village tanks throughout the Province. Mr. Parker has been appointed Chief Superintendent, and will have two assistant superintendents and three or four sub-assistants under him. I propose to take up the Wanni and Demala Hatpattus in the first instance, but Mr. Parker will generally advise upon the repair of village tanks throughout the Province, and if any specially promising work is found in another

Hatpattu a sub-assistant will be detached, and the work will be undertaken. Mr. Parker has already taken up six village tanks in Demala Pattu, and reports have been obtained on some twenty more. I am however very positive on one point, and that is, that it is useless to repair tanks which get direct rainfall only. Such tanks seldom or never fill. Even tanks which are filled by the drainage of large watersheds, and are thus filled once a season, are only of partial service. A tank to be of real use and of full benefit must be fed by a stream that is periodically flushed, so that the tank may be filled twice or thrice a season. It was a misapprehension of what was wanted in this respect that led to the difficulties regarding the Deduru-oya works for the irrigation of the Munesseram fields; and that grand tank, the Magal-wewa, for want of a feeder remained useless for years, and has never yet filled to within five feet of spill-level.

I am also of opinion that our Irrigation Department does not allow sufficient water for irrigation purposes when it estimates that an acre of tank three feet deep will irrigate an acre of paddy land. This may answer well enough in wet districts where there is a good rainfall, or where the fields are irrigated on scientific principles, and the water is carefully used, only when required, and passed on to do work again to other lands; but used, as the natives will use it, for swamp irrigation, I am certain the quantity estimated is insufficient. I have watched it practically, and I have consulted the people and taken their opinions, and I am sure it is wrong to sell lands and levy a water-rate if the tank supplies only enough water according to our estimate, unless we are at the same time prepared to teach the people how to farm their land in a proper manner. I am supported in the view I take by a very high authority, viz., Mr. W. R. Robertson, M.R.A.C., the Superintendent of Government Farms, Madras. In his report for 1875 Mr. Robertson quotes the Acting Chief Engineer for irrigation of the Godavery district, and writes as follows:—

"I should be extremely sorry if any observations I have made in former reports deprecatory of the irrigation practice of our ryots, should be, in any way, accepted as antagonistic to irrigation, for no one can more highly appreciate the benefits that arise from the proper use of irrigation water than I do. It was the abuse of irrigation to which my condemnatory observations applied, the almost universal practice in this country being to swamp the land instead of to irrigate it. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the quantity of water that a ryot would be contented to use in the cultivation of an acre of paddy; he appears to think that he cannot use too much, when the only trouble he is put to is to open a sluice. The following extract from a note by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation on a report of an irrigation experiment made in the Godavery District in 1872, throws some light on the subject:—

"'Extract 4.—The actual quantities of water supplied per hour per acre, both artificially and by rain, are noted in the margin.

		Cubic Yards.
From 5th May	...	0·81
,, June	...	1·57
,, July	...	4·29
,, August	...	3·59
,, September	...	3·07
,, October	...	7·32
To 20th November	...	6·09

"'Water was first supplied on the 5th of May for the preparation of the seed-beds, and the last supply was obtained on the 20th of November. It is not stated when the crop was transplanted, but probably late in June or early in July, and hence the average supply during the season must have been about 4·87 cubic yards per hour per acre, a quantity which is known to be far above what is required.'

"In the Report on the experiment, it is stated as follows:—

"'Extract 3.—The cultivator was allowed to take water as he wished, but was looked after by a Lock Superintendent who lives near the spot, and a Delta Superintendent who frequently visited it, and they were supposed to see that he did not wilfully waste the water. The water could not be passed on to other cultivation. Here we have an instance of a sheet of water, an acre in extent, and nine feet deep, used in addition to a rainfall of twenty-six inches, to bring to maturity one acre of paddy, and this, under the superintendence of irrigation officers, whose presence undoubtedly contributed to lessen the quantity of water that would otherwise have been used. I have no reason to suppose that this ryot was more greedy in the use of the water than are other ryots, who are equally favourably circumstanced for getting a supply.

"'The quantity used in other irrigation experiments made by the Public Works Department varied from six feet to seven feet in depth in addition to the rainfall to mature a crop of paddy. My experience proves that under moderately good cultivation, with a soil of fair average quality, a volume of water, one acre in extent, and about four feet in depth, would be ample for the production of one acre of paddy. Not only does swamp irrigation cause an enormous waste of a valuable producing power, but it is highly prejudicial in many other ways: the health of the people is injured; the soil is rendered unfit for cultivation, except under semi-aquatic crops of low types; and the capabilities of our irrigation works are seriously lessened by the smaller area thus watered.'"

The report then gives some interesting remarks by Mr. Clement Markham on irrigation and rice cultivation in Spain and in the southern States of America. These are too lengthy to be quoted here, but I must crave permission to extract the following remarks by Mr. Robertson himself:—

"33.—Indigenous paddy from long cultivation as a semi-aquatic crop has become peculiarly adapted for swamp culture, especially in the formation of its roots, which consist of a network of horizontal fibres, particularly well suited to support the plant on semi-liquid mud, and it is for this very reason that the plant is not suited immediately for drier cultivation, for, directly the soil is

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allowed to become at all dry, these surface roots are scorched by the sun and the plant withers; nevertheless it can be cultivated successfully with a much less quantity of water than is now frequently used; but for cultivation on wet land with a less expenditure of irrigation water, it would be better to select a variety of paddy, the roots of which have a greater tendency to go down into soil." And again:—

"35.—It is frequently remarked by persons, who ought to know better, that, if the Indian ryot knows but little regarding dry-land cultivation, he has nothing to learn regarding wet-land culture. This is, I think, a most serious mistake, for, as far as my experience goes, the cultivation of wet-land in this country is but little, if at all, superior to the cultivation of dry-land. To produce an average crop on a good soil with the aid of an abundant supply of water, is no test of the quality of the farming practised; the question is whether this good soil could not, with half the quantity of water generally used, be made to produce as good results; and in this way double the area under irrigation, at the same time improve the sanitary condition of the country, and maintain the productive powers of the soil over a longer period."

The argument contained in paragraph 35 holds good, I believe, as regards the cultivation of wet-land in Ceylon. When the people have a super-abundant supply of water, they know how to raise good crops, but when water is scarce, they lose their crops and their fields are useless to them, because they have yet to learn the true principles of farming. Until they do this they will require at least double the amount of water which theoretical engineers assure us is enough for their wants.

Apart from the work done under Government supervision, a large number of small tanks have been repaired under the Irrigation Ordinance. Now that Gansabhawas have been formed in every division of Seven Korales and village tank rules have been introduced, there will, I hope, be no difficulty whatever in keeping all tanks in such good order as will enable the superintendent to deal rapidly with them as his operations extend all over the district.

Forests and Timber.—The Government has been very anxious to secure a Forester for this Province, but it is extremely difficult to find a person qualified for the appointment. Captain Walker, the senior Forester of the Forest Department, has lately visited both Seven Korales and Chilaw. His time was limited, and I could therefore only call upon him to inspect one or two of the most important jungles.

His reports, which are extremely good, shew that there are still left even in the Kurunegala district valuable forest belonging to the Crown worth 100 rupees and 200 rupees an acre for the timber alone. Messrs. De Soyza bought several hundred acres in August, 1876, at over sixty-five rupees an acre, and I am informed they have realized the amount paid by sale of the nedun timber alone. There is still a large quantity of forest land in that neighbourhood capable of supplying vast stocks of timber, and which at the same time is well adapted for the cultivation of cocoanut, cotton, and (may be) of cocoa and Liberian coffee.

As Captain Walker's and my reports are, I believe, to be published with the Sessional Papers, it is unnecessary to go further into the subject here, but it may be well to mention, now that Ebony has become so valuable, that Captain Walker has declared that the forests about twenty miles north of Kurunegala contain the most magnificent Ebony, the trees being finer and the wood better, than any he has ever seen in Ceylon.

I have reserved these forests until a Forester is appointed, and I think the Government should fell the timber and expose it for sale by public auction. If, however, this is not done, I should merely double the royalty on Ebony, which is too low, and grant licenses to fell on the usual terms.

Of course one of the principal duties of the Forester would be to supply the Public Works Department with good seasoned timber for buildings and bridges, and this is an urgent want. It is no uncommon thing, in the North-Western Province at least, for the Provincial Assistant to apply to fell trees for the planking of a new bridge, a few weeks before the planks are put on; or for a public works contractor to plead as an excuse for delay in getting on with the building of a house, that his timber-fellers are sick. The result of using such green wood can easily be imagined. I would strongly recommend that ten or twelve young men should at once be put in training as assistant foresters. In a very short time they will all be wanted, and in the prevention of chena clearing, as well as in many other ways, they would repay their cost.

In the Kurunegala district the supplying of firewood to the railway, and the watching of forests in this connection, would almost repay the cost of an assistant forester.

Liberian Coffee.—Late in the year 1876 the Government made a special grant, on equitable terms, of 100 acres of land near Polgahawela to a gentleman for the purpose of experimenting with Liberian coffee. The enterprise is yet young, but the proprietors of the estate are sanguine of success, and I have had numerous applications for land in the vicinity. I have advised the cutting up into suitable blocks of 1,000 acres at once, but the sale is not to take place until a Forester has inspected the land.

There is already a small portion of an estate planted with Liberian coffee on the borders of this district, some two or three miles from the Galagedara rest-house. When I visited this estate the trees were in crop and looked remarkably well, but my own impression is that the rich low lands on the banks of the Maha-oya between Rambukkana and Chilaw will answer better than the hills for this description of coffee.

A few plants kindly given me by Dr. Thwaites, F.R.S., are growing well and looking very healthy in Kurunegala itself, and I shall be glad if Government will allow me to

plant up the reserves around the Kachcheri and at the back of the town with Liberian coffee and cocoa.

The fine large forest trees would of course not be touched, but the under jungle and noisome vegetation would be cleared away. As an experimental garden properly looked after, it would pay, and viewed from a sanitary point, I am sure it would do much to improve the health of this unhealthy town.

Cotton.—During the year 1875 Mr. J.W. Home of Colombo started a cotton estate on some land three miles from Natandiya rest-house in the South Chilaw district. At first the cotton was planted as an experiment, and Mr. Home hesitated to buy a large block of land, lest the experiment should be a failure, but he became so speedily assured of its success, that during the year 1876 he applied for and purchased 2,000 acres of land, and I believe, he may now be seen visiting his estate "Gregory Ville" in a suit of clothes manufactured from the cotton grown upon it.

It is, I understand, Mr. Home's intention, if he can obtain some slight concessions from Government, to start a large cotton spinning and weaving establishment in the vicinity of this estate. A manufactory of this description, if a sufficient amount of capital be invested, would, I believe, be a most paying concern, but if it were to pay the proprietors, how much more would it benefit the district? Such an enterprise in my opinion deserves the warmest encouragement, and I trust that any concessions that can be legitimately made, will be made to Mr. Home or to any other person willing to invest a large capital in such a venture, a venture which, if successful, will create a new industry and will benefit the natives of the country in all parts of the Island.

This view must be my excuse for noticing as I have done in an official report what is at present a mere private enterprise, affecting only individual interests.

Antiquities.—The North-Western Province has within its boundaries the sites of many ancient royal cities, and there is no doubt that a careful inspection of these would bring to light many objects of the greatest interest.

A search amongst the ruins of Tammana-nuwara, Panduwas-nuwara, Dambadeniya, Yapahu, and Kurunegala itself would all prove of the greatest interest to the antiquarian and the archæologist, and I had looked forward with much pleasure to a visit from Dr. Goldschmidt, whose lamented death was announced a few days ago.

During the year a few accidental discoveries of some interest were made. In an old tank near Kotukachchiya in the Puttalam district, a large number of silver coins of very ancient date (B.C.) were discovered and sent to the Colombo Museum.

In the month of December some thieves broke into a dagoba known as the Kota Vehera, and rumour declared that they had carried away gold coins and jewellery of immense value. These rumours were, however, untrue. A few brass lamps, an earthen basin, and a few rough and worthless jewels were all they had obtained, for they had only penetrated the chamber by a deep hole and had not light sufficient for their purpose. I caused the dagoba to be properly opened, and on personal examination of the walls made a most interesting discovery. In each of the four walls of the chamber was a niche which had been filled up by the disintegration of the walls themselves, and in each niche were two figures of Buddha formed of wood and clay and thickly plated with gold. One figure of the eight was seated on a silver throne, but the silver was so oxydised that it crumbled at the touch, though the gold was as hard and as bright as if newly wrought. A few spear heads and other articles were also found. All these with the recovered stolen articles were sent with a full account of the finding, and a plan of the dagoba, to the Colombo Museum.

I inspected the ruins of Yapahu in the course of the year, and unless the Government are prepared to have them restored, I should advise that some of the splendidly carved stones be removed to the Museum. The carved window rescued by Mr. O'Grady, C.C.S., and described by the late Mr. John Bailey, C.C.S., in "Once a Week" volume XI., pages 225 and 281 (1864), has already been sent there, and there are many other stones nearly as beautiful, and quite as curious, still to be found amongst the ruins.

Mr. John Dent Young of the Public Works Department has made excellent sketches of some of these, and he was good enough to give me one or two drawings to be handed to Sir William Gregory just before he quitted Ceylon.

Immigration.—In the early part of the present year, a number of Indian immigrants (including a large proportion of women and children) having crossed by native vessels from Tuticoreen to Kalpitiya, came through the Akaraipattu and Puttalam districts to Kurunegala, spreading cholera, as they went on their way to the several estates for which they were engaged, or of which they had heard. This having occurred in 1877 should not properly come into my report for 1876, and as I have made special reports to Government on the subject, I shall not allude to the matter further; but as the route from Kalpitiya to Kurunegala has been mentioned as likely to be the permanent route hereafter, it may be well that I should express my views regarding it. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that with a railway to Puttalam, of which I will speak hereafter, this route would be far and away the best for all Indian immigrants. But even without a railway, I begin to think that if a steamer were to ply from Tuticoreen to Dutch Bay, and an immigrant officer, with two steam launches and a few cargo boats were stationed at Dutch Bay, the route viâ Kurunegala would be the best for all parties concerned, save and except for the villagers living by the roadside.

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From Dutch Bay to Anakutti on the Puttalam lake is about ten miles, and at Anakutti a steam launch or cargo boat might come close to land. From Anakutti to Manative, where a cooly station was formed this year, is only two miles, and from this to Uriáwa, a point four miles on the high road to Kurunegala, is six miles. This lake and land journey of eighteen miles saves the immigrants thirty-one miles which otherwise they must take, and it is a very weary road all through the Akkaraippattu.

From Uriáwa to Kurunegala is forty-eight miles, and from Kurunegala to Polgahawela twelve; so that from Dutch Bay to the railway station there are ten miles of lake and sixty-eight miles of land to be traversed. This in point of distance compares very favourably with other routes.

There are of course some difficulties as regards water-supply between Anakutti and Nikawaretiya, but these might, I think, be overcome. This year the unfortunate immigrants came over unexpectedly, and at the very driest and hottest period of the year; but even then I was able to make temporary arrangements for a small water-supply on the road. Since then I requested the Assistant Agent to obtain from the road officer a statement shewing where water was most easily procurable along the route. This statement is annexed. Probably some of the tanks would require to be deepened and repaired, and wells might be sunk if the route became general, but I have no apprehension that with proper precautions water would fail. After Nikawaretiya is passed there are the Deduru-oya and Maguru-oya, both good-sized rivers, so that there is no fear for water-supply on to Kurunegala.

See Appendix H.

The cooly sheds between Manaltivu and Kurunegala might be at Kottukachchiya, Nikawaretiya and Maguru-oya, but these details would of course be settled hereafter.

RAILWAY.

The project of a railway from Polgahawela to Kurunegala, and from the latter place to Matale on the one side, and to Puttalam on the other, should at once be well and fairly considered.

That a railway to Kurunegala would pay, I have very little doubt, but in order to be a thoroughly useful work, it should be connected with Puttalam and with Matale.

See Appendix I.

The Assistant Government Agent sent me a rough memorandum on the subject of the traffic likely to come from Puttalam, and I sent this to the Traffic Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway.

Mr. Robinson does not altogether adopt the figures I put before him, but he is of opinion that a line to Puttalam would pay well.

Mr. Robinson considers that 50,000 rupees a mile is the lowest safe estimate for a line, so that the probable cost would be—

Polgahawela to Kurunegala, twelve miles =	Rs.	600,000
Kurunegala to Puttalam, fifty-four miles =	„	2,700,000
	Rs.	3,300,000

The working expenses, Mr. Robinson estimates, at six per cent. on the gross receipts, so that to pay five per cent. on the cost, we should require—

The gross receipts to be	Rs. 413,000
Working expenses, say	„ 247,800
Net receipts equal to five per cent. on Rs. 3,300,000	Rs. 165,200

By a similar calculation it will be seen that the gross receipts would require to be 495,000 rupees in order to pay working expenses at six per cent. on receipts, and to pay an interest of six per cent. on the cost of line.

Of course if the line could be made for 40,000 rupees a mile, and this was the amount I mentioned when conferring with Mr. Templer, a much smaller sum under receipts would pay well; but I am confident that the line would give gross receipts equal to at least 500,000 rupees, and so pay fully six per cent. on a cost of 50,000 rupees a mile. A very large amount of the trade and certainly of the passenger traffic between India and Ceylon is with the Central Province of the Island, and almost the whole of this would avoid Colombo, and go direct from Tuticorin through the North-Western Province to Kandy, if the projected railway were carried out.

The advantages to immigrant coolies would be so great that the rate of one cent per mile, which does not pay the railway, might easily be raised to two cents, and this would increase receipts under that head very largely. I roughly estimate receipts on the line from Puttalam to Polgahawela, sixty-six miles—

	Rs.
Freight on 15,000 tons of salt at ten rupees ...	150,000
Copperah and other goods	60,000
Cooly passengers	230,000
Other passengers	60,000
Total... Rs.	500,000

And to these receipts may fairly be added the large gain to Government in increased manufacture and sale of salt, which would amount to about 100,000 rupees a year, and the saving in the cost of the immigration establishments in the Northern and North-Central Provinces.

In the interests of the Island generally, and of Tamil immigrants specially, I trust to see this work commenced in 1878.

PROPOSED ASSISTANT AGENCY AT CHILAW.

I cannot close this report without putting on record a proposal which, if carried out, would, I think, do more for one portion of the North-Western Province than any other measure of similar character. I mean the establishment of an Assistant Agency at Chilaw.

The district which in many parts is populous and fertile to a degree, has been much neglected for several years past. The people have been left to themselves to do as they liked; there has been no one to help them, and no one to check them; they have cut down forests, grown a few crops, abandoned the land, and converted the country into vast tracts of chena. These chenas are extraordinarily fertile and produce recurring crops with little trouble. The forests that are left are magnificent, and the fields, when water is to be got, as at Madampé, are most productive. But the district wants opening out, and developing. It requires the close care and constant attention of an European officer of activity and energy in its midst. The Puttalam district has been, it is true, for many years in charge of civilians possessing as a rule these qualifications in an eminent degree, but the seat of the Assistant Agency has been at Puttalam, upwards of fifty miles from the south end of the district. All that can possibly be done by the Assistant Agent of Puttalam is two or three times a year to pay the south a flying visit. On these occasions he is generally so occupied with rent sales, land sales, and general Kachcheri work, that he has no time for careful examination of the country, and certainly none to devote to carrying out improvements. He sees things are going wrong, he laments his inability to spend two or three months on the spot to set them right; all he can do is to prosecute a few wrong-doers, dismiss a headman, or two, and then leave matters to take their course. The people and the headmen, if they have Kachcheri business to transact, have to go all the way to Puttalam for the purpose. It would perhaps not matter so much if this extremity of the district were the most barren and least populous, but being as it is the most populous and the most important it becomes more necessary to bring a Kachcheri in that direction.

The cost of the extra establishment would be repaid over and over again. A settlement of land claims alone would realize a large sum annually for many years, to say nothing of land sales, which in that district would be enormous. Now that a bridge spans the Maha-oya at Toppu, squatters from the Negombo district will flock to the other side, and Government officers will require to be very watchful to check encroachment. It is of no use to depend on the minor headmen. The present Assistant Agent reports them to be the worst he ever had to deal with; but even if they were as good as they are reported to be bad, they would not be equal to what is now wanted to help on this rising and important district. I have not been able to collect all the statistics, revenue and judicial, necessary to enable me to lay before Government a fully prepared scheme for the administration of the proposed new district, but the following is an outline of the changes I would propose:—

The Chilaw district should be composed of Pitigal Kóralés North and South. The population of these Kóralés is 46,473, whilst that of the rest of the Puttalam district including Kalpitiya and the Demala Pattu is only 24,545. For this new district there should be an Assistant Agent with an ordinary establishment.

The Assistant Agent of Puttalam, relieved of the charge of the most important part of his district (putting out of account the salt revenue) might, I think, very easily take over the judicial duties, or, at all events, the District Court work of his division. At present the Puttalam and Kalpitiya people have to go all the way to Chilaw (from 30 to 70 miles) for their Court work, and the people of Chilaw district have to come 30 to 55 miles to Puttalam for Kachcheri work. I believe that with a good Gansabhawa President at Kalpitiya, the Assistant Agent might easily do all the judicial work, or if he required assistance, that the Salt Superintendent might be a joint Magistrate. Certainly two officers,—(1) Assistant Government Agent and District Judge, (2) Police Magistrate and Salt Superintendent—might then do the work of the three officers now at the station.

The District Judge of Chilaw, who I believe is not overworked at present, when relieved of his judicial authority over the northern division of the district, might itinerate to Natandiya in the south, and thus assume judicial authority over divisions which properly belong to him, but which hitherto have been attached to the Negombo Court on account of its proximity.

In my opinion it is an inconvenient arrangement to have a revenue division with its Court in another Province. The District Judge and Police Magistrate of Chilaw should have jurisdiction over the Chilaw revenue district, and the people of Chilaw should not be sent for justice to Negombo in the Western Province.

The arrangement I propose would also have the desired effect of relieving to some extent the Negombo Court, which I believe is somewhat overworked.

From every point of view, and in the interests of the people, it seems to me that the establishment of an Assistant Agency at Chilaw is both desirable and necessary, and I beg most earnestly for the attention of Government to the proposal.

F. R. SAUNDERS,
Acting Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue of the North-Western Province.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Kurunégala.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cst.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts
Arrears of Revenue	20,636 79	6,078 80	22,234 31	20,644 84	2,735 90	1,682 48½	3,291 32	2,387 60	1,069 5½	6,633 80
Land Sales	5,970 0	130 0	2,691 0	2,318 0	18,135 67	12,554 41	798 25	2,507 80	20,512 95	101,915 61
Land Revenue	107,627 53	44,382 42	59,702 60	92,189 97	85,968. 50	68,184 67	88,641 12½	63,564 40	102,060 11	78,500 85
Rents, exclusive of Land	12,061 46	9,817 19	9,562 94	15,510 0	12,860 0	15,519 88	16,608 22	18,719 88	17,377 38	14,144 88
Licenses	79,755 67	95,879 50	42,525 25	37,398 50	72,097 75	71,290 1	84,247 2	86,464 98	78,665 2	94,056 67
Stamps	22,949 94	17,271 86	17,537 2	20,731 53	24,271 19	30,532 94½	33,862 14½	30,103 33	31,180 2	36,630 80
Taxes	2,627 89	2,754 39	2,315 26	2,844 19	1,840 34	1,776 27	2,047 10	2,269 64½	2,230 50	2,008 80
Postage	189 21	339 6	343 6	230 15	282 35	243 12	204 53	189 10	135 36	137 30
Fines	2,317 25	3,626 69	4,530 23	4,181 24	3,227 33	5,512 53½	3,917 80	6,783 52½	18,535 12	9,906 38
Sale of Government property	189 52	644 52	53,432 45	60,515 1	2,065 2	5,464 33½	3,787 15½	2,259 28	1,810 51½	1,899 95½
Reimbursements	848 18	1,250 2	1,521 65	1,661 10	3,992 29	4,174 84½	2,208 91½	2,556 71	5,016 14½	8,474 8
Interest	543 81	1,041 23	1,730 79	4,063 34	361 19	330 56	63 44	102 28	98 99	186 59
Miscellaneous	980 69	55 34	1,818 42	3,412 6	416 37	278 25	785 49	270 81	3,396 55	2,235 5
Special Receipts	234 12	5 12	103 71	66 42	360 8	530 52	31 34	56 88	564 69	624 18
Total ... Rs.	256,932 6	183,276 14	220,046 69	265,766 35	228,613 98	218,074 83½	240,493 85	218,236 22	282,652 40½	357,345 94½
Puttalam.										
Arrears of Revenue	20,815 86	15,098 45	19,923 26	9,900 36	8,255 71	6,250 33	8,490 49	8,308 74	9,504 44	10,859 15
Land Sales	27,410 42	31,727 96	23,176 96	27,023 67	4,911 33	11,996 25	4,199 50	10,851 72	19,671 60	4,160 20
Land Revenue	14,418 37	11,266 50	10,146 6	13,126 46	19,606 41	9,128 25	15,238 85	6,968 25	14,481 93½	18,801 75
Rents, exclusive of Lands	11,664 3	12,199 26	14,474 81	15,262 50	16,025 4	17,345 86	18,774 8	15,740 41	17,391 92	16,462 51
Licenses	33,454 33	32,720 56	44,496 42	51,146 42	49,599 25	48,586 30	61,821 55	63,427 90	63,464 9	75,184 96½
Stamps	11,007 55	10,100 69	12,316 47	12,475 33	16,698 71	20,756 59½	21,990 33	25,757 25	22,883 70	23,674 23½
Taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postage	737 33	701 40	856 50	1,084 2	1,018 39	810 72	838 46	888 79	268 2	128 90
Fines	810 59	1,139 70	1,364 81	1,472 12	1,481 92	3,167 91½	4,130 95½	2,618 28	1,777 21½	3,059 78
Sale of Government property	449,733 21	408,266 56	420,5 6 27	462,491 78	517,786 20	449,016 3½	540,007 7½	517,878 85½	537,681 62½	519,978 18
Reimbursements	411 71	702 15	926 11	662 59	2,770 20	3,837 44½	2,366 63	4,284 24	4,771 88½	1,691 59½
Interest	1,347 55	1,027 43	3,318 41	1,992 52	1,413 52	854 37½	406 99	453 30	446 47	273 43
Miscellaneous	350 78	313 44	1,538 37	1,132 2	462 97	321 84	974 33	434 24½	2,327 70	814 6½
Special Receipts	867 67	1,053 62	876 75	969 33	165 58	398 48	162 28	385 52	644 64	176 74
Total ... Rs.	573,029 40	526,317 72	553,941 10	598,739 12	640,195 26	572,470 39½	679,311 32	657,997 50	695,315 24	675,265 44
Grand Total ... Rs.	829,961 46	709,593 86	773,987 89	864,505 47	868,809 24	790,545 23	919,805 17	876,233 72	977,967 64½	1,032,611 38½

B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue of the North-Western Province for 1875 and 1876.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	KURUNEGALA.				PUTTALAM.				TOTAL.				INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	1875.		1876.		1875.		1876.		1875.		1876.					
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs	Cts	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue.																
Arrears of immediately preceding year ...	1,058	25½	6,633	80	9,504	44	10,859	15	10,562	69½	17,492	95	6,930	25½	...	
Arrears of immediately former years ...	10	80	...		...		...		10	80	...		...		10	80
Land Sales.																
Sale of lands	20,512	95	101,915	61	19,671	60	4,160	20	40,184	85	106,075	81	65,891	26	...	
Land Revenue.																
Paddy rented	100,656	0	77,230	0	11,815	0	17,083	75	112,471	0	90,316	75	...		18,154	25
Paddy unrented	76	31	925	65	291	62½	185	0	367	93½	1,110	65	742	71½	...	
Fine grain rented	431	0	196	25	2,069	50	1,411	0	2,500	50	607	25	...		893	25
Fine grain unrented	97	12½	19	95	264	21	...		361	33½	19	95	...		341	38½
Gardens rented	799	67½	128	50	37	10	45	0	836	77½	173	50	...		663	27½
Rent of Government lands	...		...		...		74	0	...		74	0	74	0	...	
Rent of lands	...		0	50	4	50	...		4	50	0	50	...		4	0
Rents, exclusive of Lands.																
Ferry tolls	...		...		3,760	92	4,496	49	3,760	92	4,496	49	735	57	...	
Bridge tolls	7,040	0	6,525	0	3,016	0	2,884	17	10,056	0	9,409	17	...		646	83
Canal tolls	...		...		9,585	0	7,945	84	9,555	0	7,945	84	...		1,639	16
Road tolls	9,400	0	6,495	0	...		...		9,400	0	6,495	0	...		2,905	0
Government buildings and houses ...	937	38	1,124	88	1,030	0	1,136	1	1,967	38	2,260	89	293	51	...	
Licenses.																
Retail of arrack, &c.	78,575	2	94,026	67	63,313	34	75,114	21½	141,858	36	169,140	88½	27,252	52½	...	
Opium and bang	90	0	30	0	120	0	40	0	210	0	70	0	...		140	0
Chanks	...		...		30	75	30	75	30	75	30	75	...		...	
Stamps.																
Revenue stamps	28,053	50	33,288	0	21,407	70	21,539	20	49,461	20	54,827	20	5,366	0	...	
For preparing title deeds	375	25	783	50	109	0	193	50	484	25	977	0	492	75	...	
Postage stamps	2,268	30	2,221	45	1,367	0	1,941	53½	3,635	30	4,162	98½	527	68½	...	
Unstamped processes	482	97	337	85	...		...		482	97	337	85	...		145	12
Taxes.																
Assessment on houses	2,230	50	2,008	80	...		...		2,230	50	2,008	80	...		221	70
Postage.																
On private letters	135	36	137	30	268	2	128	90	403	38	266	20	...		137	18
Fines, Forfeitures, &c.																
Supreme Court	...		...		5	0	...		5	0	...		...		5	0
District Court	1,765	15	891	11	...		1,198	12	1,765	15	2,089	23	324	8	...	
Court of Requests	20	0	30	0	...		...		20	0	30	0	10	0	...	
Police Court	9,853	85	6,104	35	1,669	77½	1,558	21½	11,523	62½	7,662	56½			3,861	6

(Continued over.)

B.—*continued.*

Heads of Service.	Kurunégala.				Puttalam.				Total.				Increase.		Decrease.	
	1875.		1876.		1875.		1876.		1875.		1876.					
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Fines, Forfeitures, &c.—contd.																
Proceeds sale of stray cattle	...		...		46	19	39	12½	46	19	39	12½	..		7	6½
Forfeitures recovered	...		...		56	25	264	32	56	25	264	32	208	7	...	
Kachcheri	4,200	24½	856	22	...		...		4,200	24½	856	22	...		3,344	2½
Deputy Queen's Advocate	2,695	87½	2,024	70	...		...		2,695	87½	2,024	70	...		671	17½
Sale of Government property.																
Salt for retail	...		...		8,614	0	7,320	72	8,614	0	7,320	72	...		1,293	28
Salt for wholesale	...		..		501,669	92	495,819	48	501,669	92	495,819	48	...		5,850	44
Salt for export	...		..		23,116	20	13,957	4	23,116	20	13,957	4	...		9,159	16
Royalty on kadul	...		...		...		157	25	...		157	25	157	25	...	
Proceeds sale of zinc tubs	...		..		...		34	40	...		34	40	34	40	...	
Proceeds sale of Government bull	20	53	...		50	0	...		70	53	...		..		70	53
Weights and Measures...	233	40	257	85	...		...		233	40	257	85	24	45	...	
Timber	485	46	841	5½	4,158	19	2,564	18	4,643	65	3,405	23½	..		1,238	41½
Unserviceable stores	94	74	149	0	1	90½	3	7	96	64½	152	7	55	42½	...	
Royalty on coral stones	...		...		56	58	110	4	56	58	110	4	53	46	...	
Crops grown on Crown land	975	38½	620	67	14	83	12	0	990	21½	632	67	...		357	54½
Gravel, etc.	1	0	22	38	...		...		1	0	22	38	21	38	...	
Reimbursements, etc.																
Government Gazette	70	69	40	17	86	2	108	17	156	71	148	34	...		8	37
School fees	322	28	344	66½	121	17	195	87	443	45	540	53½	97	8½	...	
School books	47	15	68	70	47	13	105	91	94	28	174	61	80	33	...	
Stationery	2	32	...		17	12	24	85	19	44	24	85	5	41	...	
Maintenance of coolies in hospital	557	94	370	43½	3	0	...		560	94	370	43½	.		190	50½
Maintenance of prisoners in jail	606	66	892	96½	204	38½	29	14	811	4½	922	10½	111	6	...	
Prison labour	265	8½	114	36½	16	61	23	74	281	69½	138	10½	..		143	59
Fees from Cemetery	67	50	68	50	...		...		67	50	68	50	1	0	...	
Assessment of lands benefited by tanks ..	1,258	76	1,366	18	83	85	83	45½	1,342	61	1,449	63½	107	2½	...	
Survey fees	1,793	50	5,195	20	4,192	60	1,120	40	5,986	10	6,315	60	329	50	...	
Tools lost	24	26	12	90	...		...		24	26	12	90	...		11	36
Interest.																
On arrears of revenue	98	99	186	59	446	47	273	40	545	46	460	2	...		85	44
Miscellaneous.																
Amount recovered on ferry Giṇ-oya, for 1852 over payments, etc.	195	66	2,121	35	13	36	410	47	209	2	2,531	82	2,322	80	...	
Undrawn salaries	...		...		343	48	383	27½	343	48	383	27½	39	79½	...	
Proceeds sale of prisoners' clothes ...	9	44	34	0	...		6	82	9	44	40	86	31	42	..	
Unclaimed Court of Requests deposits ...	3,175	22	...		1,970	86	...		5,146	8	...		...		5,146	8
Value of chetahs' skins	16	23	18	41	...		13	50	16	23	31	91	15	68	...	
Unclaimed articles	...		2	50	...		...		...		2	50	2	50	...	
Informers' share of fines	...		58	75	...		...		...		58	75	58	75	...	
Special receipts.																
Fees on grants of land	564	69	624	18	644	64	176	74	1,209	33	800	92	...		408	41
Total ... Rs.	282,652	40½	357,345	94½	695,315	24	675,265	44	977,967	64½	1,032,611	38½	54,643	74	...	

C.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE of the North-Western Province from 1870 to 1876.*

Heads of Service.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Fixed Establishment	63,983	74	63,997	46	50,693	7	50,280	61½	51,885	28	51,999	99	47,239	30
Provisional do.					13,200	33	13,326	71	13,148	26	13,514	27	17,336	27
Allowances					1,580	0	655	61	2,516	0	300	0	300	0
Office Contingencies ..	660	25	851	87½	702	7½	994	21½	613	54½	723	34	773	6
Pensions ...	666	50	2,013	0	3,319	78	3,121	45	2,303	21	2,120	67	2,05[illegible]	67
Revenue Services ...	77,363	81	43,570	17	94,9[illegible]3	10½	62,521	17	61,[illegible]75	69	35,759	10½	82,2[illegible]3	[illegible]8
Administration of Justice ..	53	0	34	0	42	50	55	0	—		210	0	147	50
Charitable Allowances ..	1,139	62½	1,171	0	1,153	59	1,245	87	1,793	42	1,538	80	1,619	30
Hospitals ...	5,170	47	5,498	75	8,468	0	11,902	61½	13,825	23	20,397	42	25,077	32
Police and Jails ...	193	25	285	58	342	86	288	0	294	30	267	0	344	20
Transport ...	5,289	71	4,829	33	6,068	71	5,525	33½	5,199	34½	5,259	22	6,967	25½
Miscellaneous	1,170	27	2,700	83	1,446	29	2,790	30	9,142	44½	4,458	1½	8,390	70½
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ...	221	4	80	67	603	78	225	5	59	20	4,879	72	320	0
Total...Rs	155,911	66½	125,032	66½	182,534	9	152,931	94	161,855	92½	141,427	25	192,782	86

* The Return from 1867 to 1869 to make up for 10 years cannot be prepared, as no Expenditure Ledger was kept for those periods.

D.—Kurunegala District.

POPULATION RETURN.

	Population in each Hatpattu as per Census taken in March, 1871. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number of Births over Deaths since Census.	Total Population. 1876.
We-udawili Hatpattu ...	22,947	18,389	41,336	389	41,725
Hiriyala do. ..	14,048	12,305	26,353	803	27,156
Katugampola do. ..	29,992	26,707	56,699	186	56,513
Dewamedi do. ...	25,224	22,799	48,023	563	48,586
Wanni do. ...	18,435	17,039	35,474	1,021	36,495
TOTAL....	110,646	97,239	207,885	2,590	210,475

BIRTHS in 1876.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
We-udawili Hatpattu	824	778	1,602
Hiriyala Do.	624	622	1,246
Katugampola Do.	1,338	1,332	2,670
Dewamedi Do.	869	839	1,708
Wanni Do.	647	573	1,220
Total...	4,302	4,144	8,446

DEATHS in 1876.

Nature of Sickness and Name of Hatpattu.	Deaths. 1876.		Classification. Infants.		Children.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fever.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	224	228	31	44	81	75	112	109
Hiriyala do.	177	167	17	19	50	67	110	81
Katugampola do.	495	594	73	79	199	253	223	262
Dewamedi do.	225	216	21	16	49	46	155	154
Wanni do.	153	177	5	7	39	49	109	121
Total ...	1,274	1,382	147	165	418	490	709	727
Choleraic Diarrhœa.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	49	27	2	1	11	8	36	18
Hiriyala do.	25	33	1	—	1	3	23	30
Katugampola do.	13	17	—	—	4	1	9	16
Dewamedi do.	14	13	1	—	1	1	12	12
Wanni do.	31	23	2	—	7	7	22	16
Total	132	113	6	1	24	20	102	92

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

Appendix.

Deaths in 1876.—*contd.*

Nature of Sickness and Name of Hatpattu.	Deaths.		Classification.					
			Infants.		Children.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dropsy.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Hiriyala do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katugampola do.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dewamedi do.	9	2	—	1	2	—	7	1
Wanni do.	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
Total ..	14	5	—	1	2	1	12	3
Small-pox.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1
Hiriyala do.	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	1
Katagampola do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dewamedi do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanni do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	4	1	1	—	1	3	2
Venereal.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hiriyala do.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Katugampola do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanni do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dewamedi do.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hydrophobia.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hiriyala do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katugampola do.	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dewamedi do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanni do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	2
Snake Bite.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1
Hiriyala do.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Katugampola do.	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Dewamedi do.	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Wanni do.	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
Total ...	8	5	—	—	2	2	6	3
Worm Complaint.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	51	63	10	15	41	48	—	—
Hiriyala do.	18	18	4	2	14	16	—	—
Katugampola do.	75	102	21	26	53	76	1	—
Dewamedi do.	57	70	33	29	24	41	—	—
Wanni do.	18	27	6	4	11	22	1	1
Total ..	219	280	74	76	143	203	2	1
Consumption.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	21	7	1	—	1	2	19	5
Hiriyala do.	8	5	—	—	—	—	8	5
Katugampola do.	46	15	—	—	—	—	46	15
Dewamedi do.	26	22	—	1	—	1	26	20
Wanni do.	23	5	—	—	2	1	21	4
Total ...	124	54	1	1	3	4	120	49
Convulsion.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	48	29	30	11	18	17	—	1
Hiriyala do.	17	16	7	9	10	7	—	—
Katugampola do.	98	108	42	47	56	60	—	1
Dewamedi do.	27	25	14	12	11	11	2	2
Wanni do.	8	19	3	5	5	13	—	1
Total ...	198	197	96	84	100	108	2	5
Dysentery.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	41	20	1	—	9	5	31	15
Hiriyala do.	10	13	—	1	3	3	7	9
Katugampola do.	10	8	—	—	1	1	9	7
Dewamedi do.	15	11	2	2	1	1	12	8
Wanni do.	29	27	—	4	8	8	21	15
Total ..	105	79	3	7	22	18	80	54

DEATHS in 1876.—*contd.*

Nature of Sickness and Name of Hatpattu.	Deaths.		Classification.					
			Infants.		Children.		Adults.	
Other Diseases.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
We-udawili Hatpattu	447	424	164	160	85	82	198	182
Hiriyala do.	186	165	84	66	22	26	80	73
Katugampola do.	612	725	335	373	77	89	200	263
Dewamedi do.	323	322	112	112	45	32	166	178
Wanni do.	122	120	42	44	23	16	57	60
Total ...	1,690	1,756	737	755	252	245	701	756
Casualties.								
We-udawili Hatpattu	27	19	2	8	7	5	18	6
Hiriyala do.	15	5	3	1	1	—	11	4
Katugampola do.	28	19	3	2	3	1	22	16
Dewamedi do.	11	2	—	—	1	—	10	2
Wanni do.	3	5	—	1	1	1	2	3
Total ...	84	50	8	12	13	7	63	31

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total	3,855 ...	3,929 ...	7,784

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Maritime Province Marriages and Kandyan Marriages during the year 1876.

	Number of Maritime Province Marriages.	Number of Kandyan Marriages.	TOTAL.
We-udawili Hatpattu ...	24	41 ...	65
Hiriyala Hatpattu ...	1 ...	28 ..	29
Katugampola Hatpattu ...	19 ...	195 ...	214
Dewamedi Hatpattu ...	2 ...	87 ...	89
Wanni Hatpattu ...	1 ...	295 ..	296
Total No....	47	646	693

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Kandyan Marriages registered during the year 1875–76 and five months of 1877.

	Old Marriages.	New Marriages.	TOTAL.
Marriages registered during the year 1875 ...	6 ...	297 ...	303
Do. do. 1876 ...	7 ...	639	646
Marriages registered during the five months of 1877 ...	156 ...	3482 ...	3638
	169	4418	4587

E.—Puttalam District.

BIRTHS in Puttalam District during the year 1876.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Kalpitiya	49 ...	46 ...	95
Akkaraipattu	86 ...	77 ...	163
Ponparappupattu ...	15 ...	11 ...	26
Rajawanni Pattu ...	18 ...	8 ...	26
Puttalam Pattu	66 ...	76 ...	142
Anavulundam North ...	81 ...	69 ...	150
Anavulundum South ...	63 ...	68 ...	131
Yagam Pattu	78 ...	68 ...	146
Yatakalam Pattu ...	62 ...	58 ...	120
Medapalata	83 ...	54 ...	137
Otarapalata	140 ...	126 ...	266
Kamalapalata	223 ...	168 ...	391
Kirimetiya Pattu ...	42 ...	26 ...	68
Kirimetiya Pattu ...	15 ...	8 ...	23
Karamba Pattu	25 ...	15 ...	40
Perivili Pattu	30 ...	21 ...	51
Kurmawanni Pattu ...	16 ...	10 ...	26
Pallam Pattu	12 ...	10 ...	22
Pandita Pattu	29 ...	25 ...	54
Total ...	1,133 ...	944 ...	2,077

DEATHS IN 1876.—Puttalam District.

Name of Pattus.	Fever.		Choleraic Diarrhœa.		Dropsy.		Small-pox.		Venereal.		Hydrophobia		Snake Bite.		Worm Complaint.		Consumption		Convulsion.		Dysentery.		Other Diseases.		Casualties.	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Kalpitiya	21	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	21	—	—
Alkarapattu	17	16	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	13	7	1	—	15	20	—	—
Ponparappu Pattu	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	8	—	—
Rajawanni Pattu	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—
Puttalam Pattu	25	18	15	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	8	7	15	7	29	33	1	—
Anavulandun North	26	26	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	23	24	—	—
Anavulundun South	16	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	6	5	7	6	18	17	—	—
Yagam Pattu	2	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	3	—	13	19	6	4	22	12	1	3
Yatakalam Pattu	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	1	—
Medapalata	19	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	7	—	3	20	15	2	—
Otarapalata	27	33	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	2	6	8	7	4	31	34	1	1
Kamalpalata	15	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	15	10	—	1	38	41	1	—
Kerimetia Pattu	9	8	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	3	5	4	—	2	—	—
Kerimetia Pattu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	5	—	—
Karemba Pattu	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	3	—	2	3	—	—
Perivili Pattu	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—
Kumarawanni Pattu	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	7	6	—	—
Pallam Pattu	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—
Pandita Pattu	8	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	16	—	1
Total ..	230	218	31	13	6	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	24	32	19	6	77	71	55	35	275	298	9	5

Classification.

		Infants.	Children.	Adults.
Fever	Male	33	60	137
	Female	29	52	137
Choleraic Diarrhœa	Male	1	5	25
	Female	2	2	9
Dropsy	Male	1	—	5
	Female	—	2	1
Small-pox	Male	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—
Venerial	Male	—	—	1
	Female	—	—	1
Hydrophobia	Male	—	—	1
	Female	—	—	—
Snake-bite	Male	—	—	2
	Female	—	—	—
Worm Complaint	Male	6	17	1
	Female	12	20	—
Consumption	Male	—	2	17
	Female	—	1	5
Convulsion	Male	57	11	9
	Female	33	19	19
Dysentery	Male	3	10	42
	Female	2	5	28
Other Diseases	Male	103	32	140
	Female	84	35	179
Casualties	Male	—	1	8
	Female	—	—	5

Recapitulation.

Male.	Female.	Total.
730	682	1,412

F.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure on the Minor Roads in the Kurunegala District during 1875 and 1876.

No.	Description of Road.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
1.	Town Streets and Circular Roads	1,721	99	2,860	65
2.	Road from Kurunegala to Matale	2,813	1	2,090	88
2.	Do. Narammala to Madampe	5,461	97	4,400	40½
4.	Do. Wariyapola to Chilaw	5,332	75	5,005	13
5.	Do. Kurunegala via Rangama to Anuradhapura	3,272	96	2,121	97½
6.	Do. Malgomuwa to Dankotuwa	1,095	81	935	7
7.	Do. Giratalana to Dandugama	1,240	79	1,581	68
8.	Do. Rambawewa to Kadahapola	755	51	455	87
9.	Do. Dandugama to Kohorulupola	634	25	593	91
10.	Do. Vitikule to Balalla	4,481	53½	2,094	86
11.	Do. Atawarala to Madagalla	910	91	514	86
12.	Do. Vitikule to Kaduwalagedara	507	87	580	96
13.	Do. Wadakada to Potuhera	342	64	314	11
14.	Do. Bemmullegedara to Polgahawela	943	77	759	34
15.	Do. Mahakeliya to Katupota	530	14	718	84
16.	Do. Talakoluhena to Kiriyankili	288	55	577	10
17.	Do. Polgahawela to Alawwa	379	0	—	
18.	The new Circular Roads	6,129	94½	—	
19.	Opening new trace round the Tank	—		79	65
20.	Repairs of Maligawa Lane	—		71	63
	Rs...	36,843	40	25,756	92
	Commutation Money	33,685	35½	22,425	72
	Government Grant	3,158	4½	3,331	20
	Rs...	36,843	40	25756	92

DESCRIPTION of the Work done.

1. *Town, Streets, and Circular Roads.*—Cleared jungle and side drains in the town and circulars, eight miles. Metalled bazaar, 460 yards. Gravelled cricket lane, 99 yards ; Maligawa road, 350 yards ; Chapel, 494 yards ; Mitford Lane, forty-five yards ; Negombo and Kandy circular, 712 yards ; Mosque road, 150 yards. Sodded Morris' circular, 442 yards by four feet. Opened new road through the esplanade, and gravelled ninety yards. Built barrel-drains, sixty-two yards ; retaining wall 113 yards.

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Appendix.

2. *Roads from Kurunegala to Mátalé.*—Cleared jungle on main and cross roads, 21 miles. Filled in ruts and levelled road between 2nd and 12th mile-posts, and between 17th and 19th mile-posts. Gravelled main road, 3,238 yards; cross road from Talgodapitiya, 1,421 yards. In 4th mile pulled down old bridge and re-built with strong masonry abutments twelve feet span. Planked bridges at Dalupota and Maduragoda.

3. *Road from Narammala to Madampe.*—Cleared jungle throughout twenty-two miles, filled in ruts and levelled; gravelled three and three-quarter miles from 12th to 13th mile-posts and between 19th and 28th mile-posts, 1,291 yards. At 18th mile reduced hill four feet in 81 yards by 20 feet wide, and raised road at foot of hill 258 yards, two to three feet high. Built six slab drains of two and a-half feet each, and three brick culverts of two feet and two of eight feet span at 26th and 31st mile-posts, with a masonry bridge of thirteen feet at 29th mile-post. Fitted two beams to each of three bridges at 18th, 20th, and 31st mile-posts, and nailed new planks. Widened road four feet in 661 yards.

4. *Road from Wariyapola to Chilaw.*—Cleared jungle throughout twenty-three and a-half miles. Repaired road ten miles between 19th and 21st mile-posts and from 24th to 32nd mile-posts. Gravelled road from 12th to 15th mile-posts, and between 19th and 24th mile-posts, a distance of 1,168 yards.

In 22nd mile built four stone drains and raised road 252 yards by three feet high. At 19th and 20th mile-posts raised 1,726 yards by one foot, and at the 33rd mile 106 yards by four feet. Built masonry bridge eight feet span and four brick culverts each of three feet span. Removed wood-work of Kolamunu-oya bridge, thirty-six feet.

5. *Kurunegala via Rangama to Anuradhapura.*—Repaired road first seventeen miles and from 23rd to 26th mile-posts. Built two brick culverts at 2nd and 6th mile-posts, and two slab drains at 9th and 12th mile-posts. Raised road at 2nd mile seventy-five yards by two and a-half feet high, and gravelled 1st mile; at 12th mile spread gravel 125 yards. Repaired approaches to three large streams.

6. *Road from Malgomuwa to Dankotuwa.*—Cleared jungle ten miles, opened side-drains, raised and formed new road 2,426 yards by fifteen feet wide and one and a-half feet high. Filled in ruts and levelled 1,215 yards. Built a pile bridge at Gal-ella, thirty-six feet in length.

7. *Road from Giratalane to Dandugama.*—Cleared jungle twelve miles. Built two brick culverts of eight feet span each, and masonry bridge of ten feet with platform. Fixed six new piles with new beams and planks to Butgoma bridge, thirty-one feet long. Raised road 525 yards three by feet, gravelled 150 yards. Built a two-feet slab drain and two temporary bridges.

8. *Road from Rambawewa to Kudahapola.*—Cleared jungle ten miles; filled in ruts and levelled in seven miles. Excavated and transported gravel and spread 490 yards; built one and repaired three cross drains.

9. *Road from Dandugama to Kohorulupola.*—Cleared jungle thirteen miles, opened side drains, and thoroughly repaired road 3,586 yards; opened new trace to avoid a steep hill at Pannala, 200 yards. Gravelled 562 yards.

10. *Road from Vitikuli to Ballala.*—Cleared jungle and side drains, filled in ruts, and thoroughly repaired road ten miles. Levelled inequalities of surface. Excavated and transported gravel and spread 1,180 yards. Built seven cross drains, filled in approaches, and sodded sides.

11. *Road from Atawarala to Madagalla.*—Cleared jungle throughout fourteen miles, dug out roots and stumps, and levelled road five miles. Lowered approaches to four water-courses.

12. *Road from Vitikuli to Kaduwalagedera.*—Cleared jungle eight miles, deepened side drains, filled in ruts, and levelled two miles. Raised road 200 yards by three feet and 180 yards by one and a-half feet, spread sand 376 yards. Built small bridge six feet at Kobeigane.

13. *Road from Wadakada to Potuhera.*—Cleared jungle three miles, deepened side drains, filled in ruts, and levelled one and a-quarter mile; gravelled road 864 yards. Built masonry drain fifteen by three by three and a-half feet high.

14. *Road from Bemmullegedara to Polgahawela.*—Cleared jungle and side drains, filled in ruts, and levelled road two miles. Built masonry bridge of six feet span with platform; filled in approaches, and sodded sides. Built one and repaired two slab drains. Gravelled road eighty yards.

15. *Road from Mahakeliya to Katupota.*—Cleared jungle eight miles, repaired road four miles. Built small masonry bridge of six feet with platform, and two slab drains of four feet.

16. *Road from Talakoluhena to Kiriyankili.*—Cleared jungle eight miles and repaired road first three miles. Built a cross drain, carted gravel, and spread 170 yards.

G.

Memorandum regarding Uswewa Tank.

Area of Tank.—The area of the tank at a contour of 12 feet above sill of sluice is 328 acres. The level of spill is now raised to 16 feet above sill, and the probable area at that is a little more than 400 acres.

It is expected there will be enough water to irrigate about 1,000 acres of fields.

Supposed height to which tank will fill yearly.—From inquiries made as to the flow of the stream (Pedikatuwa-ela) which supplies it, it is thought that in any but dry seasons such as the district has lately experienced, the tank will fill to spill-level; and that in moderately wet seasons there will be sufficient water to permit two feet more to be retained.

Should the spill be afterwards raised two feet, the tank when full will irrigate about 1,250 acres.

This year (1877), not a very wet year at Uswewa, the water would have been at spill-level

had it not been necessary, on account of the state of the work, to allow a considerable quantity to escape through the sluice. The water is now twelve feet deep.

Acreage irrigable.—The surveyed irrigable acreage on one side of the stream that runs through the fields is 1,870.

Cost of work.—The cost of the work will probably be 37,000 rupees.

Date of commencement and completion.—Work was commenced in April, 1876, and it will probably be completed in June or July.

Advantages.—Wholesome food will be provided for the people of this poverty-stricken district, who now exist on the proceeds of chena cultivation.

The people have, by working at the repairs, been enabled to clear off all their debts, which were in many cases very considerable.

1,000 acres of otherwise unsaleable forest will be disposed off at remunerative prices.

The whole of the land is certain to be sold at an early date, most probably as soon as offered for sale, as the people have been laying by money for that purpose since work was begun.

Last year (1876), when there was considerable scarcity in the district—the chena crops having failed and there being no paddy cultivation—food was provided for a population that would have been in a state of semi-starvation.

A certain return on the outlay, as follows:—

Cost of work	Rs. 37,000
Sale of land, 1,000 acres at Rs. 12* ...	,, 12,000
	25,000
Water-rate	Rs. 1,000
Tythe (one crop)	,, 2,500
	Rs. 3,500 yearly.

On 25,000 rupees, this is equal to 13 per cent.; on 37,000 rupees, 9½ per cent.

The villagers state that the tythe from part of the land will be double the amount I state.

H.

MEMORANDUM regarding Water-supply on the road between Puttalam and Nikawaretiya.

From Puttalam.

5½ miles	..	A good supply of water, two miles from the road.
8 ,,	...	Good water, quarter mile from road.
11 ,,	...	Good water in a large tank, half-a-mile from road.
14¼ ,,	...	A small supply, quarter mile off road.
16¼ ,,	...	(Anamadu) a small supply of bad water.
18 ,,	...	Quarter mile from road, bad water.
20 ,,	...	Quarter mile from road, good water.
21½ ,,	...	Do. do.
21¾ ,,	...	Do. do.
24½ ,,	...	Close to road.
26¾ ,,	...	A small supply of good water close to road; a large tank one mile off.
29 ,,	...	Magallawewa tank.

I.

MEMORANDUM submitted by Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, to Government Agent of Kurunegala, on the subject of the traffic on a line of Railway from Kurunegala to Puttalam.

Salt.—Statements A., B., and C. shew the quantity of salt annually removed from the Puttalam stores to Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, and Colombo. This statement was prepared with a view to ascertaining, first, what traffic would be thrown upon the line by this staple, and, second, would increased facilities for transport be likely to increase the quantity sold at Puttalam for consumption inland?

The first question is comparatively easy to answer; for of course the whole quantity sold would go to either of the three places named, viâ Kurunegala; and at 9 rupees per ton, as second class goods, the traffic from salt would be (taking the quantity sold in 1876 as a fair average) in round numbers 90,000 rupees per annum.

Note.—I have taken 9 rupees as the rate, because I find that for 52 miles from Colombo to Rambukkana the rate is 8 rupees and 85 cents. The distance here would be 54 miles.

If salt is classed as first class goods, the total traffic would be 13,500 rupees.

The second question it is difficult to answer. Taking the population of the Kurunegala district roughly at 208,000 (it is given in the Administration Report of 1873 as 208,099), and dividing 29,281 cwts. (the quantity of salt taken to Kurunegala in 1876) by this, 15 lbs. a head would appear to be the consumption. But it is impossible to say how much of this 29,281 cwts. goes on to the Central Province and the districts of Kegalla and Ratnapura. Mr. Dickson, in his report on the North-Central Province, gives the population as 70,000, and putting this against the 4,676 cwts. taken to Anuradhapura, the consumption appears to be only 7½ lbs. per head. But it must be remembered that Anuradhapura is also fed from Jaffna and Mannar, if not also from

* The land will be more likely to average fifteen rupees per acre.

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Appendix.

Hambantota viâ Trincomalee. I think, however—though I doubt if the opinion can in any way be established by figures—that an increase in sale of salt, and therefore in the traffic also, of at least 25 per cent. may be counted on.

The profits to be derived from the sale and conveyance of salt may be thus stated :—

	Rs.
Freight on 10,250 tons salt (@ 9 rupees per ton ...	92,250
Increased sale of salt (25 per cent.), viz. 50,553 cwts. (@ 2 rupees and 36 cents ...	119,305
Freight on do. (@ 9 rupees per ton ...	22,743
Total...Rs.	234,298

Copperah.—Copperah is the only other staple that I can think of as likely to throw traffic on to a line of railway. The whole of the Akkaraipattu is covered with cocoanut plantations, and a considerable quantity of copperah is made there. I have made inquiries as to the quantity sent away by boat, and am told that it would amount to about 1,500 tons a year, which would give 13,500 rupees.

The freight on this article by boat is about ten rupees a ton. There are however considerable tracts of Crown land which are available for cocoanut plantation, and which would find a ready sale if there were an outlet for the produce by rail to Kurunegala.

Cooly Traffic.—The contemplated line would of course be undertaken principally in connection with the cooly route viâ Kalpitiya ; and I have, therefore, tried to ascertain what the receipts under this head would be, *supposing that every other route were closed.* I have had to depend on Ferguson's Directory for 1875 for the figures. This gives 214,883 as the total of arrivals and departures. The numbers must have increased since then, and I think 250,000 might safely be taken as a fair average.

Taking the rate for fares at one cent per mile, a ticket to Kurunegala would cost fifty-four cents, and the annual receipts under this head would amount to 135,000 rupees.

Salt and coolies, therefore, would yield about 370,000 rupees. Rice and bazaar stuffs to Puttalam, passengers, and miscellaneous goods would probably yield another 30,000 rupees, so that the total may be stated roundly at 400,000 rupees.

The cost of establishments on the northern immigrant route would of course be very much decreased, and this saving must also be credited to the line ; as well as the amount of extra traffic thrown on to the main line. I have not of course any idea what the cost of the line would be, nor what would be the working expenses ; but if, as has been suggested, the line could be made for 40,000 rupees a mile, the total cost would be to Kurunegala 2,160,000 rupees. Receipts amounting to 400,000 rupees would I imagine cover working expenses and interest (including sinking fund), and leave a fair margin for profits. It must be remembered too that the capabilities for manufacturing salt in the Puttalam District are almost unlimited. Ten times the quantity now made could easily be turned out every year if there were a sale for it, and if storage accommodation were provided for it. There are vast forests full of valuable timber to the north of Puttalam with easy means of transport by water to Puttalam ; and I have little doubt that a large trade in timber would be developed by the opening of a railway line between Kurunegala and Puttalam.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

QUANTITY of Salt removed from Puttalam.

	A. Kurunégala.	B. Anuradhapura.	C. Colombo.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
187 ...	25,918 ...	2,978 ...	172,865 ...	201,761
1874 ...	26,885 ...	3,797 ...	176,083 ...	206,765
1876 ...	29,281 ...	4,676 ...	168,277 ...	202,234
Total ...	82,084 ...	11,451 ...	517,225 ...	610,760

Vide Statements annexed for monthly particulars.

A.	The average cost of removal of salt to Kurunegala is for every	20	cwts.	Rs.	15
B.	Do.	do.	to Anuradhapura	do.	20	,,	,, 15
C.	Do.	do.	to Colombo	do.	250	,,	,, 120

The following is the probable quantity of Copperah removed per year :—

From Akkaraipattu, averaging seven pada boats per month, carrying cwts. 250 each, at a hire of 125 rupees per boat.

From Puttalam, averaging two pada boats per month, carrying cwts. 250 each, at a hire of 125 rupees per boat.

From Kalpitiya, averaging eight ballams per month, carrying 50 cwts., 25 rupees per ballam.

	Removed to Kurunegala.				Removed to Anuradhapura.				Removed to Colombo.			
	1874.	1875.	1876.	TOTAL.	1874.	1875.	1876.	TOTAL.	1874.	1875.	1876.	TOTAL.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January ...	1454	2535	2495	6484	76	559	416	1051	8469	12759	11500	32728
February ...	3290	1466	2517	7273	131	410	274	815	13875	10320	13363	37558
March ...	1999	1421	1758	5178	304	192	744	1240	16058	15570	11463	43091
April ...	1601	2059	2083	5743	416	276	232	924	10534	13899	8152	32585
May ...	1388	1889	2908	6181	199	127	218	544	16819	15828	12900	45547
June ..	2577	2641	1996	7214	536	328	538	1402	13132	14235	14000	41367
July ..	2505	3571	2054	8130	406	775	624	1805	12359	19646	15089	47094
August ...	2743	1476	2970	7189	413	469	584	1466	13095	12803	14425	40323
September...	1954	2686	1758	6398	105	109	304	518	17665	10407	18580	46652
October ...	1882	2842	2179	6903	106	135	279	520	12490	20884	13715	47089
November ...	1648	2457	3414	7519	166	412	—	578	16858	14082	22045	52985
December ...	2877	1846	3149	7872	120	5	463	588	21511	15650	13045	50206
	25918	26885	29281	82084	2978	3797	4676	11451	172865	176083	168277	517225

F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Sale of the Arrack Farms of the North-Western Province from 1871-72 to 1876-77.

Name of Division.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.
Seven Kóralés ...	71,000	71,100	100,000	72,450	95,500	106,000
Chilaw ...	10,750	10,900	18,200	14,550	16,900	20,000
Yagampattu ...	31,100	31,200	46,050	32,150	45,100	50,000
Puttalam and Kalpitiya ...	10,650	10,800	22,050	11,850	*23,300	21,200
Total ... Rs.	123,500	124,000	186,300	131,000	180,800	197,200

* This rent was re-sold for only 12,000 rupees.

G.

MEMORANDUM shewing the Number of Cattle infected with Murrain in the several Hatpattus of Seven Kóralés for 1875 and 1876.

Average Number of Cattle in each Hatpattu.	Name of Hatpattu.	1875. Total number infected.	1875. Total number died.	1876. Total number infected.	1876. Total number died.
15,000	Wé-udawili Hatpattu	378	355	403	336
26,163	Hiriyala do.	1,844	1,565	3,523	2,968
19,404	Katugampola do.	809	436	2,171	1,207
60,091	Dewamedi do.	609	273	271	90
31,000	Wanni do.	1,394	843	434	210
151,658	Total..	5,034	3,472	6,802	4,811

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR 1876.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

PUTTALAM.

Report.

As I only took charge of this District in November, 1876, I am unable to make anything more than a formal report upon the state of revenue during that year, and upon one or two subjects which engaged my attention immediately after I assumed duties as Assistant Government Agent.

Revenue.

Arrears of Revenue.—The increase under this head is due to the recovery in 1876 of arrears outstanding from former years.

Land Sales.—The decrease here is to be accounted for by the sale at the Kurunegala Kachcheri of a large extent of Crown land situated in this district, and to the fact that no land sales were fixed here until the month of April.

Land Revenue.—There is an increase here under the head of "paddy rented," and a corresponding decrease under that of "fine grain rented:"—both of which were caused by the unusually large extent of muddy land brought under cultivation for the Maha harvest.

Rents exclusive of Lands.—The decrease here is under the head "canal tolls," which did not fetch the prices expected for them.

Licenses.—The high price at which the arrack farm was sold accounts for a considerable increase under this head of service.

Stamps.—The fluctuation here is casual, except in the case of postage stamps, the increased sale of which was due to the abolition of the practice of paying postage in money.

Postage.—The same cause operated to reduce the receipts under the head of "Postage."

Fines and Forfeitures.—The increase and decrease under this head are purely casual.

Sale of Government Property: Salt.—There was a considerable decrease in salt sold, both to retailers and wholesale. The former is due to the restrictions prohibiting sale of more than half a hundredweight to any one individual. The latter it is difficult to account for, except on the supposition that the Colombo market was supplied from Hambantota.

Timber.—There was also a decrease in the receipts from royalty on timber, which was caused by the refusal to issue licenses to private parties.

Reimbursement.—There was a large decrease in receipts from survey fees, owing to the few land sales that took place in the district.

Interest.—The decrease here shews that instalments due on arrack farms and rents were paid regularly.

Irrigation.

Maha-us-wewa.—The restoration of this fine tank was sanctioned in February, and the work was commenced in the month of March, 1876, under the supervision of Mr. H. Parker, an officer to whose untiring industry and tact the scheme will, if it succeeds, owe much of its success. The villagers from neighbouring villages were persuaded by him to come and work at the bund, and they sometimes numbered as many as five and six hundred at a time; when visited by the Government Agent and myself in December, the work was well advanced in every direction, and Mr. Parker expected to have it finished by the end of May of this year. The inhabitants of the Demala-pattu are anxiously awaiting the completion of the survey of the allotments of land to be irrigated by Maha-us-wewa, and their subsequent sale; and I have little doubt that by this time next year what is now dense forest will present the pleasing aspect of a large and well-cultivated tract of paddy field, over a thousand acres in extent.

Village Tanks.—In consequence of representations made by my predecessor, attention was attracted to the subject of village tanks in the Demala-pattu; and at the end of last year the sanction of Government was obtained to the repair of five of these, which were selected by the Government Agent, Mr. Parker, and myself. The condition upon which the sluices were to be given and put in free of cost was that the people should bind themselves to do the necessary earthwork in a given number of years. They were all most reluctant to do this: "They would gladly avail themselves of the offer of the Government, but they were poor,—they were sick,—they could not work," and so on. They talked about repaying the cost in instalments, or by water-rate, or by both. Anything to avoid having to work. In the end, however, I got them to carry a resolution, by a majority of the shareholders, that they were willing to do the earth-work; and this was put in writing, and signed by them. It has not however been acted up to in any one instance, and I have been obliged to have them prosecuted before the Gansabhawa.

These people are fully alive to the advantages of a village tank scheme; but they have a deeply-rooted antipathy to work, and great confidence in the efficacy of passive resistance. Their idea is, that although such works are undertaken for their benefit, the Government nevertheless takes a personal delight in the execution of them, and will have them completed at all hazards. They fancy therefore that their wisest course is to resist all conditions as long as possible: then to agree to any condition that may be

insisted upon, without having the remotest intention of ever fulfilling any of them unless compelled to do so; and, finally, to resist this compulsion as long as possible. I believe that they would have accepted the imposition of a water-rate, or even of a higher rate of taxation equal to one-fifth of the crop; and would have thought nothing of it, because it was not an immediate contingency. But I have not encouraged this notion, because I am convinced that its adoption is not for the good of the people. If they had other avocations to pursue when unable to cultivate their fields, or if they hired themselves out as laborers for wages, I could understand their unwillingness to work for a month in each year without wages, even though the work might be for their own ultimate good. But they spend months in every year in absolute idleness. Even when they cultivate chenas, their women are made to do a large share of the work, while the men stop at home and cook (if there be anything to cook). In many villages I have been to rice was an unknown luxury, and even the stock of kurakkan had run out; and yet these men would rather starve on the leaves they picked out of the bed of the tanks than go away and find work elsewhere. Those who worked at Maha-us-wewa belonged principally to villages close to it or to the Kurunegala district, and even they worked at very irregular intervals, and that only in consequence of Mr. Parker's personal efforts to bring them in. Until this love of idleness has been partly driven out of the people, nothing can be done for them, and the only way to drive it out is to compel them to promise to work at their own tanks, and then compel them to keep their promise. The means of so compelling them now exist in the Gansabhawa.

Establishment of Gansabhawa.—The Gansabhawa for the Demala-pattu of this district was established in December last year, and meetings were held by the Government Agent to elect committee-men and pass rules in December last. The President appointed was Mr. C. E. Tennekon, a most promising young man who had shewn considerable ability in the Registrar-General's Department, and who had been selected by the Government Agent before I took charge of the district. The rules were passed so late in the year that no work was done under them, but I have no doubt that the establishment of this village council will be found highly advantageous to the people.

Population.—The population of the whole district appears to have increased slightly in the last five years. The largest increase is in the Pitigal Korale South, and the largest decrease in Kalpitiya. The variations, however, are so slight as to be of little consequence.

Health.—The general health appears from the Mudaliyars' season reports to have been much as usual.

Rainfall.—The drought was very severe, and caused great loss to cultivators. There was less rain in 1876 by 10·79 inches than fell in 1875, and then only 46·31 inches fell.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam Kachcheri, 2nd May, 1877.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN of Expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, for the year 1876.

	Assistant Government Agent's Department.		Chilaw District Judge and Police Magistrate's Department.		Puttalam Police Magistrate's Department.		Kalpitiya Police Magistrate's Department.		Fiscal's Department, Puttalam, Chilaw and Kalpitiya.		Puttalam Postal Department.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Fixed Salaries	23,297	98	8,823	44	2,306	66	6,340	0	4,680	0	4,818	45½	50,266	53½
Provisional Salaries ...	14,138	48	562	94	200	0	100	0	2,535	68	555	0	18,092	10
Allowances	300	0	...		...		...		...		...		300	0
Contingencies	119	23	15	87	73	63	8	0	477	76	263	77	958	26
Pensions & Retired Allowances	1,505	17	...		...		...		...		...		1,505	17
Revenue Services	80,010	8	...		...		...		..		...		80,010	8
Administration of Justice ...	27	50	106	87	16	37½	...		1,517	75	..		1,668	49½
Charitable Allowances ..	1,100	30	...		...		...		...		...		1,100	30
Hospitals	9,010	3	...		...		..		...		...		9,010	3
Police and Jails	152	20	6	25	30	0	4	0	4,727	15½	...		4,919	60½
Transport	3,165	83½	93	49	114	0	126	0	181	74	...		3,681	6½
Miscellaneous ...	1,034	82	...		...		...		...		...		1,034	82
Refund of Duties ...	...		...		...		...				...		...	
Total Expenditure ...	133,861	62½	9,608	86	2,740	66½	6,578	0	14,120	8½	5,637	22½	172,546	46
Total revenue collected ...													675,265	44
Excess ...													502,718	98

Per-centage which the Expenditure bears to the Revenue of District, 3·91

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

PUTTALAM.

Appendix.

B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue of the Puttalam District, for 1876.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1875.		1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue:								
Arrears of immediately preceding year ..	9,504	44	10,859	15	1,354	71	—	
Land Sales:								
Lands	19,671	60	4,160	20	—		15,511	40
Land Revenue:								
Paddy rented	11,815	0	17,086	75	5,271	75	—	
Paddy sold at stores or collected in money ..	291	62½	185	0	—		106	62½
Fine grain rented	2,069	50	1,411	0	—		658	50
Fine grain unrented	264	21	—		—		264	21
Gardens rented ...	37	10	45	0	7	90	—	
Rent of Government lands	—		74	0	74	0	—	
Rent of lands	4	50	—		—		4	50
Rents, exclusive of Lands:								
Ferry tolls	3,760	92	4,496	49	735	57	—	
Bridge tolls	3,016	0	2,884	17	—		131	83
Canal tolls	9,585	0	7,945	84	—		1,639	16
Government buildings and houses ...	1,030	0	1,136	1	106	1	—	
Licenses:								
Retail of Arrack, Toddy, and Rum ...	63,313	34	75,114	21½	11,800	87½	—	
Opium	120	0	40	0	—		80	0
Chanks	30	75	30	75	—		—	
Stamps:								
Revenue stamps	21,393	60	21,453	60	60	0	—	
Stamps for preparing Title Deeds ...	109	0	193	50	84	50	—	
Postage stamps	1,366	50	1,850	91	484	41	—	
Receipt stamps	14	10	85	60	71	50	—	
Envelopes	0	50	90	62½	90	12½	—	
Postage:								
On Private letters	268	2	128	90	—		139	12
Fines and Forfeitures and Fees of Courts:								
Supreme Court	5	0	—		—		5	0
District Courts	—		1,198	12	1,198	12	—	
Police Courts	1,669	77½	1,558	21½	—		111	56
Proceeds sale of stray cattle ...	46	19	39	12½	—		7	6½
Forfeitures recovered	56	25	264	32	208	7	—	
Sale of Government Property:								
Salt for retail	8,614	0	7,320	72	—		1,293	28
Salt for wholesale	501,669	92	495,819	48	—		5,850	44
Salt for export for released Districts ...	23,116	20	13,957	4	—		9,159	16
Royalty on Kadul bark	—		157	25	157	25	—	
Proceed sale of zinc tubs	—		34	40	34	40	—	
Do. do. Government Bull ...	50	0	—		—		50	0
Timber	4,158	19	2,564	18	—		1,594	1
Unserviceable Stores	1	90½	3	7	1	16½	—	
Royalty on coral stones	56	58	110	4	53	46	—	
Fine grain crops grown on Crown lands confiscated	14	83	12	0	—		2	83
Re-imbursement in aid of expenses incurred by Government:								
Government Gazette, &c.	86	2	104	17	18	15	—	
School fees...	121	17	195	87	74	70	—	
School books	47	13	105	91	58	78	—	
Stationery	17	12	24	85	7	73	—	
Maintenance of coolies in hospital ...	3	0	—		—		3	0
Do. of prisoners in jail ...	204	38½	29	14	—		175	24½
Prison labor	16	61	23	74	7	13	—	
Assessment of lands benefited by tank ...	83	85	83	45½	—		0	39½
Survey fees	4,192	60	1,120	40	—		3,072	20
Proceeds sale of Lee's Hand-book ...	—		4	0	4	0	—	
Interest:								
On arrears of Revenue	446	47	273	43	—		173	4
Miscellaneous:								
Proceeds sale of Prisoners' clothes ...	—		6	82	6	82	—	
Over-payments, &c.	13	36	410	47	397	11	—	
Proceeds sale of chetah skins ...	—		13	50	13	50	—	
Undrawn salaries	343	48	383	27½	39	79½	—	
Unclaimed Deposits, Court of Requests suits	1,970	86	—		—		1,970	86
Special Receipts:								
Fees on Title Deeds	644	64	176	74	—		467	90
	695,315	24	675,265	44	—		20,049	80

C.

RETURN of Births over Deaths, according to Registry of Births and Deaths, from last Census.

	Births.							Deaths.							Population according to the Census of 1871.	Births from 1871 to 1876.	Total.	Deduct deaths from 1871 to 1876.	Population in end of 1876.
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874	1875.	1876.	Total.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Total.					
Puttalam Pattu	151	152	169	170	160	142	944	192	188	186	151	219	169	1,105	3,991	944	4,935	1,105	3,830
Raja and Kumara Wanni Pattus ...	28	18	27	31	14	26	144	13	20	26	21	35	21	136	1,027	144	1,171	136	1,035
Kalpitiya	106	109	116	82	77	95	585	127	138	131	85	115	85	681	2,889	585	3,474	681	2,693
Akkarai and Ponparippu Pattus ...	239	211	225	255	177	189	1,296	181	178	150	136	229	127	1,001	9,719	1,296	11,015	1,001	10,014
Demala Pattu	308	316	278	—	232	284	1,418	284	292	229	—	338	217	1,360	6,915	1,418	8,333	1,360	6,973
Pitigal Korale North	239	375	375	331	222	281	1,758	293	256	180	179	271	212	1,391	10,669	1,758	12,457	1,391	11,066
Pitigal Korale South	1,105	1,137	849	1,126	765	1,060	6,042	452	763	441	646	558	581	3,441	32,806	6,042	38,848	3,441	35,407
Total...	2,176	2,253	2,039	1,995	1,647	2,077	12,187	1,542	1,835	1,343	1,218	1,765	1,412	9,115	68,046	12,187	80,233	9,115	71,018

D.

RAINFALL during the years 1875 and 1876.

	1875	1876.
January	·43	·45
February	1·64	·00
March	5·75	1·18
April	11·14	11·98
May	·18	4·61
June	7·24	·70
July	·00	·00
August	·00	·00
September	·00	·18
October	7·84	7·99
November	8·90	258
December	3·19	5·85
	46·31	35·52

Puttalam Kachcheri,
2nd May, 1877.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, GALLE, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Revenue.

THE revenue of the Southern Province has, I regret to observe, exhibited a tendency to decrease, and for the year 1876 realized 1,085,044 rupees and 87 cents, or 61,179 rupees and 70 cents less than the revenue of 1875. Of the decrease 42,329 rupees and 93 cents is owing to a falling off in the Hambantota revenue upon two items, namely, "Land Revenue" and "Sale of Government Property," chiefly salt. There was also, I noticed, a deficit in the revenue of Matara of 6,082 rupees and 63 cents, and 15,020 rupees and 70 cents in that of the Galle District. Turning to the report of the Assistant Government Agent of Matara, I find that he traces the loss of revenue mainly to a season of unusual drought, which so affected the crops as to shew a diminution of the land revenue alone of 14,302 rupees and 61 cents, as compared with previous years. Of this loss, of course, some portion was made up by an increase shewn upon other items for the year.

In the Galle District there was, as in the other districts, a great falling off in the land revenue, namely, 6,553 rupees; the other principal items on which the decrease is shewn are:

Arrears of revenue	...	...	Rs.	8,239	76
Licenses	...	...	,,	13,305	4

Under the head "Land Sales" there was only a decrease in the revenue of the whole Province of 315 rupees and 11 cents, and this is owing not so much to newly surveyed lots having been sold, but to the fact that both in Galle and Matara great progress has been made in the disposal of the Government shares of malapala, diwel, and anda lands. In the Galle District the increase under this head was 1,960 rupees and 98 cents.

Chena cultivation throughout the Province has been checked to such an extent as to cause a material falling off in the revenue of both Matara and Hambantota, being, according to Mr. Fisher, from 5,273 rupees to 1,361 rupees, and at Hambantota from 19,738 rupees to 5,765 rupees—13,973 rupees less than in 1875.

The Customs shew an increase of 16,734 rupees and 27 cents, and stamps 2,439 rupees and 56 cents, which are both indicative of increasing business.

There is no increase on licenses, which is rather a subject for congratulation, for the increasing consumption of arrack means, to a certain extent, the demoralization of the native population; notwithstanding, however, that in the last few years, viz., since 1871, there has been a great reduction in the number of taverns, the revenue has not been depreciated in consequence.

While alluding to arrack, I may repeat a suggestion previously made, viz., the propriety of doing away with small distilleries and entrusting distillation to a wealthier and more respectable class.

The effect of this at first might, and probably would be, to increase the price of arrack, and, by lessening the renter's profits, to decrease the revenue; but competition would soon set matters to right, and restore things to their former state. There would be less illicit sale of arrack, as distillation could be more easily supervised than at present. The license for such distilleries as I refer to should not I think be less than 2,000 rupees.

Public Health.

The year throughout was more or less unhealthy, dysentery and cholera having been prevalent in the Province.

The visitation of cholera at Matara was very severe, and threatened Galle more than once, for the inhabitants of Matara were panic-stricken and came to Galle; but thanks to the untiring attention of Dr. Anthonisz, aided by the Municipal inspectors and police acting under his directions, this town was mercifully spared, and while at Matara the number of fatal cases to December 31, 1876, amounted to eighty-one, in Galle there were only twelve deaths.

At Matara the disease continued for many months, which is attributed by the colonial surgeon to the badness of the water: much has been and is being done to improve the sanitary condition of the town by the formation of cross streets; but I hope that a scheme which has been suggested for supplying the town with good water may be sanctioned,

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Report.

for certain it is that if the water is not bad it is scarce. Mr. Fisher has written at length on this subject, and I agree with him that the want of ventilation had more to do with the duration of the epidemic than perhaps the water; but both subjects are worthy of the attention of Government.

Public Works.

There were no large public buildings constructed during the past year, and the only new main road commenced is the one from Hambantota to Wellawaya, which is progressing favourably, and will I hope prove a most important road, and not only open up Hambantota as a port, but increase the sale of salt, especially in bad seasons for Dhonies such as in 1875–76, and add materially to the revenue of the Hambantota District.

I wish I could speak more favourably of the manner in which the public roads were maintained during the past year, but I cannot help bringing to notice that two were not kept up as I consider they should have been. I allude to the road to Morowaka from Galle, and the one from Matara to Hakmana. In respect of the others I have nothing to complain of.

Minor Roads.

Minor roads have been fairly maintained, and in some instances greatly improved, during the past year.

The District Committee have lately caused a road to be traced from Hiniduma to Pittegala on the border of the Western Province which, if opened, would join a road that runs into the Kalutara District.

Irrigation Works.

Irrigation works in the Matara District are still in progress, and I hope all the defects of first construction will soon be remedied under the able and energetic supervision of Mr. Barber.

Mr. Fisher has taken great interest in the irrigation works commenced by his predecessor, Mr. Elliott, and has laboured hard to render them a success; and though he has not hesitated to speak plainly when he found defects in the work or in the scheme, he has done so in a generous spirit and from a sense of duty, and not from any desire to pick holes in the work of others.

I cannot conclude this short report without alluding to His Excellency Sir W. H. Gregory's visit to the province towards the latter end of the year. His Excellency was, I believe, much pleased with the cordial and loyal reception he met with everywhere, and it was most gratifying to me and to my assistants to observe how anxious the chiefs were to make the reception a loyal one, and to shew how much they appreciated the Governor's desire, by a personal visit, to become acquainted with the wants of the Province.

The reports of my assistants are appended.

Mr. King was only appointed in January, 1877, and is therefore unable to submit more than the usual statistics.

F. B. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

REVENUE of the Southern Province for 1875–76.

	In 1875.		In 1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue	16,699	79	10,512	71	—		6,187	8
Customs	266,370	49	283,104	76	16,734	27	—	
Port and Harbour Dues ...	46,375	44	43,506	87	—		2,868	57
Land Sales	20,986	61	20,671	50	—		315	11
Land Revenue	208,607	5	164,705	51	—		43,901	54
Rents, exclusive of Land ...	40,094	92	40,298	68	203	76	—	
Licenses	186,092	86	177,103	98	—		8,988	88
Stamps	140,676	1	143,115	57	2,439	56	—	
Taxes	2,406	47	2,019	95	—		386	52
Postage	1,202	68	1,370	3	167	35	—	
Fines and Forfeitures	15,482	39	12,412	3	—		3,070	36
Sale of Government Property ...	162,780	42	144,031	36	—		18,749	6
Reimbursements	15,872	60	15,914	17	41	57	—	
Interest	2,884	74	2,661	4	—		223	70
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	19,094	96	22,826	15	3,731	19	—	
Special Receipts	597	14	790	56	193	42	—	
	1,146,224	57	1,085,044	87	23,511	12	84,690	82
							23,511	12
					Decrease Rs. ...		61,179	70

B.

STATEMENT of Revenue of the Galle District for 1875 and 1876.

	1875.		1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Arrears of Revenue	9,740	52	1,500	76	—		8,239	76
Customs	266,105	77	282,539	14	16,433	37	—	
Port and Warehouse Dues	46,284	12	43,383	29	—		2,900	83
Land sales	11,283	42	13,244	40	1,960	98	—	
Land Revenue	62,459	95	55,906	87	—		6,553	8
Rents, exclusive of Lands	22,525	42	22,013	76	—		511	66
Licenses	132,485	2	119,179	98	—		13,305	4
Stamps	97,179	19	97,132	1	—		47	18
Taxes	402	6	—		—		402	6
Postage	1,030	2	1,172	97	142	95	—	
Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Courts	10,963	26	9,600	68	—		1,362	58
Sale of Government Property	689	80	1,354	70	664	90	—	
Reimbursement in Aid of expenses incurred by Government	6,988	11	7,686	8	697	97	—	
Interest	2,519	4	2,277	98	—		241	6
Miscellaneous	17,766	30	16,329	14	—		1,437	16
Special receipts	411	14	490	64	79	50	—	
Total...	688,833	14	673,812	40	19,979	67	35,000	41

C.

STATEMENT shewing extent of Paddy Land sown, and the value of the Government share of the crops realized, for the following Harvest of 1875 and 1876.

	Maha for 1875.		Maha for 1876.		Yala for 1875.		Yala for 1876.	
	Sowing extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing extent.	Amount realized.
	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.
Four Gravets ...	1,223	1,009 0	1,274	994 0	2,021	1,205 0	1,451	915 50
Akmimana ..	2,751	2,259 0	3,068	2,231 0	3,509	2,469 0	1,766	1,333 0
Talpe Pattu ...	7,552	7,635 0	8,806	7,896 50	8,777	6,099 0	6,041	4,471 25
Gangaboda Pattu ...	5,418	3,265 50	5,193	3,707 0	14,979	9,375 0	7,274	8,128 50
Hinidum Pattu ...	368	165 50	395	230 50	3,148	2,171 0	3,007	2,275 50
Wellaboda Pattu ...	2,166	1,491 0	2,327	764 0	7,218	7,713 0	6,308	6,646 0
Ambalangoda ...	541	730 0	541	685 0	1,642	1,998 0	1,459	1,489 0
Bentota ...	748	856 25	602	656 0	10,062	12,126 0	7,114	10,947 0
	20,767	17,411 25	22,206	17,164 0	51,356	43,156 0	34,420	36,205 75

D.

STATEMENT of Fine Grain Rents of the Southern Province for 1875 and 1876.

	Matara Harvest.		Yala Harvest.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Galle District ...	204 0	193 50	91 0	50 50
Matara District ...	4,394 0	1,097 22	839 12	615 50
Hambantota District ...	19,718 0	4,511 0	110 0	1252 0
	24,316 0	5,801 72	1,040 12	1,918 0

E.

RETURN of Lands sold during the year 1876, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of 8th August, 1844.

How disposed of.	Number of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs Cts.
Sale ...	563	1,435 0 0·7	20,388 0
Half-improved value ...	16	10 0 13	283 50
Certificates ...	—	—	—
	579	1,445 0 13·7	20,671 50

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Appendix.

F.

MEMORANDUM of Sale of Stamps for 1876 of the Southern Province.

	Amount. Rs.	Cents.
General Stamps	117,943	98
Postage Stamps	25,171	59
Rs.	143,115	57

G.

REGISTER of Marriages, Births and Deaths, for 1876, of the Southern Province.

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Galle District	1,310	5,449	4,271
Matara District	839	4,920	3,705
Hambantota District	287	2,595	2,476
Total	2,436	12,964	10,452

H.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursement of Commutation Money and Labour and of Money on account of Rest-houses in the Galle District, under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, during the year 1876.

Particulars.		Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
By balance of last year brought forward, viz. :—					
Commutation	—	10,350	36		
Rest-house collections	—	139	77		
				10,490	13
By amount of commutation recovered from 27,118 individuals	46,018	50			
By amount of labour performed by 1,295 individuals	1,942	50			
		47,961	0		
By arrears of commutation of former years received during 1876 of 1875	612	25			
1874	401	50			
1873	47	50			
1872	51	0			
1871	32	50			
1870	19	50			
1869	18	75			
1868	6	0			
1867	12	25			
1866	2	25			
		1,203	50		
By amount recovered on account of rest-houses		228	76		
By Miscellaneous receipts		419	57		
				49,812	83
		Rs...		60,302	96

Particulars.		Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
To principal roads, viz. :—					
In labour, 255 men	382	50			
In commutation	13,125	0			
		13,507	50		
To minor roads, &c. :—					
In labour, 1,040 men	1,552	50			
In commutation	25,166	22			
		26,718	72		
				40,226	22
On account of rest-houses and furniture	—	2,311	87		
To rest-house keepers' salaries	—	557	50		
				2,869	37
To Miscellaneous charges	—	—		8,298	78
				51,394	37
Balance on 31st Dec., 1876.	—	—		8,908	59
		Rs...		60,302	96

I.

STATEMENT of Licenses issued for 1875 and 1876, Galle District.

	For 1875.	For 1876.
Cart licenses	971	1,003
Boat licenses	7	7
Palanquin carriage licenses	63	63
Gun licenses	95	52
Still licenses	65	84
Wholesale licenses	5	5

J.

RETURN of Population for 1876, Galle District.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fort and within Police boundaries	5,812	6,357	12,169
Akmimana and Four Gravets	18,712	16,624	35,336
Talpe Pattu	21,117	20,814	41,931
Wellaboda Pattu and Ambalangoda	24,441	22,289	46,730
Bentota	18,716	17,763	36,479
Gangaboda Pattu	11,512	11,623	23,135
Hinidum Pattu	2,438	1,999	4,437
Total	102,748	97,469	200,217

K.

STATEMENT of Village Councils in the Southern Province for 1876.

	Galle District.	Matara District.			
	Bentota Walallawiti Korale.	Gangaboda Pattu.	Weligam Korale.	Morowak Korale.	Wellaboda Pattu.
Population ...	31,500	26,000	41,200	11,500	26,600
Cases instituted	2,282	1,888	1,812	1,379	2,219
Cases amicably settled	607	173	391	407	201
Cases by mutual consent settled ...	—	—	1	8	—
Decisions.					
Breach of Village Committee Rules ..	66	159	207	39	359
Irrigation cases ...	—	—	26	10	1
Money ...	662	688	1,021	488	986
Land ...	36	203	44	82	79
Assault ...	231	366	317	100	296
Theft ...	83	159	189	66	204
Malicious injury ...	29	32	7	10	56
Cattle trespass ...	64	1	—	2	1
Maintenance ...	12	46	10	17	21
Appeals.					
Confirmed ...	22	21	58	37	63
Set aside ...	9	1	10	2	14
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Amount of Fines imposed...	330 99	1,010 60	934 72	920 50	527 96

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR 1876.

Weather.—Prolonged drought, and its effects.

THE revenue of the year was sensibly affected by a drought of unusual duration and severity, which prevented the cultivation for the yala harvest of all lands dependent on rainfall alone. At one time it was feared that there would be an entire failure of the yala crops, as the principal tanks threatened to run dry, and the abandonment of lands irrigated by them seemed imminent, but fortunately such a disaster was averted by the setting in of the rains. The rainfall, however, came too late to admit of the cultivation of lands not artificially irrigated, and the result of the harvest shewed a diminution in the revenue, compared with the previous year's harvest of 13,999 rupees, which, at the lowest computation, indicates a decrease in yield of 120,000 bushels of grain. On the 30th March the Matara river had fallen so low, that, for the first time within the memory of the oldest headman, it was found necessary and practicable to dam it. This was successfully accomplished by the united efforts of the Beligam Korale and Gangaboda Pattu Mudaliyars, and the most valuable lands in their respective districts were supplied with water and cultivated by this means. The portion of the district adjoining the low-lying Hambantota country suffered most from the continuance of the drought; the want of a proper supply of food and water being followed by the usual accompaniments of fever and dysentery.

A fall in the receipts from fine grain rents, the want of surveys of Crown lands applied for, and a decrease in the water-rate collections, occasioned by two tanks (Kekenadure and Weangwewa) running dry, have contributed to the general decrease in the year's collections, but they are almost counterbalanced by the increase under other heads, and the revenue, after all, only falls short of the highest ever collected by the trifling sum of 6,083 rupees.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the year, which I shall now notice under its several heads. For convenience of comparison the collections of the past two years are contrasted.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure of the Matara District for 1875 and 1876.

REVENUE.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue of former years recovered	6,959	27	8,921	95
Revenue of the current year.				
Land Sales	9,623	19	6,691	10
Land Revenue	94,248	45	79,945	84
Rents, exclusive of Lands	13,554	29	13,840	34
Licenses	40,691	15	44,399	0
Stamps	32,706	97	34,243	25
Taxes, assessment on houses and gardens	2,004	41	2,019	95
Postage	124	96	144	50
Fines and Forfeitures	3,212	75	1,138	42
Sale of Government property	371	81	241	93
Reimbursement in aid of expenses incurred by Government	6,188	83	5,678	57
Interest	338	98	366	31
Miscellaneous	243	30	6,442	75
Special Receipts	184	0	295	82
Total .. Rs.	210,452	36	204,369	73

EXPENDITURE.

Establishments.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Fixed salaries	31,189	96	25,405	38
Provisional and temporary salaries	3,360	0	4,657	32
Allowances	577	41	90	0
Office contingencies	584	99	308	92
Carried over ... Rs.	35,712	36	30,461	62

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Report.

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

	1875. Rs.	Cts.		1876. Rs.	Cts.
Services, exclusive of Establishments.					
[Brought forward...	35,712	36	...	30,461	62
Pensions and retired allowances	4,204	8	...	3,762	95
Revenue services	1,123	46	...	730	28
Administration of Justice	242	12	...	392	87
Charitable allowances	1,764	0	...	1,771	0
Hospitals	5,707	19	...	8,411	21
Police and jails	6	0	...	28	50
Transport	1,928	4	...	2,222	82
Miscellaneous	7,589	68	...	9,694	98
Refund of duties, &c.	50	0	...	776	58
TOTAL...Rs.	58,326	93		57,952	81

Arrears of Revenue.—The increase under this head is due to the renters having neglected to pay the instalments due in December, 1875, till January of the present year.

Land Sales.—No new lands were surveyed for sale during the year, and the revenue realized under this head was derived exclusively from the sale of the Government shares of malapala, dewel, and anda lands surveyed many years ago. These shares are, in most cases, of very trivial value, and it is desirable to dispose of them as soon as possible to relieve the holders of the land from the vexation of having annually to contribute a share of their produce to renters. The exaction of the Gorvernment share from tenures of this nature is a practice, I believe, peculiar to this district, and as the revenue derived from this source is altogether incommensurate with the vexation it involves to the holders of the lands, I have endeavoured during this year to terminate the connection of Government with such lands by systematically selling off the Government shares. Two hundred and seventy-one settlements were effected during the year, and the shares disposed of at a valuation to the holders of the land.

Land Revenue.—A decrease of 10,511 rupees under the head of paddy rented is attributable to the drought at the beginning of the year to which I have already referred. A further decrease of 3,911 rupees results from the entire stoppage of chena cultivation on Crown lands. The falling off in collections under this head from 5,273 rupees to 1,361 rupees is rather a subject of congratulation, as evidencing the entire suppression of a vicious system of cultivation. The revenue realized, with a few exceptions, is from private lands.

Rents, exclusive of Lands.—Under this head there is an insignificant increase of 287 rupees. The sale of the tolls varies very little from year to year, as they are not liable to be influenced by unusual traffic.

Licenses.—The increase under this head is due to the arrack rents for 1876-77 having sold for a sum of 7,750 rupees in excess of the amount realized for the rent of 1875-76. The competition for the rent was very active, and they sold for 52,150 rupees, as against 44,400 rupees for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Stamps.—There is a large increase in the sale both of judicial and postage stamps. The sale of both is affected by such purely accidental causes that I can assign no definite cause for the large increase. It points, however, to a continuance of the usual amount of litigation in the civil and criminal courts.

Taxes shew but a very slight increase, due to more regular collection.

Postage.—The slight increase here calls for no special remark.

Fines and Forfeitures and Fees of Courts.—The receipts last year included a sum of 1,770 rupees and 25 cents, penalties inflicted upon the cultivators of Crown chenas. A very few prosecutions have been entered this year for this offence, and the decrease is almost entirely due to this cause, and ought not to be regretted.

Sale of Government Property.—The application to fell timber from malapala and dewel lands have not been so numerous this year, and consequently there is a falling off of 129 rupees.

Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by Government.—The decrease under this head is almost entirely due to the falling off in the collections of water-rate occasioned by the tanks of Kekanadure and Weangwewa running dry, which necessitated the remission of water-rate upon such lands as are irrigated by them, but were not cultivated as no water could be supplied. Neither of these tanks has a sufficient watershed to withstand the effects of a prolonged drought. I will revert to this subject again presently.

Interest.—The increase here is very insignificant, and explains itself.

Miscellaneous.—A refund of 898 rupees drawn in excess on claim schedules to meet hospital charges, partly explains the large increase under this head. The balance is made up of a sum of 5,301 rupees Court of Requests' lapsed deposits for eleven years from 1860 to 1871, which were transferred to revenue.

Special Receipts.—A larger number of lots of land were sold during the year, and consequently an increase is shewn for fees paid for title deeds.

The expenditure for the year was rather below what was incurred last year. Only a few items require explanation. The increase in expenditure under the heads "Provisional Salaries," "Hospital," and "Miscellaneous" was due to the concession of a general increase of salaries to the clerks, the admission of a larger number of patients to the hospital, and to the creation of a fourth village tribunal.

The saving effected under the head of "Fixed Salaries" was mainly due to the suspension of the Police Magistrate for several months, during which time he drew no pay.

General observations.

Health.—The year throughout has been an exceedingly unhealthy one. Dysentery and fever in an epidemic form have been the prevailing diseases, and as usual the inhabitants of the badly watered Pattus have fared worst. A failure in the take of fish and the resort of the people to less wholesome means of subsistence, caused a severe outbreak of dysentery amongst the fishing population in the Wellaboda-pattu. Whole families were prostrated with the disease, and the distress became so great, from the fishermen not being able to exercise their calling, that I was obliged to relieve it by an issue of rice at the expense of Government. This outbreak was followed by a virulent type of fever, which spread over both Wellaboda and Kandaboda Pattus, and caused great mortality. It was undoubtedly induced by a want of proper food and the use of impure water; the severity of the drought leading to the partial failure of the crops and a great scarcity of water. I trust that the construction of the Denegama and Dandeniya tanks will mitigate similar distress in future, and be the means of giving a wholesome supply of water to the people, a consideration which alone would justify their construction.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—I annex a statement shewing the marriages, births, and deaths in each of the divisions of the district compared with the return for last year. The total number of deaths exceed the number registered in 1875 by 291, while the births and marriages fall short respectively by 44 and 249.

RETURN of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Matara District during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876.

	1874.			1875.			1876.		
	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.
Four Gravets ...	131	684	525	136	688	589	113	645	534
Wellaboda-pattu ...	164	1,229	525	191	144	637	180	1,240	886
Kandaboda-pattu ...	139	625	328	175	666	293	127	666	448
Gangaboda-pattu ...	162	763	491	240	788	568	143	718	601
Weligam Korale ...	238	1,227	836	289	1,310	1,025	221	1,244	846
Morawak Korale ...	74	398	301	57	368	298	55	407	386
Total...	908	4,926	3,006	1,088	4,964	3,410	839	4,920	3,701

Outbreak of Cholera.—On the 8th December the first case of cholera was reported in the town of Matara, and by the end of the month 162 attacks and 81 deaths had occurred. Through January and February (of 1877) the epidemic continued to prevail with very fatal effect, when it gradually died out after carrying off 503 men, women, and children. During the whole of this period the town presented the most gloomy appearance. All business was suspended, and as each quarter of the town was attacked the people dispersed into the country in the greatest alarm. The dispersion of the inhabitants from infected quarters, though in a few cases attended with bad results, as a rule effectually prevented the spread of the epidemic. Every sanitary precaution that could be adopted was enforced by the police, who acted with the greatest courage throughout the prevalence of the epidemic, though several of their number were attacked and died. Various causes have been assigned for this outbreak, but at best they are conjectural, and it is not to my purpose to discuss them.

What is of more practical utility is the knowledge gained of the disposition of the disease to take hold upon all the most crowded and ill-ventilated quarters of the town, while the portions which had recently been opened up by new streets escaped with comparative immunity. In the crowded fisher-quarters at Karáwa and the bazaar-quarters of Kotuwegoda, the mortality was greatest, and both these localities require to be ventilated by streets as the Moor quarter was last year.

In former epidemics it was observed that the Moor quarter was the first attacked and remained longest infected, but during the present epidemic it was entirely free for the great part of the time from disease, and its freedom was, I think, rightly attributed to the free ventilation afforded by the opening of the new streets. I strongly recommend that the Karáwa and Kotuwegoda quarters be similarly dealt with, and I think that both can be effectually ventilated by an expenditure of 20,000 rupees.

Water-supply.—It has been assumed, I think, on insufficient grounds, that the water obtained in the town is bad in quality. It certainly is deficient in quantity, and the question of bringing in a wholesome and perpetual supply from a distance has recently engaged my attention. I think it would be practicable, by throwing an anicut across the Kirama

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stream and turning its waters into Hali-ela tank, to make this tank the reservoir for an unfailing supply of water to the town without affecting its usefulness as an irrigation work. The scheme, if practicable, would not involve a very large expenditure of money, for the water could be conveyed along the existing irrigation channels as far as the junction of the Urapola channel with the Kamburupitiya road, from whence a new channel might be cut for about three miles, leaving only three miles, over which water would have to be conveyed in pipes to avoid the descent into the low-lying marshy lands surrounding Matara. I am at present having a series of levels taken to ascertain the relative heights of the spill at Hali-ela and the Kirama stream in a direct line from the back of the tank, and the difference in elevation between the town of Matara and the junction of the Urapola channel with the Kamburupitiya road; and shall shortly be in a position to judge of the feasibility of the proposed scheme which is estimated to cost not more than 200,000 rupees.

Crops.

Maha of 1875.—The maha crop, sown in 1875 but reaped during January and February of the present year, was a fair average one. The yield may be stated at 380,000 bushels of grain. The extent sown was 37,877 bushels and the Government tythe realized 37,177 rupees, shewing an excess of 3,626 rupees over the sum collected for the corresponding harvest of the previous year.

Yala of 1876.—The yala cultivation which followed was very limited, only 33,285 bushels being sown in place of 52,185 bushels in the previous year. The yield was about 330,000 bushels, and the revenue derived from the sale of the tythe, 39,074 rupees, being 13,999 rupees less than was collected in the previous year. An examination of the subjoined comparative statement will shew how much the different divisions of the district were affected by drought, notably Wellaboda-pattu, where the loss on tythe alone was 2,639 rupees.

A STATEMENT of Maha and Yala Paddy Rent Sales, 1875 and 1876.

	1875.				1876.			
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Maha.								
Four Gravets... ...	1,277	0		...	1,852	0		
Weligam Korle ...	7,697	0		...	7,480	0		
Gangaboda-pattu ...	14,338	0		...	15,117	0		
Wellaboda-pattu ...	3,130	0		...	4,030	0		
Kandaboda-pattu ...	5,890	0		...	7,295	0		
Morowak Korale ...	1,219	0		...	1,403	0		
			33,551	0			37,177	0
Yala.								
Four Gravets	307	50		...	74	0		
Weligam Korale ...	13,956	0		...	10,061	0		
Gangaboda-pattu ...	19,616	0		...	15,231	0		
Wellaboda-pattu ...	3,275	0		...	636	0		
Kandaboda-pattu ...	6,838	0		...	4,587	0		
Morowak Korale ...	9,081	0		...	8,485	0		
			53,073	50			39,074	0
			Rs...86,624	50			Rs...76,251	0

Maha of 1876.—Very seasonable weather, and as general scarcity of grain stimulated the cultivation of a more than ordinarily large area for the maha harvest proper of the year, 45,273 bushels sowing extent was brought under the plough, and the sale of the Government tythe realized the high figure of 52,869 rupees; the irrigated Gangaboda-pattu alone contributing 24,405 rupees. The yield of the harvest was exceedingly good, and dispelled fears that were entertained of distress arising from a scarcity of grain. The amount of this sale will be credited to the revenue of 1877, and there seems every probability of the grain revenue for that year reaching the sum of 100,000 rupees, as anticipated in my last administration report.

Cultivation of waste paddy lands.—The stoppage of chena cultivation and the issue of bone dust has led to an increased demand for waste paddy lands, and applications for them have steadily increased in the last three years, from 216 in 1874 to 314 in 1875, and 433 in the present year, representing a sowing extent of 2,221 bushels.

Coffee.—The coffee crop in the Morowak Korale was fair for so poor a district. The out-turn of the crop, I am informed, was about 30,000 bushels of parchment in all, and the average yield was about 3 hundred-weights an acre. Signs are not wanting of the rapid decay of this district.

Cocoanuts.—The price of cocoanut oil and poonac has been very high, the quality of the copperah having been affected by the prolonged drought.

Irrigation.

I dwelt at such length in my last Administration Report on the subject of irrigation generally, that I need now only refer to the progress that has been made during the year in the repair and construction of works. The channel connected with the Hali-ela tank and the anicuts on the Kirama stream are in course of re-construction under the superintendence of Mr. Barber. All the masonry works and the embankments are being re-built, and the levels along the whole length of the channels corrected. It was found that hardly a consecutive fifty-feet of the channels had been cut down to the proper level, and in places the bed of the channel was as much as two feet nine inches too high. The masonry was laid in mortar, and was of much too cheap and rough a character to withstand the action of water, and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to replace it by first class masonry laid in cement. This is now being done in a very creditable manner by Mr. Barber, and I have no hesitation in saying, after the experience gained in these works, that no masonry connected with any irrigation work, subject either to great pressure or the perpetual scour of water, should be sanctioned, unless of the very best description. Wherever inferior masonry has been used in this district it has proved a failure, and shewn what bad economy it was that dictated its use in the first instance.

Batuwita Channel.—The Batuwita channel was in a sufficiently forward state at the end of the year to irrigate from Hali-ela about 1,000 additional acres of land for the yala harvest of 1877, and Mr. Barber is sanguine of completing the remaining section and the channels in connection with the Petre anicut for use at the next maha harvest. The full extent of land irrigable in the Gangaboda-pattu scheme will then be under the influence of Hali-ela and Elawela tanks.

Diversion of Heen-ela Stream into Elawela Tank.—I advised during the year the diversion of the Heen-ela stream into the Elawela tank to act as a feeder, as the streams at present running into the tank are not sufficient to prevent its running dry during a long drought such as was experienced this year. An estimate has been sanctioned for the work, and I am sure the diversion of the stream will secure an ample storage of water at all times.

Enlargement of Weangwewa Channel.—A similar channel to supply Weangwewa tank was enlarged.

Kekenadure Tank.—The Kekanadure tank is deficient in watershed, and must always prove disappointing in seasons of drought. It only irrigated 130 acres this year, and has not since accumulated more than a few feet of water.

Completion of Denegama Tank.—The Denegama tank was finished in December. It may prove of use to 300 or 400 acres during the yala harvest, but it cannot be expected to fill till the May rains set in.

Construction of Dandeniya Tank sanctioned.—The construction of the Dandeniya tank in the Wellaboda-pattu was sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor who visited the district very opportunely at a period of great drought, and was able to judge from personal observation of the great necessity for supplying the district with artificial means of irrigation.

Application for new works.—The cultivators of the Belpagams, an extensive division of the Gangaboda-pattu, have repeatedly requested me to inspect sites for tanks in their division, but with so many incompleted works in hand, I have deferred making any application to Government on their behalf.

Water-rate.—Water-rate was collected on all lands irrigated.

Teak planting.—In connection with the tanks I may mention the grant of 500 rupees to extend teak plantations, which will enable me next year to enlarge the present garden at Talpawela to about ten acres. I trust a similar grant will be annually made as the success which has already attended the experiment of teak planting warrants the conclusion that it can be grown with great advantage to Government and at comparatively little cost. The climate and soil of this district seems peculiarly fitted for the growth of teak, and much more so than that of any other part of the Island. I have seen trees of only twenty years' growth, reared without care, used as bridge piles.

Public Works.

Principal roads.—The principal roads to Hakmana and Morowak Korale were in a very bad state of repair for the greater part of the year, and till explanations are afforded of the manner in which the larger votes allowed for them have been expended, I have declined to sign the completion reports.

Hakmana road.—In the case of the Hakmana road the vote for the year was expended in the first nine months, and for the last three no work at all was done upon it, and portions of the road were absolutely unsafe for horse traffic.

Morowak Korale road.—The large vote of 1,000 rupees per mile for the Morowak Korale road should in my opinion maintain it in much better order than it is. The extension of this road for a distance of five miles to the foot of the estates has been decided on.

Coast road.—The Coast road was kept in fair order. I have suggested to Government the permanent bridging of this road with iron buckle plate bridges next year, as the upkeep of the present wooden structures is very costly.

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New approach to the Town.—His Excellency was pleased to sanction the metalling of new approach to the town of Matara, and to grant a vote for the building of a large public market upon it at Nupe. Both these works as well as the extension of the Kotuwegoda market will be carried out next year.

Matara bridge.—The improving of the flooring of the Matara bridge by placing T iron runners upon it is in progress.

New streets opened.—I have already mentioned the opening of five new cross streets from the new entrance of the town to the old entrance, thoroughly ventilating the Moor quarter. They were opened on a vote of 5,000 rupees, including compensation, and have been since gravelled by prison labour. I intend having landing stages at the end of three of them, for pada boats plying on the river. I trust the vote of 20,000 rupees I have asked for will be allowed, to enable me to complete the improvement to the town by opening streets through Karawe and Kotuwegoda. A large number of houses will have to be pulled down, and the sum I mention includes compensation.

Cemetery.—A general cemetery for the gravets will, I hope, be opened early in 1877. Steps are being taken to have the grounds properly laid out.

Minor Roads.

The Superintendent of minor roads has been successful in maintaining nearly 100 miles of first and second-class gravel roads in excellent order. The expenditure has been confined to repairing and improving existing roads, and supplying all of them with permanent stone culverts and bridges in place of temporary structures. I hope that these improvements will be completed by the end of 1877, as the Committee will then be able to devote the money now used for this purpose to the opening of new roads.

Kamburupitiya to Akuressa road.—The only new work in hand during the year was the completion of the road between Kamburupitiya and Akuressa, to meet the large iron bridge which is to be erected over the Nilwalaganga at Akuressa The culverting has been completed and the gravelling is being rapidly pushed on. I trust next year to carry on this line of road to Hakmana by Ellawela tank, when the inland connection between Tangalla and Galleka-akuressa will be complete.

Road to Beralapanatera.—An excellent trace for a road from Kotapola to Beralapanatera has been made, and a cart road will be opened next year. The new trace avoids five heavy bridges, and the cost of opening the road will be trifling compared to the cost of improving or maintaining the old road. The Committee has been lucky in securing the services of Mr. Bird, an active and intelligent officer, in place of Mr. Horsford who was promoted. A statement is given below of the revenue and expenditure of the year.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount of Labour performed and Money paid on account of each division in the Matara District, during 1876, and of the several works to which the same have been applied under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

District.	No. of Division.	Unexpended balance of 31st December 1875.	Arrears of Commutation collected in 1876.	Labour performed.		Money paid.		Total.		Furnished to the Director of Public Works Department.				Furnished for Minor Works.				Balance unexpended.
										In Labour		Cash amount.	Total.	In Labour.		Cash amount.	Total.	
				No. of men.	Amount.	No. of men.	Amount.	No. of men.	Including balance of 31st December, 1875.	No. of men.	Amount.			No. of men.	Amount.			
		Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Matara.	1	48 44	907 0	2216	3324 0	2850	4554 50	5066	7926 94	1206	1809 0	1891 83	3700 83	1010	1515 0	2708 17	3616 0	22 85
	2	86 25	580 0	2574	3861 0	1612	2694 75	4186	6642 0	1364	2046 0	1180 0	3226 0	1210	1815 0	1601 0	3416 0	28 70
	3	36 45	330 0	2596	3894 0	1971	3060 50	4567	6990 95	921	1381 50	1000 0	2381 50	1675	2512 50	2095 50	5097 0	31 30
	4	21 50	437 50	1153	1729 50	1331	2124 25	2484	3875 25	853	1279 50	300 0	1579 50	300	450 0	1845 50	2295 50	14 75
	5	108 11	44 0	687	1030 50	1149	1786 25	1827	2924 86	89	133 50	250 0	383 50	598	897 0	1536 25	2539 35	5 13
	6	85 96	40 25	1266	1899 0	855	1358 75	2121	3343 71	256	384 0	700 0	1084 0	1010	1515 0	644 71	2259 71	3 2
	7	89 16	1032 50	1258	1887 0	2175	3314 25	3433	5397 65	600	900 0	1500 0	2400 0	658	987 0	2006 45	2994 45	7 10
	8	107 24																
	9	79 80	476 50	429	643 50	986	1541 0	1415	2264 30	121	181 50	200 0	581 50	308	462 0	1419 80	1681 80	4 0
	10	93 21	183 0	81	121 50	986	1500 0	1067	1714 71	—	—	350 0	350 0	81	121 50	1242 85	1363 85	2 86
	11	40 84	16 0	149	223 50	549	877 50	698	1141 84	—	—	500 0	500 0	149	223 50	417 94	641 44	3 14
	12	Miscellaneous Receipts		—	—	—	—	—	5000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	796 96	4046 75	12409	18613 50	14455	22811 75	26864	47222 21	5410	8115 0	7871 83	15986 83	6699	10498 50	15517 17	26015 67	122 85

Works to which the same have been applied.		Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	
On Estimate No. 1.—Principal Coast road ...	Labour ...	5,380 50		
	Money ...	4,490 0	9,870 50	
" 2.—do. from Galle to Uduwaka ..	Labour ...	1,573 50		
	Money ..	1,850 0	3,423 50	
" 3.—do. Matara to Hakmana ...	Labour ...	1,161 0		
	Money ..	1,531 83	2,692 83	15,986 83
" 4.—Rest-houses, repairs, salaries, &c.	Labour ...	286 50		
	Money ...	2,884 56	3,171 6	
" 5.—Establishment ...	Labour ...	—		
	Money ..	1,620 0	1,620 0	
" 6.—Transport	Labour	—		
	Money ...	1,044 62	1,044 62	
" 7.—Supervision... ...	Labour ...	—		
	Money ...	249 99	249 99	
" 8.—Contingencies ...	Labour ...	—		
	Money ...	886 7	886 7	
" 9.—Expenses of collections ...	Labour ...	—		
	Money ...	4,974 69	4,974 69	

Works to which the same have been applied.		Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Rs Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
On Estimate No. 10.—Weligama to Akuressa ...	Labour ...	1086 0		
	Money ..	522 37	1,608 37	
" 11.—Godagama road ...	Labour ..	145 50		
	Money ...	1,127 12	1,272 62	
" 12.—Tudawa ...	Labour ..	613 50		
	Money ...	1,770 74	2,384 24	
" 13.—Dikwella and Dondra ...	Labour ...	214 50		
	Money ..	45 5	260 0	
" 14.—Gravets road	Labour ...	541 50		
	Money ..	2,189 27	2,730 77	
" 15.—Hakmana other roads	Labour ...	82 50		
	Money ...	1,930 42	2,012 92	
" 16.—Morowak Korale	Labour ..	337 50		
	Money ..	458 26	795 76	
" 17.—Henegama and Borala ...	Labour ..	882 0		
	Money ...	566 37	1,448 37	
" 18.—Akuressa to Kamburupitiya	Labour ...	1,267 50		
	Money ...	5,385 55	6,653 5	
				31,112 53
			Rs.	47,099 36

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MATARA.

Report.

Irrigation Committees.—The following is a statement of the money received and paid by the Assistant Government Agent as chairman of the irrigation committee. The vidana-arachchies and vel-vidanes have been paid 11,544 rupees and 67 cents as salaries, while from the fund created by the deposit of one-sixth of the huwandiram a sum of 2,091 rupees and 76 cents has been spent in the purchase of village sluices and in the execution of small village works.

A STATEMENT shewing the Amounts received and expended by the Irrigation Committee during 1876.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
Balance in Kachcheri on the 1st January, 1876	4,777	82		
Receipts during the year	15,494	43		
			20,272	25
Rs...			20,272	25

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
By payments to Headmen	11,544	67		
Do. on Works, &c.	2,091	76		
			13,636	43
Balance on the 31st December, 1876 ...	6,635	82		
			6,635	82
Rs...			20,272	25

Village Tribunals.—Several new paths have been opened and existing ones maintained in good order by the direction of the local committees, under the control of the presidents of the village councils. Some excellent schools and court-houses have also been built during the year in the most substantial manner, but it is evident that the presidents are too much over-burdened with court business to give sufficient attention to out-door work; and I therefore think the suggestion of substituting the Mudaliyars of the districts as chairmen of the local committees ought to be adopted to secure a more efficient supervision of the labour available for village works.

Increased litigation.—I regret that I see no ground for altering the opinion I formed last year of the mischievous tendency of these courts to encourage a licentious indulgence in false and frivolous litigation. It is impossible to refute the evidence the following figures afford of this tendency, or to escape the conclusion that it is developing; and I consider that the increased powers suggested in my last Administration Report should be given to the presidents, and that the levy of a stamp duty in both civil and criminal cases is imperatively called for to check false and frivolous litigation. The institutions during the year in the gansabawa courts number 7,298, shewing an increase of 2,995 cases over the institutions of the previous year. The cases brought in the Police Court during the same period were 3,498, giving a total of 10,796, compared with 4,903 and 3,122 institutions in 1871 and 1872 when the gansabawas had no existence and the Police Court exercised the sole civil and criminal administration of justice. The proceeds of a stamp duty on plaints might fairly, I think, be devoted to the execution of minor village works, in the form of a grant-in-aid from Government to the extent each division contributed by this means to the revenue. Subjoined is a statement of the work done in each court during the year.

WORK done by the Gansabhawas during 1876.

	Gangaboda Pattu.*	Weligam Korale.†	Morowak Korale.‡	Wellaboda Pattu.§	TOTAL.
Institutions :—					
Civil	1,031	1,063	1,112	1,179	4,385
Criminal	857	749	267	1,040	2,913
Amicable settlements under section 23	173	391	407	201	1,172
Decisions:—					
Breach of Village Tribunal rules	159	207	39	359	764
Irrigation	—	26	10	1	37
Civil :—					
Money	688	1,021	488	986	3,183
Land	203	44	82	79	408
By consent	—	1	8	—	9
Criminal :—					
Assault	366	317	100	296	1,079
Theft	159	189	66	204	618
Malicious injury	32	7	10	56	105
Cattle trespass	1	—	2	1	4
Maintenance	46	10	17	21	94

Village Works.

* A court-house is in course of construction at Bandattara, and materials have been prepared for building another one at Palolpitiya, as well as for an edanda across the Matara river at Kadduwa. The schools, the gansabawa courts, and the 50 village paths have been kept in good repair.

† Five schools have been opened.

‡ Twenty-one village paths have been opened, some completed, some not.

§ Two school-rooms have been erected. Of the 14 village paths opened, 11 have been completed.

Crime.—The district has been tolerably free from the commission of serious crime. There is, however, a very large accumulation of untried cases in the Justice of the Peace and the Police Courts, and the continual postponements allowed have given great dissatisfaction to prosecutors. The Police Magistrate is apparently overweighted with work, and I have accordingly suggested the transfer of all civil business to the District Judge, leaving only the criminal cases to be dealt with by the Police Magistrate.

Fiscal's Office.—The returns in the appendix shew the amount of money recovered and writs dealt with by the Fiscal's Office. I think an examination of these returns will compare favourably with any similar ones of other districts, and speak favourably of the efficiency of the department.

Jails.—The jail accommodation has been improved, and the health of the prisoners has been excellent.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor.—The visit of His Excellency the Governor to the district in August was followed by a liberal sanction of votes for works of great public utility.

New works sanctioned.—The extension of the Morowak Korale road, the building of an iron bridge over the Nilwala-ganga at Akuressa, the metalling of the new approach to the town, the construction of Dandeniya tank, and the erection of a new market at Nupe, were among the works sanctioned for execution next year. As it was understood to be His Excellency's last visit to the district, the headmen and people united in giving him an unusually brilliant reception.

Establishment.—I cannot conclude this report without recording how much I have been indebted to the efficiency of the clerks of my office and the native headmen in administering the affairs of the district.

Matara, 26th April, 1877.

F. C. FISHER,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

FISCAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Process.—1876.

Originals	7,888
Received	15,854
Served	14,073
Not served	1,702
Dead	79

STATEMENT shewing Amounts recovered in money under Writs, those credited to holders of Writs, Total number of sales held, and the Disposal of claims, from 1868 to 1876.

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Amount recovered.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In actual money ...	35,498	32,141	23,646	45,890	43,358	34,816	63,510	53,000	17,910
Credited to holders of writs ..	17,365	18,204	16,789	29,056	24,226	33,239	30,710	21,350	40,160
Total...Rs.	52,863	50,345	40,435	74,946	67,584	67,584	94,220	74,350	58,070
Total number of sales ...	377		571	805	1,433	993	2,830	2,763	1,882
Claims.									
Allowed ...	544	522	590	728	722	800	1,013	776	588
Disallowed wholly ...	253	166	159	193	269	520	416	465	213
Do. in part ...	11	6	16	10	13	32	30	30	2
Otherwise disposed of ...	161	158	146	189	226	91	38	37	28

Total number of sales advertized during the year ... 1,227.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MATARA.

Appendix.

WRIT RETURN FOR 1876.

Month.	Fees. Half Fees. Rs.	Cts.	Fees. Whole. Rs.	Cts.	Amount recovered. Rs.	Cts.	Amount credited. Rs.	Cts.	Total No. of Sales.	Claims. Allowed.	Claims. Disallowed. Partly.	Claims. Disallowed. Wholly.	Claims. Disallowed. For want of time.	Claims. Disallowed. Otherwise Disposed of.	Received before sale.	This Month. After date but within weeks. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Future months. Returned, though not due till next month	Next but one.
January... ...	108	14	94	62	300	88½	960	0	92	36	—	17	1	9	201	66	14	—	—	—	53	4
February ...	299	66	152	78	1,960	6	1,473	25	98	32	2	25	—	13	154	58	15	6	8	2	95	10
March	144	78	125	76	2,449	12	1,712	50	93	54	2	19	1	12	209	87	6	3	3	—	110	4
April	177	37	80	49	3,001	5½	1,649	0	98	45	—	13	—	19	235	95	11	2	2	—	97	24
May	84	3	71	73	2,452	91	767	50	89	42	2	21	—	8	217	82	14	2	—	1	112	8
June	153	74	85	71	5,466	83½	1,367	56	97	27	—	16	—	14	206	78	5	4	1	2	60	3
July	159	18	77	40	2,678	78	1,330	79	108	74	—	27	—	21	181	76	12	1	1	—	58	2
August	145	94	141	35	3,960	44	1,572	50	132	45	1	29	1	14	277	47	8	3	—	2	135	9
September ...	163	28	85	90	2,642	54½	2,909	60	94	48	—	34	—	13	247	51	11	—	8	—	113	16
October	91	75	119	40	2,575	34½	1,066	75	103	55	—	23	1	13	175	77	7	1	—	—	57	12
November ...	145	40	116	21	3,918	5½	997	0	111	49	1	20	—	17	181	69	1	—	—	1	109	5
December ...	63	57	80	65	1,392	82	1,558	9	112	37	3	9	—	8	224	106	11	2	2	3	135	3
Total...	1,666	84	1,232	0	35,498	85	17,365	54	1,227	544	11	253	4	161	2,507	892	115	24	25	11	1,134	100
1875	1,545	15	1,092	76	32,141	67½	18,204	36	1,536	522	6	166	3	158	2,902	722	108	19	5	1	1,243	123
1874	1,512	35	837	87	23,640	65	16,789	10	1,973	590	16	157	6	146	1,457	308	76	13	4	1	1,206	88
1873	1,885	73	1,286	64	45,890	50	29,056	13	2,362	728	10	193	6	183	1,723	209	45	11	4	11	1,441	315
1872	2,128	91	1,302	5	43,358	55	24,226	76	2,792	722	13	269	1	225	1,939	404	39	21	5	4	1,703	131
1871																						
1870	2,259	35	1,538	92	63,513	71	30,710	52	2,830	113	30	416	17	21	3,090	646	1075	64	17	21	77	20
1869	1,730	79	1,606	62	53,000	90	21,349	62	2,763	776	30	465	8	29	2,432	868	396	195	60	76	22	11

F. C. FISHER,

Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1876.

AT the request of the Government Agent I have had the following returns prepared. As I did not assume charge of the district until January of the year following the one under consideration, it will not be expected of me that I should discuss the events of the year, and I therefore content myself with furnishing the accompanying bare statement of figures.

The revenue for the twelve months amounted to 206,862 rupees and 74 cents, under the following heads :—

	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue	90	0
Customs and Port Dues	689	20
Land Sales	736	0
Land Revenue	28,852	80
Rents and Tolls	4,444	58
Licenses (Retail of Arrack) ...	13,525	0
Revenue Stamps	10,262	75
Postage Stamps and Postage ...	1,530	12
Fines and Forfeitures	1,672	93
Sale of Government Property, including Salt	142,434	73
Reimbursement	2,549	52
Interest	16	75
Miscellaneous and special receipts ...	58	36
Rs. ...	206,862	74
The local outlay was Rs. ...	74,431	74

The total payments made were as follows :—

	Rs.	Cts.
Drafts	221,188	83
Deposits	53,700	56
Remittances	43,646	40
Making with	74,431	40
a Grand total of ... ... Rs. ...	392,967	19, for 1876.

Salt.

The collection of salt in 1876 was as follows :—

	Cwts.
Maha Lewaya ...	31,790
Bundala	42,450
Palatupana	8,048
Cwts. ...	82,288

On 1st January, 1876, there were in store :—

At Hambantota, cwts. ...	33,725
At Kirinda „ ...	17,074
Cwts. ...	50,799

while on the margin of the lagoons there were the undermentioned quantities.

	Cwts.
Bundala Lewaya ...	74,593
Palatupana	10,388
Cwts. ...	84,981

The year was thus begun with	Cwts. 135,780
Wastage during the year	Cwts. 293
Quantity sold during the year	„ 60,302
	Cwts. 60,595
The general total on hand on 31st December, 1876, including collection, was	Cwts. 157,473

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

	Rs.	Cts.
The value of salt sold and paid for in 1876, including value of wastage ...	143,004	20
Value of Salt in store and on margin of the lagoons	371,636	28
	514,640	48
Deduct total outlay in connection with the Department	37,101	0
	477,539	48
The clear profit to Government was thus greater than in 1875 by ... Rs.	7,104	99

The quantities conveyed to the several districts supplied from Hambantota were as follows :—

Hambantota ...	Cwts.	7,770
Matara	„	20,328
Galle	„	18,516
Kalutara ...	„	5,254
Ratnapura ...	„	546
Uva	„	7,888
	Cwts.	60,302

or, according to the several Provinces :—

Southern Province ...	Cwts.	46,614
Western Province ...	„	5,800
Central Province ...	„	7,888
	Cwts.	60,302

DESTRUCTION OF CHETAHS AND BEARS.

Chetahs	...	85
Bears	...	17

SAVINGS BANK.

A sum of 4,438 rupees and 80 cents was remitted to the Savings Bank during the year.

RAINFALL at Hambantota.

January	...	1·01	August	...	1·21
February	...	0·04	September	...	1·99
March	...	2·52	October	...	8·57
April	...	0·69	November	...	5·41
May	...	5·77	December	...	3·75
June	...	0·74			
July	...	1·46			33·16

RAINFALL at Udukiriwila and Kirama, 1876.—

January	...	0·70	...	·76
February	...	0·11	...	·45
March	...	3·35	...	2·08
April	...	4·50	...	5·17
May	...	12·71	...	11·81
June	...	4·42	...	9·00
July	...	4·66	...	5·57
August	...	0·10	...	2·64
September	...	3·13	...	4·03
October	...	12·36	...	13·95
November	...	11·05	...	15·12
December	...	14·20	...	12·12
		71·29		82·70

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Name of Division.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Magam Pattu ...	25	179	200
Tangalla ...	38	363	237
Ranna ...	12	122	114
Kanuketiya ...	11	181	129
Marakada ...	29	203	208
Kahawatta ...	91	641	698
Walasmulla ...	31	397	393
Kirama ...	17	222	204
Katuwana ...	33	287	293
TOTAL...	287	2,595	2,476

RETURN OF GRAIN PRODUCTION in the Hambantota District for the year 1876.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Population as per census of 1871.	Yield in bushels. Paddy.	Yield in bushels. Dry Grain.	Sowing extent in Acres. Paddy.	Sowing extent in Acres. Dry Grain.
West Giruwa Pattu.					
Kahawatta Division	23,428	22,557	4,768	3,411	2,368
Walasmulla do.	7,218	10,461	4,158	1,446	1,059
Marakada do.	6,165	32,021	4,490	2,947	870
Ranna do.	3,424	15,429	1,056	1,627	395
Kirama Julampitiya	4,430	2,655	4,152	405	1,998
Katuwana and Paranagama	5,464	2,445	2,028	222	468
	50,129	85,568	20,652	10,058	7,158
East Giruwa Pattu.					
Kanuketiya Division	3,105	4,993	2,724	1,644	1,001
Paranagam Palata	*	5	4,715	½	1,347
Wewugam Palata	1,886	30	3,330	19	1,098
	4,991	5,028	10,769	1,663½	3,446
Magam-Pattu.					
Eastern Walakada	5,195	7,175	1,027	499	95
Western do.		2,101	1,037	169	162
Northern do.		115	934	10	64
Mid do.		1,050	827	114	105
Beddewewa do.		482	210	31	22
Yala do.		—	—	—	—
Uda-Mattale do.		297	424	35	52½
	5,195	11,220	4,459	858	500½

Summary of Pattus.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Population as per census of 1871.	Yield in bushels. Paddy.	Yield in bushels. Dry Grain.	Sowing extent in Acres. Paddy.	Sowing extent in Acres. Dry Grain.
West Giruwa Pattu	50,129	85,568	20,652	10,058	7,158
East Giruwa Pattu	4,991	5,028	10,769	1,663½	3,446
Magam Pattu	5,195	11,220	4,459	858	500½
TOTAL	60,315	101,816	35,880	12,579½	11,104½

STATEMENT of the Number of vessels entered inwards, and cleared outwards, Value of Imports and Exports at the Port of Hambantota, for the year ended 31st December, 1876.

MONTHS.	Number of vessels entered inwards.	Tonnage.	Number of vessels cleared outwards.	Tonnage.
January	2	203	—	—
February	5	322	5	310
March	22	1,258	18	1,108
April	9	774	14	974
May	3	765	3	765
June	2	510	2	510
July	1	255	1	255
August	6	650	5	594
September	6	687	2	510
October	14	977	8	752
November	10	599	19	925
December	5	593	5	593
TOTAL	85	7,593	82	7,296

Value of Goods imported.

	Rs.	Cts.
Asia.—British Possessions	7,776	45
French Colonies	1,152	94
Coastwise	82,010	97

Value of Goods exported.

	Rs.	Cts.
Coastwise	145,912	18

* This is included in Katuwana and Paranagama Divisions in West Giruwa Pattu.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

HAMBANTOTA POST OFFICE RETURN for 1876.

Despatched.	No.	Received.	No.
Letters, Service ...	5,930	Letters, Service ...	4,861
Do. Post paid ...	10,067	Do. Post paid ...	10,786
Do. Post not paid	305	Do. Post not paid...	424
Parcel Service ...	152	Parcel Service ...	376
Do. private ...	57	Do. private ...	249
Registered letters ...	715	Registered letters ...	261
Newspapers ...	533	Newspapers ...	4,173
Books ..	110	Books ...	207
Total...	17,860	Total...	21,337

TANGALLA POSTAL RETURN for 1876.

Despatched.	No.	Received.	No.
Letters, Service ...	3,820	Letters, Service ...	2,782
Do. Post paid ...	7,651	Do. Post paid ...	6,957
Do. Post not paid	129	Do. Post not paid ...	226
Parcel Service ...	462	Parcel Service ...	447
Do. private ...	110	Do. private ...	221
Registered letters ...	409	Registered letters ..	186
Newspapers ...	158	Newspapers ...	2,726
Books ...	36	Books ...	97
Total...	12,775	Total...	13,642

ÆLIAN A. KING,
Assistant Government Agent.

Hambantota Kachcheri,
July 12th, 1877.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, BATTICALOA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Revenue.

THE total revenue of the Province amounted to, in

1876	Rs.	376,605	0
1875	„	365,116	0
1871	„	333,351	0
Increase over 1875	„	11,488	90
Do. 1871	„	43,254	0

Not large sums, but still, in an almost purely agricultural Province of which paddy is the staple growth, and without manufactural or mineral resources, indicative of a steady, if slow, improvement.

Road Ordinance Collections :—

1871	Rs.	28,820	75
1875	„	40,203	24
1876	„	39,318	86
Total Revenue for 1876	Rs,	415,923	86

The following are the details :—

Arrears of Revenue.—The total collection under this head, chiefly paddy commutation tax due in August and November, shewed an increase over that of the preceding twelve months, of 3,980 rupees and 3½ cents, and was due to stricter measures than usual having been taken to enforce payment.

The recoveries under the same head, with much the same commutation, in 1871, or the last year of the preceding quinquennial period, were under 20,000 rupees.

Customs.—There was a falling off here comparatively with 1875 of 3,869 rupees and 48½ cents, due to a decrease in importation of grain. Chiefly also from the same cause a decrease of 616 rupees and 39 cents in port and warehouse dues, but a small increase on both of some 380 rupees over the similar collections of 1871.

Land Sales.—A falling off here in comparison with the preceding year of 6,093 rupees, and with 1871 of 122 rupees and 30 cents, due to fewer sales and because the lands sold are principally small garden allotments instead of large tracts of land for paddy cultivation, as were some of those in the former years.

Land Revenue.—Increase here of 1,197 rupees over 1875, but a falling off from collections of 1871 by almost an equal sum, due to several causes, as additional payments for restoration of tanks; comparative scarcity of money; the tanks under repair having been completed, few public works in progress, and some reduction on rents of fine grain, due to more restricted chena cultivation.

Rents, exclusive of Land.—A reduction here of 335 rupees from the preceding year, on account of discontinuance of a small ferry toll and arrears of two instalments of another, but the total slightly above that under the same head in 1871.

Licenses.—A falling off on this head from 1875–1876 of 2,371 rupees, due to sale of the arrack farms of the Province for 1876–77 at lower prices than for preceding twelve months. The increase over 1871 amounted to 14,147 rupees, although boat and carrier licenses have since been brought under sale of stamps.

Stamps.—Increase of 3,144 rupees over 1875, and 132 rupees and 71 cents over 1871, indicative of enlarged trade and business since end of latter year.

Taxes.—A less collection by 337 rupees than in 1875, but an increase over 1871 of 1,099 rupees.

Pearl Fishery and Postage.—These items are casual. Nearly all of the latter is now recovered by sale of stamps. The fishery was not rented for want of buyers.

Fines and Forfeitures of Courts.—Items under this head are also casual and uncertain, dependent generally on the work of the Courts and the nature of the cases that come before them. There was a decrease from 1875 of 1,025 rupees. In 1871 the large sum of 23,195 rupees came to account by the sale of a quantity of confiscated illegally felled timber.

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Sale of Government property.—An increase here of 7,076 rupees, with the exception of one small item, due entirely to larger sale of timber than in the preceding year. The increase over 1871 amounts to 15,364 rupees, although under sale of salt, both for wholesale and retail, the difference was but small; and in 1871 a large sum, 20,459 rupees, was obtained by sale of timber for export under an increased demand in the Trincomalee district, consequent on restriction having been placed on felling and removal here.

Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government.—1,862 rupees in excess of the amount in 1875 were recovered under this head, on assessment of lands benefited by tanks. This item, rather repayment of a loan than revenue, accounts almost entirely for an increase of 16,727 rupees over collections under the same head in 1871, before the completion of the restoration of the tanks.

The items under the remaining three heads of Interest, Miscellaneous, and Special Receipts, are casual and uncertain, and need no remark.

Rainfall.

The rainfall was high: 73·87 inches compared with 56·04 in the preceding year, far above the usual average. Of this only 22·49 fell in the first ten months, and the scanty supply in the first six caused damage to the crops in some places, as at Bintenna, where an attempt was made to bring a small extent of new land into cultivation, and at Panama to the south, where the returns were said to have been hardly sufficient for seed paddy. The very heavy fall in November and December, though probably most beneficial in thoroughly saturating the indurated ground, had the drawback of causing heavy floods, which in many places carried away the embankments of small local tanks or "velis," and ridges of the fields, which at that season and in such weather could not be repaired or replaced, the consequence being that after the floods there were no means of retaining water which drained off; and when this occurred the munmari or early harvest of the year suffered considerably.

Tanks.

No restoration or repair of tanks on an extensive scale was carried on in this year. As mentioned in my Assistant's report on the Trincomalee district, Kantalai was completed; but this was in fact in 1875, as mentioned in my report for that year. It would be difficult to limit the cultivation in this vicinity, if some of the other tanks referred to by Mr. Moir were restored, and their supplies made supplementary to Kantalai; and, with water and good land in abundance, no better field could anywhere be found for colonization by Jaffna or other Tamils, or any kindred race, willing and able to cultivate on their own account.

At Rúkam during the heavy rains a breach occurred in the spill wall by the sinking of the foundation; this was temporarily remedied, and the work is to be repaired and strengthened under an estimate in this year (1877). All the other tanks and anicuts continued in good order.

A protracted and expensive survey was carried on at Government expense near Irakkamam for ascertaining a course for a feeding channel from the upper water of the Pattipola-ár, to make up the deficiency in direct fall on which the tank hitherto has been almost entirely dependent. The sluices of this tank and of Amparai, both of old fashion and bad construction, put up in the original restoration of the tank in Governor Sir H. Ward's time, are about being replaced.

The village tanks of Rotawewa and Mahapanama-wewa in Panama to the south, were proceeded with; the sluices were built and the earth-work progressed.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The registrars' returns of births, marriages, and deaths, shew an increase in the number of the first of 171 compared with that of 1875. There is a falling off in the second, and an increase in the third of 483. I am not sure that there really was so large an increase, but that it appears so is due to better registration which the appointment of additional registrars has much facilitated.

There was no epidemic throughout the year. The highest number of deaths registered in a month was 303 in January, the lowest was 172 in September.

The total of births from the 31st March, 1871, when the census was taken, was 26,325; of deaths 15,065, the giving an excess of the former over latter of 11,260, which added to 93,000, the number given by the census, made the population at the end of the year, 104,260. The death-rate on this comes to 28 per 1,000, which is high and above that of the preceding year, and can only be attributed to a greater prevalence than usual of fever, which however is always more or less prevalent, especially in the wet months of the year, among the poorer classes in the outlying divisions.

The scarcity of paddy for rice, and consequent resort to the use of other and less nourishing kinds of food, have doubtless aggravated this.

Paddy has been, and still continues, in great demand by the Jaffna traders at higher prices than ever before known, which caused the sale and removal of a large quantity, so that even for seed there was, in many cases, a difficulty in getting supplies. I have heard that the people of Jaffna have a prejudice against Indian rice, as injurious to health and production of cholera.

Cattle Murrain.

Cattle murrain, as mentioned in my report for 1875, made its appearance in November of that year, spread throughout the district, and was very severe in the earlier months. The total number of buffaloes and black cattle reported attacked was 7,226, of which only 1,033 recovered; 6,193 died. This added to 1,107 in the preceding year, gives a total loss of 7,300 by this visitation. As reported to Government by letters No. 64 and 80 of March and April, every effort was made to check the disease by strict orders for segregation and burial of dead cattle, and in enforcing the latter the village tribunal was found useful; but from what I have seen and heard, I believe it is most difficult, if not nearly impossible, to carry out the former with buffaloes often half wild, and which the natives say, while well enough to move will not be driven, and when once down cannot easily be removed, being often in remote places where few persons are, and who most likely cannot be got to combine to interest themselves in the matter. I believe that as seems to be the course followed in regard to rinderpest, the only remedy in such cases is to try to stamp out the disease by destruction of infected cattle.

Forest Department.

The report of the Forester shews a favourable result of the operations of his department for the year. The total value of timber sold in the year, and stock in hand on 31st December, was 56,180 rupees and 25 cents; deducting from this cost of felling and removal, 13,693 rupees, and cost of establishment, 5,804 rupees and 21 cents, left a balance to credit of 30,683 rupees and 4 cents. Although the demand for timber has been rather less of late than before, I believe from the large importation of teak, there is still room for the expansion of the department, not only to meet the requirements of trade, but also to form depôts where timber may be stored to season before use. I am glad to say that Government has, on the Forester's recommendation, agreed to a larger vote than hitherto being applied for next year, and also that, as I have before recommended, other timber than the few kinds almost entirely in use be cut, and their value as timber practically ascertained.

The general details of the working of the department are given in the Forester's report. I think the results as far as the preservation of standing forests and the systematic felling of matured and dead trees, are satisfactory, but nothing to speak of has been or is being done towards the replacement or renewal of forests. The attempts to make teak gardens have been on but a small scale, and cannot, I am convinced, be carried on in this hot dry climate unless at considerable expense. The tanks where it has been attempted have the disadvantage of attracting all the stray buffaloes of the vicinity, which have made havoc of the plants. The same has been the case with some halmilille. For them to come to any good they should be fenced, watered, and manured for at least four years. Satinwood is of such slow growth that its cultivation is difficult and discouraging. To do anything in this way on a scale to pay hereafter would need a large outlay in the present.

Principal Roads.

The metalling of eight miles of the Badulla road was completed and siding or halting places partly formed, but they are in my opinion insufficient in number and size for the traffic which at certain seasons passes over the road. The wells along the road are by no means a success, and the water-supply is bad; sometimes almost deficient. A few more are to be sunk. Too little attention seems to have been given to this most important matter, when the road was constructed.

The extension or branch of three miles from the 17th mile-post, Trincomalee road, to Kalkuda, was nearly completed, and a little over a mile more of the Trincomalee road between 18th and 19th miles gravelled. I hope this road may progress, and intercourse between this and Trincomalee, to the advantage of both places, be rendered more easy and convenient than now. Of the South Coast road to Kalmunai about three miles, at this the northern end, were gravelled, about six at the southern end between 16th and 24th miles, including over 1,000 feet of wall at the Dutch wall at Kallar, the roadway going along it. One wooden platform bridge further south of 24 feet span was converted into an arched bridge, and two culverts were built.

Minor Roads.

The work on minor roads was as follows:—

Batticaloa North.

Roads.	Government money.		Commutation money.		Total.		Remarks.
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Puliyantivu roads ...	186	76	438	98	625	74	816 feet by 2 feet by 12 feet of retaining walls were built at Kattakadi; 816 yards by 9 feet of surface repairs done, and an arch drain of 19 feet in length built opposite the Government church; re-building the parapets of the arch drains on the road to Vichchikkalmunai, 14 feet by 7 feet by 10 feet; repairing the road at Satriyavayel by gravelling 104 yards by 10 feet, and built a small drain of 2 feet span and boarded it.

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Roads.	Government money.		Commutation money.		Total.		Remarks.
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Koddaimunai road ...	523	34	790	34½	1313	68	In this road 4,040 yards by 8 feet of surface repairs were effected by gravelling, 1,745 yards by 2 feet of slopes sanded, 210 yards of road raised 2 feet, 130 yards of inclines of roads turfed, 1,525 yards of road cleared and weeded. Permanent works are, 432 yards by 2 feet of retaining walls plastered, 207 yards by 5 feet by 9 feet of retaining walls built skirting lake, 598 cubes built consisting of eight bricks each, and a bridge of abutments of 18 feet span built and platformed with hand rails on the 3rd mile-post.
Kanjureaddi and Vairavancoil roads ...	30	0	14	2	44	2	At Vairavancoil road 900 yards of side jungle were cleared, 130 yards of surface repairs done with 365 yards of incline of road sanded. At Kanjureaddi road 30 yards of surface repairs done and side jungle cleared. On the road opposite the Koddaimunai rest-house 52 yards of road repaired and 10 yards of slopes repaired and sides weeded.
Pioneer road ...	70	0	91	52	161	52	In this road 1,970 yards of surface repairs effected by gravelling, and 436 yards of inclines of road sanded.
Uppodai road ...	30	0	53	51½	83	51	73 yards by 6 feet of surface repairs completed, 250 yards by 5 feet of slopes repaired, and 106 yards of fence put up as a protection to the embankment.
Urani road ...	36	0	273	27	309	27	In this road 681 yards by from 18 feet to 4½ feet of surface repairs done by gravelling, 879 yards of slope of road sodded, 1,096 yards of slopes repaired, and 147 yards of drains opened.
Valai-irayu road ...	10	0	252	22	262	22	507 yards by from 7 feet to 1½ foot of road raised, slope of road raised to 393 yards, and 320 yards of inclines of road turfed.
Country Roads.							
Kurinjamunai to Sammanturai ...	372	0	2,766	85	3,138	85	This road has been worked in three sections, the first between Kanankuda and Kadukkaimunai :—works were, a distance of 5,575 yards of overhangings have been cleared with side jungle, and 100 yards of surface repairs effected. Section No. 2 worked between Kadukkaimunai and Mandur:—works done were, 1,013 yards by 10 by 2 feet of road raised and 1,125 yards by 4 feet to 2 feet of slopes raised through Kosurankulam, 232 yards by 10 feet of surface repairs at Attiyanmunmari. At Rattakulam 538 yards by 10 feet by 1 foot of road raised with the same length of slopes raised. At Kadukkaimunai 260 yards by 10 feet by 1 foot of road raised with 143 yards of slope. At Nellikkattumunmari 881 yards by 10 feet by 1½ foot of road raised with the same length of slope, and 121 yards of overhanging jungle cleared. At Tamaraikkeni 531 yards by 10 feet by 1½ foot of road raised and 144 yards of slopes raised, 147 yards of jungle cleared, and 155 yards of road repaired. At Apathavetti 308 yards by 10 feet by 2 feet of road raised and 248 yards of slope raised. At Mandur 1,270 yards by 10 feet by 1 foot of road raised, 142 yards by 10 feet by 1½ foot approaches to Mungal-aar bridge. And section No. 3 worked at Kombattankuda : 138 yards of road raised by 10 feet by 2 feet, 141 yards by 10 feet of surface repairs done with 187 yards of slope of road turfed. Permanent works are, a bridge of 82 feet span built in Kombaar river with masonry abutments and 5 piers supplied with timber platform and hand rails, and the abutments of two other bridges repaired and supplied with platforms and hand rails; another abutment drain completed of 10 feet span.
Akkaramattu road ...	200	0	507	47	707	47	On this road 1,262 yards by 12 feet of surface repairs were effected and 805 yards by 3 feet to 4 feet of slopes raised; 33 yards by 4 feet by 4 feet of drains opened. Permanent works are two abutment drains completed with five others supplied with boards.
From Vavunativu to Karadiaynar ...	10	0	99	95	109	95	This road was cleared of overhanging and side jungle its entire length, 12 miles.
From Koduvamadu to Ulandanai ...	...		20	0	20	0	This road cleared of overhanging and side jungle its entire length—1,475 yards.

Roads.	Government moiety.		Commutation money.		Total.		Remarks.
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Brought forward	1,468	10	5,308	13	6,776	23	
Rest-houses.							
Rest-house at Koddaimunai ...	—		299	31	299	31	For this house, work of a permanent nature carried out by building 920 cubic feet of boundary walls and 250 yards of fence put up with mangu sticks.
Travellers' shed at Mandur ...	—		103	19½	103	19	This building was furnished with door shutters to out-houses; a range of out-houses was built, consisting of godown, kitchen and a two-stall stable.
Bungalow at Paddiruppu ...	—		188	35	188	35	A range of out-houses built consisting of three stalls and a water-closet.
At Maha-oya on the Badulla road ...	—		1,938	14	1,938	14	A new rest-house was built between the 67th and 68th mile-posts, 69 feet by 30 feet, main building consisting of two bedrooms and a hall with dwarf walls surrounded by 6½ feet verandah, roof supported by brick pillars and suitable for tiles, at present thatched with cadjans. The out-houses at right angles with the main building consist of a bath-room and water-closet, three-stall stable, godown, and kitchen 61 feet by 50 feet.
At Pallegama on the Badulla road ...	—		1,864	87	1,864	87	A new rest-house was built at the 57th mile-post, 61 feet by 29 feet, with the same accommodations as at Maha-oya; out-houses, 58 feet by 18 feet.
Rs.	1,468	10	9,701	99	11,170	9	

BATTICALOA SOUTH.—*Bridges.*

Repaired approaches to bridges on the road from Karaitivu to Samanturai.

Completed Karakkuruviar bridge.

Three arched culverts built on road from Nondicherrai to Aladiodai.

Built two abutments for Kurunakanchi bridge.

General repairs were executed to other bridges and culverts in the district.

Re-built a drain on road to Karaitivu estate.

Roads.

The existing road between the main road and the village of Olivil was gravelled up to the village.

A portion of the road between Karativu and Mavadippalli was gravelled nearly ¾ mile.

The road from Akkaraipattu to Pattiadipputti was raised, widened, and put in order.

A part of the road from Samanturai to Malcamputti was put in order.

Road from Arasadi to Malcamputti has been partly gravelled and made passable for traffic ¾ mile and gravel in hand for one mile.

The road between the main road and Irakkamam and Amparai were put in order.

The road from Nondichenai to Aladiodai was put in order.

A trace was opened between Sakamatu and Komari.

All bridle-paths between the tanks were put in order.

Buildings.

A new rest-house and out-houses were erected at Tirukkovil.

The rest-houses at Arasadi, Karunkottitivu and Kiddanki were whitewashed and thoroughly repaired.

The total expenditure on the above works was 5,191 rupees and 20 cents.

The insufficiency of the funds of the Provincial and District Road Committees to meet the demands on them has frequently been brought to the notice of Government; it is to be hoped that the views expressed and steps initiated in the last session of the Legislative Council will lead to reform or improvement in their being more liberally dealt with.

In consequence of the funds being so small there is not sufficient money to execute repairs thoroughly, so that much the same work has to be done over again year after year.

The following is a rough summary of the works in the district completed and commenced since 1872 when I took charge of the Province:—

Tanks.—Divilane; Sagamam; Amparai extension; and Chadiyantalawa.

Badulla road completed, December, 1873.

Trincomalee road.—Gravelled extension from 10th to 18½ mile.

Kalkuda road.—Three miles gravelled; Puliyantivu to Kalmunai eleven miles gravelled, and three from 36 to 39 miles.

New stone jetty, Kiddanki.

Three-quarters of a mile of road from causeway, Puliyantivu to Fort, made a principal road; side drains built and roadway raised and gravelled.

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New wooden jetty at Custom House.
Retaining wall to causeway and road-way raised.
New fish and general market.
New jail.
New hospital.
Causeway from Puliyantivu to Vichchikalmunai.
Four miles new road in town, and roads generally widened and improved; about half a mile metalled.

Village Tribunals.

The large numbers of 4,984 civil and 1,525 criminal cases were instituted before the Village Tribunal of the southern division during the year. Statement F. shews the number disposed of. A comparison cannot be well made with the work of preceding years on account of the alteration and enlargement of the jurisdiction. There are now seven courts, from Eruvil in the north to Potuvil about fifty miles south from there, against two formerly. Three petitions with long lists of names appended were sent in to Government in the course of the year, making charges against the president for taking bribes and unfairness; but full investigation at the places from which they purported to emanate satisfied me they were totally without foundation, and got up by some evil disposed persons. But a very few people came forward, although investigations were made in the most public manner, to admit their signatures; and of those who did, but one or two had anything to allege against the tribunal—their charges being of delay in obtaining decisions, attributable to non-service of summons and non-attendance of parties. Of the rest, some said they had signed for other reasons, such as reduction of the road tax, for establishment of schools, construction of wells, &c.

I believe that the tribunal has worked well and is popular, a proof of the latter being that the people of the northern division have applied for the establishment of one for their pattus, which has been consented to by Government, and steps are being taken for its establishment.

Irrigation Fines.

As represented to Government by letter No. 467 of October, 1872, and as reported by my letter No. 29 of the 29th January last (1877) in reply to a Government circular on the subject, I think it very desirable to frame powers to imprison persons convicted and fined under irrigation rules, but not possessing property on which to levy the fine. A large balance of unrecovered fines was outstanding on the 31st December, 1875, and of 3,289 rupees and 25 cents for which warrants were issued in this year, only 734 rupees and 25 cents were collected. Many of those fined, receiving good wages in money or kind, could easily pay the fines, which as a rule are small and inflicted on good grounds, while the evasion of their payment acts injuriously, rendering their imposition after enquiries, in some cases involving considerable trouble, a useless waste of time.

Licenses.

Six licenses for capture under each of one elephant, were issued—two on Government, four on private account—for local use; under the latter, three were caught.

An odd peculiarity with these animals, which I have not seen noticed is, that on each wild animal captured a large swelling or enlargement of the skin, apparently, forms like a bag on the lower part of the abdomen. This gradually subsides, and as they become tame, goes off. The native panikkans or hunters say it occurs with every elephant captured.

Twelve game licenses for the province were granted—eleven to Europeans, and one to a native; also two special licenses for killing dangerous buffaloes; rewards were paid for eighty-five skins of chetahs shot in the district. Sixty-one and fourteen new and transfer gun licenses were issued.

The number of carts and boats registered was respectively 663 and 145. The number of the former registered in 1871 was only 123, and shews how traffic has increased since then.

There was an increase over 1875 on all documents despatched through the post of 4,098; on all received of 5,911.

Postal.

Between this and Badulla the tappal was for the first time transmitted under contract, and slightly accelerated, but very irregular; no other improvement took place.

Schools.

The return of schools shews a decrease in the number of sixteen, entirely those under Church of England and private management. The number of male scholars, however, was only fifty-five less, while of females there was an increase of thirty-one.

Fiscal's Office.

Fiscal's Office continued underhanded. The recoveries under writs of execution from District Court and Court of Requests were very much the same as in the preceding year,

but a large increase of 1,214 rupees is shewn under Village Tribunals. In the number of processes issued the increase is considerable, but chiefly in Justice of the Peace and Police Court processes.

A considerable falling off in recoveries of maintenance of prisoners, but the fact, I believe, is that of the balance outstanding the greater part is due from parties unable to pay, and might well be struck off as a bad debt. The Fiscal is now authorized by Government to remit the demand from persons who from poverty are unable to pay. Under village tribunal writs of distress 443 rupees were recovered, as against only 20 rupees in preceding years.

Batticaloa Kachcheri,
30th June, 1877.

W. W. HUME,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT shewing the Road Ordinance collections, including arrears, for 1875 and 1876.

Year.	In Money. Rs.	Cts.	In Labour. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
1875	4,203	24	0	0	40,203	24
1876	39,318	86	202	50	39,521	36

Number of defaulters arrested in 1875 ... 566 = 1,698 rupees.
Do. 1876 ... 425 = 1,275 „

B.

STATAMENT of Paddy Rent sales for 1875 and 1876.

PATTUS.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Koralaipattu	1,451	85	1,412	25
Rukampattu	254	75	112	50
Eravur	1,757	75	1,639	75
Manmunaipattu	4,626	50	4,458	0
Eruvilpattu	86	0	772	0
Porativupattu	2,605	25	3,529	0
Karaivakupattu	2,315	0	2,338	0
Chammanturaippattu	3,804	75	2,939	50
Nadukaduppattu	1,370	50	744	0
Nintavurpattu	408	25	439	25
Akkaraippattu	1,287	50	642	74
Panowapattu	109	0	70	50
Bintennapattu	40	25	36	0
Total	20,117	35	19,133	50

C.

STATEMENT of Dry Grain Rent sales for 1875 and 1876.

PATTUS.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Koralaippattu	188	0	178	75
Rukampattu	148	0	58	50
Eravurpattu	81	25	33	75
Manmunaipattu	153	87½	96	75
Eruvilpattu	0	75	2	0
Porativupattu	227	50	207	25
Karaivakupattu	18	50	51	75
Chammanturaipattu	11	50	3	25
Nadukaduppattu	145	75	78	50
Nintavurpattu	6	50	0	50
Akkaraippattu	65	75	69	25
Panowapattu	12	50	227	25
Bintennapattu	346	25	285	0
Total	1,406	12½	1,292	50

D.

STATEMENT of Land granted and sold during 1875 and 1876.

	1875. A.	R.	P.	1877. A.	R.	P.
Extent of land given on certificate of no claim	4	3	14	51	2	25
Do. do. payment of half value	297	2	6	106	0	17
Do. do. sold by auction	1,277	3	28	2,080	0	19

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	ts.
Amount of half value realized	2,145	6½	2,391	46
Do. realized by sale of land on irrigation conditions	21,836	70	20,306	15
Do. do. do. on ordinary terms	11,082	55	4,383	94
Do. of survey fees credited at Batticaloa	5,740	87½	4,771	88

E.

RETURN of Salt sold during 1875 and 1876.

Year.	RETAIL. Cwts.	lbs.	Rs.	Cts.	WHOLESALE. Cwts.	lbs.	Rs.	Cts.
1875	8,341	0	19,684	76	6,660	0	15,717	60
1876	7,850	0	18,526	0	6,097	0	14,388	92

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Appendix.

F.

REPORT of Work in the Village Tribunal of Batticaloa South during the year 1876.

Particulars.	No. of Cases. Civil.	Criminal.
Pending on 1st January, 1876	2284	296
Instituted during the year 1876	4984	1525
Total ..	7268	1821
Decided during the year 1876.		
On evidence	274	109
Examination of parties	282	119
Consent of parties	1741	0
Admission	574	57
Withdrawn by amicable settlement	635	458
Struck off by absence of parties	1166	853
Do. as beyond jurisdiction	37	24
Do. as prescribed	21	0
Total...	4730	1620
Pending on 31st December, 1876	2538	201
Appeals to the Government Agent, affirmed...	18	4
Do. set aside	7	2
Appeals to His Excellency the Governor and Council, affirmed ...	1	1

Working of the Rules.

Three Village Tribunal Court-houses were built, all of the same dimensions, 60 by 30 feet, with a record-room 15 by 15 feet :—

One at Kalmunai.—Cost incurred from general funds, 100 rupees; local contributions, 80 rupees; total, 180 rupees.

One at Chammanturai.—Cost incurred from general funds, 50 rupees; local contributions, 110 rupees; total, 160 rupees.

One at Karunkodittivu.—Cost incurred from general funds, 50 rupees; local contributions, 110 rupees; total, 160 rupees.

The building of a boys' school proposed and commenced last year was completed this year at Chammanturai.—Cost 105 rupees, wholly met by local contributions.

G.

VILLAGE COUNCILS under the Irrigation Ordinance.

Presidents.	Number of Councils held.
Udaiyar of Koralaippattu	5
Vanniya of Eravur	29
Udaiyar of do.	3
Vanniya of Manmunaippattu ...	23
Udaiyar of do. South-west ...	18
Do. of Porativu	43
Vanniya of Karaivaku	80
Do. of Chammanturai	149
Do. of Akkarai	96
Ratemahatmaya of Panama	5
Total ...	451

Number of Divisions	10	
Number of Councils held	451	
	Rs.	Cts.
Fines imposed	3305	25
Fines recovered	696	75
	Number.	
Appeals from Village Councils ...	25	
Of which decision confirmed ...	9	
dismissed	2	
modified	1	
finding confirmed but fine reduced	5	
remanded for further hearing ...	8	

Irrigation Fines.

	Rs.	Cts.
Balance on 1st January, 1876 ...	2,247	55½
Do. 31st December, 1876 ...	2,525	17¾

Expenditure.

Cost of Establishment	557	52½
Opening channels, &c.	960	0
Awards by village councils	98	17½
Rs...	1,615	70

H.

STATEMENT of Recoveries under Writs of Execution against Property, for 1875 and 1876.

	Amount recovered by sale.		Amount recovered without sale.		Settled between parties.		Total.	
1875.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
District Court ...	32,539	16	4,484	19	10,470	92	47,494	27
Court of Requests ...	4,205	42	2,156	42½	6,579	79	12,941	63½
Village Tribunals ...	48	37	53	21	215	6½	316	64½
1876.								
District Court ...	33,244	86¾	4,004	46½	9,619	14½	46,868	47¾
Court of Requests ...	4,371	64½	3,990	9	6,941	1	15,302	74½
Village Tribunals ...	328	64	55	28½	1,147	3	1,530	95½

I.

STATEMENT of Originals of Personal Processes for 1875 and 1876.

	1875.		1876.	
	Served.	Not served.	Served.	Not served.
District Court	2,385	301	2,533	318
Court of Requests	2,360	318	2,618	223
Justice of the Peace and Police Court	618	21	2,019	180
Total ...	5,363	640	7,170	721

J.

WRITS of Distress for Prisoners' Maintenance for 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
Amount outstanding in 1875	3,094	9½
Do. due for 1876	532	43¾
	3,626	53¼
Amount recovered	236	86
Amount outstanding	3,389	67¼

K.

WRITS of Distress received from the Village Tribunal for 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
Amount of fines	681	0
Amount recovered	443	50
Reported "no property"	114	0
Amount outstanding	123	50
	Rs. 681	0

W. W. HUME,
Government Agent.

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REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1876.

THE year was a fairly prosperous one for this district generally. There having been a copious supply of rain during the concluding months of 1875, the munmarie crop, the principal crop of the year, which ripens in February and March, proved an abundant one; and the pinmari was, generally, an unusually good one, owing to the tanks having been kept pretty full, by the frequent falls of rain during the year. In Kottiar-pattu, however, where a large extent of field is annually cultivated for this harvest, considerable loss was occasioned by the cultivation simultaneously of too great an extent of the land dependent on Allaikulam; the supply of water ran short before the plants were mature, and several portions of field failed entirely. In Tamplakam, again, loss was occasioned by excess of water; there was heavy rain just at the time the crops were ripening, and a good deal had to be reaped before it was thoroughly ripe. Whilst heavy rain fell in this Pattu in July and August, comparatively little fell in Kottiyar-pattu.

Appendix A.

I append a comparative statement of the rainfall for 1872–76.

The year having proved so advantageous to the cultivators, the land revenue improved in proportion. The total receipts on account of the tax on grain (exclusive of Customs receipts) amounted to 10,502 rupees, shewing an increase of 67 per cent. over the average of the previous five years, 39 per cent. over the maximum of any one of the five years, and 108 per cent. on the minimum of any of those years.* The increase occurs mainly in Tamplakam-pattu where the returns from paddy are greater than in any of the previous twenty years, attributable to the increased cultivation consequent on the repair of Kanthalaikulam. In Kottiar the receipts are greater than in any year since 1860, but they do not yet come up to the revenue of that year, and fall far short of the revenue of 1859.

The receipts on account of fine grain are always trifling; in 1876 they amounted to 80 rupees†.

The extents sown with paddy and with fine grain in each of the years are as follows:—

	Paddy.			Fine Grain.		
1871	...	Bushels 10,890	$3\frac{1}{4}$	...	Bushels 12	$1\frac{3}{8}$
1872	...	„ 10,290	1	...	„ 6	$2\frac{5}{8}$
1873	...	„ 10,756	0	...	„ 2	$0\frac{1}{8}$
1874	...	„ 9,587	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	„ 18	$1\frac{7}{8}$
1875	...	„ 9,582	$2\frac{3}{4}$	...	„ 14	$0\frac{7}{8}$
1876	...	„ 14,003	0	...	„ 26	$1\frac{1}{4}$

There can be no question that the area cultivated with paddy has been considerably increased since the Government undertook the restoration of Allaikulam and Kanthalaikulam, which are the two principal irrigation works in this district; but details can be more conveniently given in that part of my report bearing on those works.

The grain revenue is all recovered under the renting system, there being no commutation agreement in force in this district; but there is a feature in the renting system as followed here, peculiar, so far as I am aware, to this district. It is this: the rents are sold by fields, and not by villages or by tracts of field, as is done in all other districts with which I have been connected. Practically, this revolves itself into a system of commutation, in which the rate is charged only when a crop is grown and is fixed in reference to the state of the crop; because fields are of such small extent that there is no

			Rs.	Cts.
* Revenue from Paddy in 1871		...	6,120	78
Do.	do.	1872 ...	7,176	25
Do.	do.	1873 ...	5,606	50
Do.	do.	1874 ...	7,546	50
Do.	do.	1875 ...	5,028	0
Average.....Rs.			6,295	60
Revenue from Paddy in 1876			10,502	0

			Rs.	Cts.
† Revenue from Fine Grain in 1871		...	59	25
Do.	do.	1872 ...	65	0
Do.	do.	1873 ...	26	0
Do.	do.	1874 ...	134	0
Do.	do.	1875 ...	70	0

inducement to any person but the cultivator or the person for whom he cultivates, to buy the rent. I cannot say that Government loses by this method, for the Assistant Agent necessarily fixes the sum to be paid for the rent, and is guided by the sowing extent and general estimate of the produce of lands in the village, and is not bound by the special estimate of the assessor for the particular field. Still it is an inconvenient system, and is one that can only be adopted where, as in this district, the number of villages is small and the fields far from numerous.

The completion report for Kanthalai-kulam having been submitted in the early part of the year, the restoration of that great work may be considered to have been finished in 1876*; the sluices having proved defective in certain respects, however, some alterations are to be effected to them during the current year.

The Irrigation Assistant's estimate is, I understand, that this tank is capable of irrigating 22,000 or 24,000 acres. Mr. Rutherford, the Provincial Assistant Surveyor, completed a general survey of all the land suited to paddy, below the tank, and the extent is considerably greater; it will not, therefore, be possible to sell the whole of the surveyed block unless some supplementary tank, of which several exist along the line of road, be also restored. Up to the present time the restoration of this tank and the survey of the land under it have enabled the Government to sell but a small area of land; nearly 1,000 acres more could be sold at once, but instructions have been received not to expose any of the land for sale, till it be seen whether some solvent company will not buy the whole block.

The detailed surveys of Kanthalai and Tamplakam villages comprise 1,414 acres 2 roods 20 perches.

Kanthalai.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Garden land given on certificate of no claim ...	9	0	16			
Do. given on payment of half value ...		—				
Do. sold		—				
Do. unsold	11	2	39			
				20	3	15
Paddy land given on certificate of no claim ...	36	2	29			
Do. given on payment of half value ...	62	1	39			
Do. sold		—				
Do. unsold	651	2	11			
				750	2	39
Total, Kanthalai ...				771	2	14
Tamplakam.						
Garden land given on certificate of no claim ...	73	0	8			
Do. given on payment of half value ...	3	0	28			
Do. sold	1	1	23			
Do. unsold	35	1	26			
				116	0	5
Paddy land given on certificate of no claim ...	920	3	26			
Do. given on payment of half value ...		—				
Do. sold	241	3	7			
Do. unsold	135	3	22			
				1,298	2	15
Total, Tamplakam ...				1414	2	20

The moneys recovered on account of these lands are as follows:—

Year.	By sale of Land. Rs.	Cts.	Survey Fees. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
1873	—	...	—	...	—	
1874	453	75	1,823	12½	2,276	87½
1875	789	80	187	87½	977	67½
1876	639	85	350	50	990	35
	1,883	40	2,361	50	4,244	90
Upkeep has cost					442	8

I do not know what the survey cost.

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* The following is a true copy of the inscription engraved on stone at the Par-ár sluice. Dr. Goldschmidt is my authority for stating that the selection of the name of Mahahén as that of the original builder is unfortunate, the real builder having been Agrabodhi I.

I take the opportunity also of remarking that I believe Captain Woodward designed the work lately executed, whilst Mr. Scott Barber superintended its execution.

Built A. D. 275	Peraar sluice, Kanthalai, or Gantallawa Tank.	Restored, 1875, by Governor The Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory K.C.M.G.
by		
King Mahasen.	Edmd. Scott Barber. Asso. Inst, C.E.	

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The extents cultivated in each of the last ten years at Tamplakam and Kanthalai are as follows :—

Year.	Tamplakam. Bushels.	Tamplakam. Qrs.	Kanthalai. Bushels.	Kanthalai. Qrs.
1867 ...	598	3	254	0
1868 ...	663	1	274	0
1869 ...	960	0	279	0
1870 ...	850	0	273	0
1871 ...	1229	0	281	0
1872 ...	1074	0	274	2
1873 ...	802	0	283	0
1874 ...	1976	0	287	0
1875 ...	1690	0	—	
1876 ...	2092	0	294	0

Very little new land has been opened under Allaikulam during the year, but still the extent cultivated under the tank has been increased to some extent. The detailed surveys of land irrigable from this tank comprise.—

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Toppur.						
Garden land given on certificate of no claim ...		—				
Do. given on payment of half value ...		—				
Do. sold		—				
Do. unsold		—			—	
Paddy land given on certificate of no claim ...	50	2	1			
Do. given on payment of half value ...	119	0	24			
Do. sold	413	1	27			
Do. unsold	637	0	7			
				1,220	0	19
Total, Toppur... ...				1,220	0	19
Pallikudiruppu.						
Garden land given on certificate of no claim ...		—				
Do. payment of half value		—				
Do. sold		—				
Do. unsold		—			—	
Paddy land given on certificate of no claim ...	6	0	29			
Do. given on payment of half value ...	65	2	6			
Do. sold	162	2	16			
Do. unsold		—				
				234	1	11
Total, Pallikudiruppu ...				234	1	11
Mutur.						
Garden land given on certificate of no claim ...		—				
Do. given on payment of half value ...		—				
Do. sold		—				
Do. unsold		—			—	
Paddy land given on certificate of no claim ...	26	1	19			
Do. given on payment of half value ...	50	3	32			
Do. sold	198	1	17			
Do. unsold		—				
				275	2	28
Total, Mutur ...				275	2	28
Mullaittivu.						
Garden land given on certificate of no claim ...	1	1	23			
Do. given on payment of half value ...		—				
Do. sold		—				
Do. unsold		—			1	1 23
Paddy land given on certificate of no claim ...	79	1	2			
Do. given on payment of half value ...	22	0	27			
Do. sold		—				
Do. unsold		—		452	2	12
Total, Mullaittivu ...				453	3	35

And the moneys recovered are as follows, viz. :—

Year.	By sale of land. Rs.	Cts.	Half improved value. Rs.	Cts.	Survey fees. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
1868	640	25	887	50	442	53	1,970	25
1869	3,583	12½	700	0	1,179	37½	5,462	50
1870	3,056	62½	—		441	50	3,498	12½
1871	2,707	25	—		526	25	3,233	50
1872	3,855	50	50	0	576	25	4,481	75
1873	364	12½	—		78	87½	443	0
1874	1,135	75	—		118	62½	1,254	37½
1875	323	75	—		47	25	371	0
1876	1,012	50	—		197	0	1,209	50
	16,678	87½	1,637	50	3,607	62½	21,924	0

This tank and Periyakulam are the two first works undertaken under Sir Hercules Robinson's scheme, and the result of their having been proceeded with without previous thorough investigation of the land they are calculated to benefit, and of the precise way in which water can be taken to the fields, is that the utmost uncertainty has always existed, and still exists, as to what fields can be irrigated ; and much dissatisfaction has been caused by water-rate being levied for fields which, whether for some good or for some insufficient reason, the water does not reach. The people of Malliyativu in particular complain of the hardship of paying water-rate when there is no water. The subject was fully reported on by me in August last, however, and I need not go over the details here anew ; but I invite attention to the report, and trust that endeavours will be shortly made to set the questions in dispute finally at rest.

The third instalment of water-rate became due in October, 1876, and was nearly all paid before the end of the year ; nothing is due as I write.

The Mutur irrigation channel connected with Alaikulam proved very useful during the munmari cultivation commencing at the close of this year. The customary rains failed, and but for the supply of water derived from the tank by means of the channel, the people of Mutur could not have cultivated at all. There is a very slight fall in the channel, and this results in silt accumulating rapidly. Without some distinct marks to shew them to what level the bed should be cleared, it seems impossible to expect the guardian and upkeep coolies to keep it in a serviceable state. It would be well to put in small stone pickets at convenient intervals along the bed of the channels, so that a line stretched from one to the other would always shew the proper level. This channel is much and frequently damaged by elephants and buffaloes. The elephants congregate in the neighbourhood of the tank in large herds, and in a single night a herd will undo the labour of many days of the upkeep staff. I have been authorized to issue licenses for the destruction of elephants trespassing on irrigation works ; but Mr. Varian is the only resident sportsman, and the privilege being conceded in regard to elephants found trespassing only, there is no inducement for sportsmen to come from a distance. Mr. Varian has shot three elephants since the license was given to him in December last, but quite recently a herd appeared, and one of the elephants chased the guardian for some distance along the channel at mid-day. I understand the man had a narrow escape.

Regarding Periyakulam, Mr. Rutherford was engaged towards the close of the year in completing a series of levels to determine what land was and what was not irrigable. Correspondence is still proceeding on the subject, and no doubt something definite and satisfactory will have been settled before the next Administration Report has to be written. At present the recovery of water-rate for the larger extent of the fields assessed is at a stand-still.

There is not any other irrigation work the execution of which has been sanctioned, but I think that Andankulam might be restored at less cost than that at which the estimate was framed in 1873. That estimate provided for the irrigation of a large extent of Crown land, but all that is immediately needed is the irrigation of private land. The estimate was for a tank of 200 odd acres' area, with a depth of fifteen feet of water at the sluice ; but the original tank contained probably only about ten feet of water at the sluice, and covered about fourty acres.

The officers of the Survey Department having been engaged during the greater part of the year in making the survey of the land under Kanthalai-kulam, but little new land has been brought into the market this year. Survey fees have been deposited for thirty-one allotments, in extent 271 acres, but I do not know when it will be possible to bring these into the market for sale. The Kiniay people, I am glad to say, have taken to cultivation, and five allotments, comprising sixty-six acres, have been applied for by them. They are besides cultivating fifty-two other fields, about 1,202 acres in extent, which they will no doubt buy whenever they can be surveyed.

The improvement of the Kandy road was proceeded with during the year. The provision for drainage on the improved portion—I mean between Palampottar and the

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boundary between the Eastern and North-Central Provinces—is still, however, very inadequate. To a traveller coming from Dambulla to Trincomalee the difference in appearance of the road where it lies in the North-Central and where it lies in the Eastern Provinces is very marked. In the former its width is, or seems to be, uniform, and it has been straightened and shortened wherever a deviation from the old line was practicable or advantageous. In the Eastern Province the width is constantly varying, and the course needlessly tortuous. Mr. Varian is not, however, responsible for these defects, which occur principally between Kanthalai and Palampottar; he was not in charge of the road when the improvement of it was effected.

Vide letter No. 33 of the 18th July, 1877.

The improvement of the road across the Island to Puttalam is slowly progressing, but, as already reported by me, the new roadway is being made much too narrow. The traffic with the North-Central Province is increasing, and this road is daily becoming of more importance.

The northern coast road was improved a good deal during the year, but there are so many salt-water lagoons and estuaries crossed by it, that it can never be a much frequented line. The southern coast line is so very bad that I have suggested the opening of a new line of road, or rather the re-opening of an old tappal line abandoned very many years ago. In 1868 the late Mr. Birch recommended deviation from the present track.

There are a few new roads very much wanted :—

(1.) A road to connect the Kandy road at Kayanmottai (16½ miles from Trincomalee) with Tamplakam.

(2.) A road to connect the Kandy road at the 13th mile with Tamplakam. (The District Road Committee is making this).

(3.) A road to connect the north coast road at Nilaveli with the Puttalam road at Velveria, seven miles from Trincomalee.

(4.) A road to connect the north coast road at Kuchchaveli with the Puttalam road near Pannikkattimurrippu.

The first is needed so as to open an easy line of communication between the interior and Tamplakam, whence there is plenty grain available for export, the quantity available being now likely to increase annually.

The second is needed to open communication between Trincomalee and Tamplakam. The road hitherto used runs for a long distance along a plain through loose earth in the dry season, which is mud in the wet season.

The third is needed so as to open a more direct line of communication than now exists for the conveyance of salt from Nilaveli store to the North-Central Province.

The fourth is needed to facilitate communication between the North-Central Province and the Coast. There is now a rough cart track. Originally there was only a village path. A cart track was opened in 1872, and since then, as the track had been improved, wheeled and tavalam traffic has been annually on the increase, and I believe that if there were a good road along this line a considerable trade in salted fish and other commodities would spring up between the maritime villages of this district and the villages in Nuwarakalawiya and the Mannar Vanni.

The funds of the District Road Committee are insufficient to admit of their doing much. It taxes their income to the utmost to keep the numerous gravelled roads in Trincomalee town in good repair, and the short road to Tamplakam (No. 2 above) little over a mile in length will take them two years to open and gravel. The third road abovementioned is in particular one of which, I believe, Government will gain, by its opening leading to an increased sale of salt. The opening of No. 4, encouraging increased consumption of salted fish, must also lead to increased revenue from salt. They are both roads which I think Government will do well to open.

Having alluded here to the trade in salt-fish, I insert a memorandum shewing what the consumption of salt by fish-curers has been in each of the last ten years; and I shew also the sale to tavalams for removal to Nuwarakalawiya and other released districts.

Year.	Issued to Fishers.	For removal to Nuwarakalawiya.	For removal to Matale.	For removal to Kandy.	For removal elsewhere.	Total to Tavalams.
1867	86	1443	691	468	132	2734½
1868	15	853	682	256½	80½	1872
1869	101	685	437	306	32	1460
1870	173	693	1076	190	9	1968
1871	255	1055	1018	631	39	2743
1872	157	2492	604	371	122	3589
1873	211	2309	2 4	249	58	2900
1874	207	1052	377	229	9	1667
1875	165	944	590	72	0	1606
1876	297	1150	29	38	68	1285

The curing of fish for sale in the interior of the Island is becoming one of the principal industries of Trincomalee; and the improvement being effected on the Kandy and Puttalam roads is calculated to lead to the traffic in this commodity being greatly

extended. I have no means of knowing what quantity of fish is carried by land, but the exports by sea were as follows during the years 1872–76 :—

	Cwts.	lbs.	Hhds.	Casks.	Value. Rs.	Cts.
1872 ...	1881	12	0	80	14,429	50
1873 ...	1886	20	20	61	20,707	0
1874 ...	2978	71	42	0	31,792	0
1875 ...	2609	2	21	5	22,479	0
1876 ...	2413	3	11	0	22,243	0

The export trade in timber has almost ceased, though a few years ago that was the principal article exported from the district; the trade is now limited to timber felled on private lands and dead timber. Licenses are now given for valuable kinds of wood for special purposes only, viz., for canoes, well-pipes, and agricultural purposes: during the year twenty-seven such licenses were issued for thirty-nine logs, viz. :—

Vide Government Agent's letter, No. 99 of the 29th April, 1875.

For Canoes	...	21 logs.
,, Chekoes	...	8 ,,
,, Well-posts	...	7 ,,
,, Well-pipes	...	3 ,,

Permits are also issued for common wood for house-building and other purposes; but the sums recovered are insignificant. During the year only 154 rupees and 4 cents were received for licenses and permits issued to private individuals, the total receipts for timber having been 3,665 rupees and 9 cents.

It is not in my power to say what the net income Government derives from the operations of the Forest department is, but the accompanying statement shews the gross receipts during the year and the expenditure incurred in Trincomalee on account of the department. The result is not only gratifying, but I think it will take a good many by surprise, shewing as it does that the system is a profitable one. Although the gross receipts amounted to 3,655 rupees and 9 cents, as 837 rupees and 42 cents were paid by various Government departments, the actual profits derived by Government amounted to 129 rupees and 82 cents only.

Appendix B.

It is singular that there is no demand for ranai wood. The tree abounds in this district, the timber is easily worked, and is of a kind that I had fancied was suitable for casks. There is so much of the wood available, its felling and transport could be so much more easily and cheaply effected than is the case with the harder woods, satin and palai, whilst halmilla is with difficulty procurable, that I think it would profit Government to endeavour to make this sort of wood better known than it is in the places where casks are made for the transport of coffee and cocoanut oil.

The year was an unusually favourable one for the manufacture of salt at Nilaveli. The quantity actually weighed and received into store was 18,997 cwts., but a further quantity, estimated at 14,253 cwts., was collected and will be taken over from the manufacturers as soon as the temporary store is finished. The permanent store is constructed to contain 20,000 cwts., and Government did not desire to receive more; but at the earnest request of the owners of the salt pans, who represented that it was not in every year they were able to reimburse themselves the expense incurred in preparing the pans, Government agreed to take what further quantity was collected, if the manufacturers built a temporary store. This they are doing, but at so slow a rate that the cost of watching, for which they are responsible, will leave but a small margin of profit I suspect.

No epidemics prevailed among the people during the year, but in the first two quarters there was unusual mortality among the residents in Trincomalee town. For reasons, which I have been unable to trace, numerous deaths occurred from fever of a severe type, I do not doubt, however, that in many instances the fatal termination of the attack was the result of adherence to the treatment of native practitioners, recourse to which was a matter of choice and not of necessity.

Cattle were attacked by murrain in Kattukkulam-pattu; but the disorder was confined to that Pattu and to those villages only lying near the coast.

Village tribunals had been previously established in Kattukulam and Kottiyar-pattus, and the system was extended to Tamplakam-pattu on the 19th October, 1876. Owing to the suspension of the president of Kattukkulam on 16th February, 1876, the village courts were closed during the greater part of the year; and the president appointed to the charge of Tamplakam and the other Pattus conjoined not having arrived in the district till 1877, no village tribunal work was done in Tamplakam.

At the instance of the president of Kottiar-pattu, the people of Ichchilampattai agreed to open a school in that village, but up to the close of the year they had not finished the school building. No new schools were opened during the year.

In regard to judicial matters, I do not think there is anything new to call attention. The want of a second Justice of the Peace is much felt, but this is an old complaint. During the absence of the Assistant Agent there is no Justice of the Peace in the station, and on more than one occasion this has led to extreme inconvenience. But not only is it inconvenient to the public that all the civil departments, saving the Customs, are centred in the hands of

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one officer, but the Government and private interests must necessarily suffer from duties being assigned to one man, all of which it is impossible for him to discharge efficiently. Whether it be the decision of an important or intricate land case, or the examination of a complicated account in a testamentary case in the District Court; whether it be the proposal of some improvement in the means of communication, or in the means of irrigation; or whether it be a doubt regarding the proper length of a policeman's tunic, the Assistant Agent is the person responsible. The demands on my time have been, and are, indeed so considerable that I regret this report assumes a more meagre form than I could have desired, but its transmission cannot be any longer delayed.

I append the following statements and returns:—

1. Statement of Revenue.
2. Do. Expenditure.
3. Do. Lands sold.
4. Do. Paddy rent sales.
5. Do. Fine grain sales.
6. Do. Salt sold.
7. Do. Letters received and despatched.
8. Do. Marriages, births, and deaths.
9. Do. Kandyan marriages.
10. Do. Road Committee receipts and expenditure.
11. Do. Men liable to labour.
12. Return of Irrigation works.
13. Do. Rainfall.
14. Do. Village tribunals.
15. Revenue and expenditure on account of timber.

Trincomalee Kachcheri,
30th May, 1877.

R. W. D. MOIR,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

1.

STATEMENT of Revenue in the Trincomalee Division of the Eastern Province for 1875 and 1876.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue.				
Arrears of immediately preceding year ...	1,240	96	1,007	0
Arrears of former years	—		0	50
Customs.				
Imports	25,291	80	16,380	28
Warehouse rent	5	98	34	60
Port and Harbour dues.				
Port clearances...	929	50	532	50
Pilotage	147	75	62	50
Land Sales.				
Lands	2,863	57½	4,753	34½
Land Revenue.				
Paddy rented	5,038	50	10,248	0
Paddy unrented	30	0	85	39
Fine grain rented	70	0	72	0
Do. unrented	—		2	76
Indian corn rented	—		55	0
Do. unrented	43	0	12	75
Rent of lands	47	50	100	0
Rents, exclusive of Lands.				
Government buildings and houses	400	0	400	0
Licenses.				
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy rents	30,250	0	28,808	36
Opium and Bang	80	0	80	0
Wholesale of Arrack	60	0	30	0

1.—(*continued*).

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Stamps.				
Printed	—		—	
Blank	8,340	64	9,799	60
Postage	2,493	75	2,289	50
Pearl Fishery.				
Sale rent	116	64	—	
Taxes.				
Assessment on houses	2,492	36	2,166	82
Postage.				
On private letters	196	88	213	75
Fines and Forfeitures.				
Assistant Government Agent	627	4	169	25
Requests Court	—		15	0
District do.	279	28	10	0
Police do.	962	75	1,320	44½
Assistant Postmaster-General	—		—	
Assistant Collector of Customs	—		—	
Deputy Fiscal	—		—	
Master Attendant	—		—	
Sale of Government Property.				
Salt for retail	6,374	36	7,174	40
Do. wholesale	4,196	8	4,012	0
Weights and measures	11	44	28	39
Timber duty	10,248	87	3,655	9
Proceeds sale of unserviceable stores	—		22	71
Sale of Government bull	—		—	
Do. site of Salt Stores	—		—	
Royalty on a captured stray elephant	10	0	—	
Stones	9	0	8	60
Reimbursements.				
Government Gazette	11	50	34	0
School fees	125	12	60	80
Do. books	82	2	17	34
Do. stationery	18	25	24	30
Maintenance of Prisoners	120	48	27	78
Survey fees	1,096	6½	1,350	28½
Prisoners' earning	23	0	0	75
Maintenance of coolies in hospital	20	52	39	73
Irrigation collection	3,583	48	3,532	43
Prisoners' effects	—		36	47
Interest.				
On arrears of revenue	47	94	118	22
Miscellaneous.				
Overpayments recovered	169	73	112	70
Small receipts	2,009	64½	528	1
Special Receipts.				
Fees on title deeds	53	20	107	42
Total ...	Rs. 110,218	60½	Rs. 99,540	77½

2.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE for 1875 and 1876.

Heads of Service.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Salaries, Fixed Establishment	27,428	24	27,428	21
Do. Provisional Establishment	6,857	93	7,035	35
Office Contingencies	2,580	73	2,930	16
Pensions	2,524	15	1,431	34
Revenue Services	8,307	23	10,254	82
Administration of Justice	280	73	223	37
Charitable Allowances	1,910	12	1,935	84
Education	150	0	—	
Hospitals	2,265	83	2,235	10
Police and Jails	940	88	2,031	55
Rent	201	62	—	
Transport	1,745	72	2,130	7
Conveyance of Mails	4,080	0	4,076	20
Miscellaneous	730	50	789	84
Refund of Duties, &c.	415	30	54	18
Total ...	Rs. 60,426	98	Rs. 62,376	3

EASTERN PROVINCE.

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Appendix.

3.

RETURN of Lands sold and granted for 1875 and 1876.

	1875. A.	R.	P.	1876. A.	R.	P.
Extent of Land given on Certificate of no Claim ...	—		...	310	2	28
Do. do. payment of half value ...	80	1	21	37	2	13 68/100
Do. sold by auction	284	2	24	149	3	21

	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Amount of half value recovered	258	0	322	50
Amount realized by sale of land on irrigation condition ...	2,121	87½	4,208	74½
Do. do. on ordinary terms ...	483	70	222	10
Amount of Survey fee remitted to Surveyor-General ...	—		—	
Do. credited at Trincomalee ...	1,096	6½	1,350	28½

4.

STATEMENT of Padi rent sales for 1875 and 1876.

Divisions.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Trincomalee } Tampalakam } ...	1,114	0	4,357	0
Kottiar ...	2,068	50	3,582	0
Kattukulam ...	1,856	0	2,563	0
Tamankaduwa ...	—		—	
Rs...	5,038	50	Rs... 10,502	0

5.

STATEMENT of Fine Grain rent sales for 1875 and 1876.

Divisions.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Trincomalee } Tampalakam } ...	9	0	8	0
Kottiaar ...	—		24	0
Kattukulam ...	61	0	48	0
Tamankaduwa ...	—		—	
Rs...	70	0	Rs... 80	0

6.

RETURN of Salt sold for 1875 and 1876.

	RETAIL. Cwts.	lbs.	Rs.	Cts.	WHOLESALE. Cwts.	lbs.	Rs.	Cts.
1875 ...	2701	0	6,374	36	1778	0	4,196	8
1876 ...	3040	0	7,174	40	1700	0	4,012	0

7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Letters, &c., despatched and received at the Post Office, during the years 1875 and 1876.

Description.	1875. Despatched.	Received.	1876. Despatched.	Received.
Letters on Service	9,002	7,573	9,500	7,547
Letters post paid	25,327	25,262	25,562	25,499
Letters post not paid	1,410	1,568	1,425	1,407
Parcels on Service	931	459	167	350
Parcels private	345	1,146	409	1,118
Registered letters	1,133	769	1,126	817
Newspapers	789	10,252	974	11,287
Post cards	47	63	50	77
	38,984	47,092	39,213	48,102

8.

RETURN of Marriages, Births and Deaths registered from 1875 to 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Marriages	110 ...	123
Births	623 ...	705
Deaths... ...	475 ...	578

9.

RETURN of Kandyan Marriages registered under the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870.

	1875.	1876.
Tamankaduwa ...	— ...	—
Kattukulum	2 ...	2

10.

RETURN of all Local Revenues raised and appropriated under the authority of any Municipal authority not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony, for 1876.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
Balance in favour of the Trincomalee District Road Committee on the 31st December, 1875 ...	3,299	43		
Recovered arrears of 1875 ...	247	0		
Do. do. previous years	91	0		
Rest-house collections ...	296	63		
Unexpended balance on ⅔rd of Commutation money apportioned on account of principal works for 1875	3	72		
			3,937	78
Recovered Commutation of 1876.				
Trincomalee	2,870	50		
Tamblegam Pattu	1,277	0		
Koddiyar do.	1,307	0		
Kaddukkulam do. Tamil villages ...	773	0		
Do. do. Sinhalese villages	256	50		
Recovered from 164 defaulters of 1876 at 3 rupees and 25 cents ...	533	0		
			7,017	9
Miscellaneous.				
Government contribution on account of the rest-house keepers' salaries	440	0		
Value of articles lost ...	34	58		
Fines levied	3	0		
Sundry receipts	32	0		
Proceeds sale of condemned tools ...	51	90		
			561	93
Total...Rs.			11,516	71

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Cost of carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance.				
Establishment	620	0		
Per-centage to Division Officers	630	0		
Commission to collectors ...	161	33		
Office Contingencies ...	96	9		
			1,507	43
Principal works.				
Town roads	2,000	0		
Coast do.	375	40		
Kandy do.	622	50		
Repair of Rest-houses ..	466	91		
Furnishing do. ...	405	58		
Salaries of Rest-house keepers	835	94		
			4,706	33
Minor works.				
Minor roads	4,103	52		
Salaries of ferry-men ...	155	25		
Purchase of tools	14	75		
Do. Materials ...	97	44		
Refund of commutation ...	3	25		
			4,374	21
Balance in favour of the District Road Committee on the 31st December, 1876 ...	—		928	75
Total...Rs.			11,516	71

11.

STATEMENT of Number of Men liable to labour, &c., for 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Number of men liable to labour	4,989 ...	4,983
Number paid at Rs. 1·50...	3,074 ...	2,981
Do. ,, 1·75...	732 ...	1,150
Do. ,, 3·00...	246 ...	107
Number of exemptions, &c.	81 ...	66
Number of defaulters to pay	592 ...	316
Number of defaulters subsequently paid	296 ...	57
Number of defaulters sent to Jail	63 ...	5

EASTERN PROVINCE.

TRINCOMALEE.

Appendix.

12.

RETURN of Irrigation Works undertaken in 1876.

Name of Work.	Actual Expenditure.		Estimated acreage capable of Irrigation.	Extent of Government land sold.	Extent of land belonging to Government.	Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.		Amount recovered as water-rate since completion of works.	
	Rs.	Cts.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Allai tank ...	26,739	94	2,295 3 33	2,550 2 12	1,363 0 19	28,390	0	9,260	8
Mutur Channel ...	15,283	60							
Branch extension Channel ...	8,819	24							
	50,842	78							
Periyakulam tank ...	15,795	0	867 0 18	497 3 37	369 0 21	3,218	50	1,916	7
Low level Channel ...	1,571	91							
High level do. ...	2,381	0							
	19,747	91							
Total, Rs...	70,590	69							

13.

RAINFALL for 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
January	0·69 ...	4·67
February	0·05 ...	0·77
March	0·87 ...	0·98
April	0·84 ...	2·51
May	0·74 ...	2·10
June	2·01 ...	3·22
July	0·02 ...	3·77
August	4·02 ...	9·90
September	4·93 ...	0·73
October	13·00 ...	5·92
November	15·02 ...	10·54
December	16·18 ...	9·93
Total...	58·37 ...	55·04

14.

RETURN shewing the Names of Districts, President, &c., and the Number of Cases instituted, decided, and in appeal, under the Village Communities Ordinance for 1876.

Names of Presidents.—W. Murugasu Vanniya for Koddukkulam-pattu and C. M. Akelesupullai Vanniya for Koddiyar-pattu. Salaries.—Rs. 2·50 for every sitting of the Village Tribunal.

	Koddukkulam-pattu.	Koddiyar-pattu.
Institutions :—		
Civil	43 ...	701
Criminal	16 ...	211
Decisions :—		
Breach of Village Rules... ...	4 ...	118
Irrigation	1 ...	30
Civil.—Money	25 ...	576
„ Land	— ...	1
By consent	— ...	70
Criminal.—Assault	1 ...	35
„ Theft	— ...	11
„ Malicious injuries ...	1 ...	4
„ Cattle trespass ...	— ...	1
„ Maintenance ...	1 ...	3
Appeals to Government Agent		
Confirmed	— ...	3
Set aside	— ...	1
Pending on 31st December, 1876.		
Civil	18 ...	54
Criminal	8 ...	9

* The business connected with the Village Tribunal of this Pattu was at a standstill from March, 1876.

15.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in 1876.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.
Amount realized by sale of common timber ...	183	25½
40 Satinwood logs, 1,438·11 cubic feet, at 1 rupee per cubic foot	1,438	92
16 Halmaniel logs, 272 do. ...	272	41
Royalty on 3 Iron-wood logs at 3 rupees each ...	9	0
Do. 16 Mangowood logs do. ...	48	0
Do. 2 Yavaranai logs do. ...	6	0
Do. 3 Salumpai logs at 2 rupees and 50 cents each	7	50
495 cubic ft. Yavaranai logs at 87½ cents per cubic ft.	433	12½
Proceeds sale of timber	16	50
1 Ironwood log 29 cubic ft. at 44 cents per cubic ft.	12	76
1 Ebony log	30	0
Proceeds sale of 43 Satinwood logs	582	37
Do. 6 Yavaranai	70	0
Do. 12 Kattamanaca	136	50
Do. 4 Halmaniel	20	50
Do. 13 Ironwood	194	0
Royalty on 5 dead Satinwood at 3 rupees and 75 cents each	18	75
2 Yavaranai logs 62·10 cubic ft. at 88 cents per cubic ft.	55	29
1851 bags Kandal barks at 6¼ cents per bag ...	115	71
Difference of Royalty on 2 Mangowood logs in lieu of 2 Salampai trees allowed to be cut ...	1	0
Difference of value of 336½ cubic feet ironwood logs supplied to Public Works Department on 18th October, 1874	1	0
Do. on 495 cubic feet of Yavaranai logs paid on 22nd April, 1876	2	50
Total...Rs.	3,655	9

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.
For felling and removing 2000 cubic feet Satinwood at 50 cts. per cubic foot	1,000	0
Do. 2,600 cubic feet Yavaranai, 37 cts. per cubic feet	975	0
Do. 2 Ironwood logs	20	0
For removing 18 Ironwood, 2 Satinwood, and one Beam (confiscated)	37	45
Hire for piling 61 logs at 8 cts. each	4	88
Do. Carts and canoes for removing a drift Satinwood logs from Toppuwa to Trincomalee	15	0
Do. piling 96 logs at 5 cts. and 6 logs at 12 cts. each	5	52
Do. felling and removing 1,100 cubic feet Halmaniel at 50 cts. per cubic foot	550	0
Do. transporting 8 logs from Pankulam to Trincomalee at Rs. 10 each...	80	0
	2,687	85
Balance...	967	24
Total...Rs.	3,655	9

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, JAFFNA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

THE following are the returns of revenue of the Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu districts, which compose the Northern Province : —

ACTUAL gross receipts of the Province within each year from 1873 to 1876.*

1873	...	Rs. 669,991	1875	...	Rs. 656,438
1874	...	„ 743,556	1876	...	„ 632,494

The return shews a decrease in the revenue of 1876 as compared with that of 1875, of 23,946 rupees, the cause of which will be explained in the following statements shewing the revenue under each head.

The real ordinary revenue of the Province for the years from 1873 to 1876* was—

1873	...	Rs 643,413	1875	...	Rs. 628,709
1874	...	„ 607,099	1876	...	„ 587,887

The following items included in the first return are excluded from the second :—

1st.—Pearl Fishery receipts.
2nd.—Salt sold for export to released districts.
3rd.—Salt sold for export out of the Island.
4th.—Passage money of immigrant coolies.

The average of the real ordinary revenue of the six years from 1865–70 was		Rs. 515,711
Do. do. of the last six years		„ 603,105
	Increase...	Rs. 87,394

Equal to about 17 per cent.

In order to shew the actual contribution of the people to public objects, I give, as was done in previous years, the following statement of the real ordinary revenue, commonly so called, and of the receipts from the Thoroughfare Ordinance :—

Years.	Real ordinary Revenue.	Receipts under the Thoroughfare Ordinance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873	643,413 ...	72,305 ...	715,718
1874	607,099 ...	71,716 ...	678,815
1875	628,709 ...	73,323 ...	702,032
1876	587,887 ...	80,786 ...	668,673

		Rs.
The average of the three years 1871, 1872, and 1873 was	...	666,367
Do. of the three years, 1874, 1875, and 1876	...	683,172
	Increase...	Rs. 16,805

The increase in 1873 and 1874 is due to a large amount having been recovered as penalty ; in 1875, to a large amount having been paid as double tax in consequence of the failure of the parties to pay in proper time ; and in 1876, to the increase in the rate of commutation from 90 to 100 cents a head in the Jaffna district.

* For years prior to 1872, see Administration Report of that year, page 82.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

The number of persons who actually paid the tax under the Thoroughfare Ordinance in each district in each year was—

	1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.
Jaffna ...	63,985 ...	64,030
Mannar ...	6,032 ...	6,576
Mullaittivu ...	2,514 ...	2,319
Total ...	72,531	72,925

N.B.—For figures of previous years omitted in this and several of the subsequent statements, see reports of previous years.

The following is the detailed account for the Jaffna District for 1875 and 1876.

	1875.		1876.	
Total number of persons liable to pay according to Returns of Division Officers ...	68,727	...	69,618	
Amount payable at single rates	Rs. 61,854 30	...	Rs. 69,618 0	
To account of persons liable to pay :—				
Number of persons who actually paid ...	63,985	...	64,030	
Number of persons imprisoned	420	...	699	
Number of persons exempted by Committee and otherwise accounted for	4,322	...	4,889	
Total...	68,727		69,618	
To account of amount payable at single rates :—	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	
Amount actually paid	57,586 50	...	64,030 0	
Amount considered as recovered by imprisonment	378 0	...	699 0	
Amount otherwise accounted for by Division Officers	3,889 80	...	4,889 0	
Total...	61,854 30		69,618 0	
	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	
Amount of Penalty recovered	4,057 35	...	4,231 50	
Total amount actually paid at single rates and penalties	61,643 85	...	68,261 50	
Total of all moneys recovered and considered as paid at single rate by imprisonment and penalties	62,021 85	...	68,960 50	

Account of Receipts and Payments under the Thoroughfare Ordinance for 1876.

Receipts.	Jaffna. Rs. Cts.	Mannar. Rs. Cts.	Mullaittivu. Rs. Cts.	TOTAL. Rs. Cts.
Actual collection at single and double rate, and at 25 cents penalty ...	68,261 50	8,220 0	3,290 25	79,771 75
Value of trees standing on roadside and of old roads and lanes, &c. ...	623 46	—	3 0	626 46
Refund of payments, fines on division officers and overseers for neglect of duty	362 5	—	26 25	388 30
Total Receipts ...	69,247 1	8,220 0	3,319 50	80,786 51
Payments.				
On account of principal roads ...	25,986 39	4,347 0	1,666 20	31,999 59
On account of rest-houses ...	6,744 76	—	—	6,744 76
On account of minor works ...	20,847 85	4,077 51	1,297 2½	26,222 38½
On account of establishments and miscellaneous charges ...	12,048 57	1,857 68	805 75	14,712 0
Total Payments ...	65,627 57	10,282 19	3,768 97½	79,678 73½

CONDENSED ABSTRACT of the Particulars of the Receipts in the years 1875 and 1876, for each District and for the Province.

	1875.				1876.			
	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Total for Province.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Total for Province.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	150,375	22,204	...	172,579	132,349	14,383		146,732 *a*
Grain...	149,390	9,747	9,935	169,072	136,336	16,449	14,517	167,302
Thoroughfare Ordinance ..	62,529	7,539	3,255	73,323	69,247	8,220	3,319	80,786 *b*
Salt Monopoly	52,264	9,926	6,881	69,071	50,823	10,290	7,993	69,106
Arrack	46,615	16,417	3,947	66,979	51,754	13,821	3,931	69,506 *c*
Stamps	59,951	2,917	2,156	65,024	56,628	4,057	1,740	62,427 *d*
Tolls	16,200	3,550	...	19,750	15,000	3,600	...	18,600
Timber	4,237	164	8,536	12,937	7,757	90	185	8,032 *e*
Judicial Receipts	10,386	686	1,192	12,264	7,465	284	1,225	8,974 *f*
House Assessment	10,122	...	...	10,122	10,215	...	...	10,215
Postage	6,057	745	249	7,051	6,121	834	391	7,346
Crown Lands sold... ...	4,794	510	446	5,750	3,645	...	561	4,206
Chanks { Dead	2,843	...	...	2,843	1,318	...	...	1,318 *g*
Chanks { Live	624	614	...	1,238	517	7	...	524 *h*
Carriers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
All other miscellaneous receipts	7,593	5,923	513	14,029	10,573	2,350	676	13,599
Total ...	583,980	80,942	37,110	702,032	559,748	74,385	34,538	668,673

NOTE.—For a condensed abstract of the years 1871 to 1873, see Administration Reports for 1872, page 84, and 1874, page 52.

Explanation of the principal items of increase or decrease.

a.—Customs. The decrease is chiefly owing to a falling off in the import of grain from Southern India.

b.—Thoroughfare Ordinance. The large increase is owing to the fact that the rate of commutation in the Jaffna district was increased in 1876 from 90 cents to 100 cents a head.

c.—Arrack. The increase is owing to an increase in the amount of the arrack rents of 1876–77 over that of 1875–76.

d.—Stamps. The amount realized on account of stamps in 1876, though less than the revenue of 1875, is much greater than that of 1874, namely, 58,281 rupees.

e.—Timber. No timber was felled in 1876 for sale in the Mullaittivu district by the Forester: hence the decrease.

f.—Judicial Receipts. There was a decrease of about 1,400 rupees under the head "Maintenance of Prisoners in Jail," which is a casual source of revenue, and about 1,900 rupees under the head "Fines" imposed by the different Courts of the Province.

g. and *h.—Dead and Live Chanks.* The decrease is owing to a remarkable depression in 1876 in the trade on Chanks.

GRAIN Revenue of each District of the Province from 1871 to 1876.

Years.	Description of Grain.	Jaffna. Rs.	Mannar. Rs.	Mullaittivu. Rs.	Total for the Province. Rs.
1871 ...	Paddy ...	98,580	16,660	10,110	125,350
	Varaku ...	10,531	—	—	10,531
	Dry Grain ...	37,779	250	1,110	39,139
	Rent of Crown Lands leased ...	920	650	740	2,310
	Total...Rs.	147,810	17,560	11,960	177,330
1872 ...	Paddy ...	96,641	22,164	10,477	129,282
	Varaku ...	9,755	—	—	9,755
	Dry Grain ...	40,811	218	1,178	42,207
	Rent of Crown Lands leased ...	179	708	701	1,588
	Total...Rs.	147,386	23,090	12,356	182,832
1873 ...	Paddy ...	96,122	15,814	7,979	119,915
	Varaku ...	10,632	—	—	10,632
	Dry Grain ...	40,011	241	1,399	41,651
	Rent of Crown Lands leased ...	535	788	925	2,248
	Total...Rs.	147,300	16,843	10,303	174,446

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

GRAIN Revenue.—*continued.*

Years.	Description of Grain.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Total for the Province.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874	Paddy	94,699	5,599	8,362	108,660
	Varaku	5,448	—	—	5,448
	Dry Grain	43,465	357	1,430	45,252
	Rent of Crown Lands leased	94	979	1,055	2,128
	Total...Rs.	143,706	6,935	10,847	161,488
1875	Paddy	99,318	8,529	8,631	116,478
	Varaku	9,456	—	—	9,456
	Dry Grain	39,963	175	182	40,320
	Rent of Crown Lands leased	653	1,043	1,222	2,818
	Total...Rs.	149,390	9,747	9,935	169,072
1876	Paddy	86,410	14,864	13,075	114,349
	Varaku	6,184	—	—	6,184
	Dry Grain	43,371	408	90	43,869
	Rent of Crown Lands leased	371	1,177	1,352	2,900
	Total...Rs.	136,336	16,449	14,517	167,302

STATEMENT shewing the amount realized on account of Grain rented and commuted for in the Province, and on account of Foreign Grains imported into the Province, during five years ending 1876.

YEARS.	Total amount realized on account of paddy and dry grains rented and commuted.		Foreign Grains imported.								Total of columns. Nos. 2 & 8.	
			Paddy.	Rice.	Other grains.	Total.	Value.		Duty levied			
1	2		3	4	5	6	7		8		9	
	Rs.	Cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
1872	181,161	96	695,682	95,914	7,638	799,234	1,380,067	86	120,470	18	301,632	14
1873	172,144	26	784,128	148,377	5,860	938,365	1,677,465	35	146,293	93	318,438	19
1874	160,422	36	710,406	199,987	8,625	919,018	1,743,594	92	152,851	44	313,273	80
1875	165,670	19	660,048	213,463	13,044	886,555	1,7[illegible]6,219	19	151,494	97	317,165	16
1876	164,402	23	582,255	166,760	9,381	758,396	1,445,844	79	126,775	80	291,178	13
Total of all five years ...	843,801	10	3,432,519	824,501	44,548	4,301,568	7,973,192	11	697,886	32	1,541,687	42
Average of the five years ...	168,760	22	686,504	164,900	8,909	860,313	1,594,638	42	139,577	26	308,337	48

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Grain imported from beyond sea and coastwise, the quantity exported, and the quantity of imported Grain apparently consumed, in the Northern Province.

Years.	Foreign Grains imported from beyond sea.				Coastwise import. From Batticaloa.				Coastwise import. From other places beyond this province.				Total Import.				Deduct coastwise and other exports from this province.				Balance apparently consumed in this province.			
	Paddy.	Rice.	Other grains.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other grains.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other grains.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other grains.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other grains.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other grains.	Total.
	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls	Bhls.
1872	695682	95914	7638	799234	134548	133	463	135144	24776	1154	5187	31117	855006	97201	13288	965495	5805	8001	1308	15114	849201	89200	11980	950381
1873	784128	148377	5861	938366	73289	75	45	73409	1808	5271	2501	7580	859225	151723	8407	1019355	260	5802	1171	7233	858965	145921	7236	1012122
1874	710406	199987	8624	919017	97034	55	218	97307	52120	7824	4475	64419	859560	207866	13317	1080743	—	6443	3032	9475	859560	201423	10285	1071268
1875	660048	213463	13044	886555	90685	112	740	91537	32213	5592	2277	38082	782946	217167	16061	1016174	23	7086	1224	833	782923	210081	14837	1007841
1876	582254	166761	9382	758397	219633	115	1166	220914	34564	5179	2453	42196	836451	172055	13001	1021507	652	9703	1991	12346	835799	162352	11010	1009161
Total ...	3432518	824502	44549	4301569	615189	490	2632	618311	145481	1020	16893	163394	4113188	846012	64074	5103274	6740	37035	8726	52501	4186448	808977	55348	5050773
Average of five years ..	686504	164900	8910	860314	123038	98	526	123662	29096	204	3379	36679	838638	169202	12815	1020655	1348	7407	1745	10500	837289	161795	11069	1010154

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

The estimated produce of dry grain of the Jaffna district and the amounts realized by the sale of rents were as follows :—

	Years. 1875. Bushels.		1876. Bushels.
Produce as deduced from rents ...	315,503	...	310,481

Amount of Rents.

	Rs.		Rs.
Varaku	9,456	...	6,184
First quarter	3,364	...	3,694
Second quarter	2,256	...	3,662
Third quarter	24,428	...	25,105
Fourth quarter	9,910	...	10,910
Gross Total ...	49,414	...	49,555

Customs.

The average revenue for the six years from 1859 to 1864 was Rs. 120,513
Do. from 1865 to 1870 ,, 128,530
Do. from 1871 to 1876 ,, 157,364

The increase in the third portion over the first, notwithstanding the abolition of export duty in 1870, is equal to about 30 per cent., and the increase of the third portion over the second is equal to about 22 per cent. This increase is mainly attributable to a larger quantity of grain having been imported.

Monopoly of Arrack and Toddy.

Years.	Arrack and Toddy Rents. Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Total.	Sale of Arrack (unrented.) Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Total.	Gross Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
1872—1873 ...	43200 0	15000 0	5000 0	63200 0	...	319 21	...	319 21	63519 21
1873—1874 ...	51000 0	14000 0	5200 0	70200 0	..	2080 26	...	2080 26	72280 26
1874—1875 ...	52500 0	17000 0	4000 0	73500 0	27 50	84 24	...	111 74	73611 74
1875—1876 ...	45000 0	12000 0	4000 0	61000 0	...	152 10	...	152 10	61152 10
1876—1877 ...	45000 0	16000 0	3700 0	64700 0	...	1942 20	...	1942 20	66642 20

Salt Monopoly.

Years.	Amount of the salt rent.	Salt sold for consumption in the Province.		Salt sold for removal to released districts.		Salt sold for export beyond the island.		TOTAL.	
		Cwts.	Rs. Cts.	Cwts.	Rs. Cts.	Cwts.	Rs. Cts.	Cwts.	Rs. Cts.
Jaffna.									
1875 ..	...	23230	52035 24	...	...	2,200	522 50	25,430	52,557 74
1876 ...	...	22601	50626 24	...	...	50,000	12,175 0	72,601	62,801 24
Mannar.									
1875 ..	...	4434	8823 50	467	1102 12	...	...	4,901	9,925 62
1876 ...	...	4737	9363 64	377	889 72	..	...	5,114	10,253 36
Mullaittivu.									
1875 ...	...	2680	6229 97	276	651 36	...	...	2,956	6,881 33
1876 ...	...	3182	7402 80	250	590 0	...	...	3,432	7,992 80
The Province.									
1875 ..	...	30344	67088 71	743	1753 48	2,200	522 50	33,287	69,364 69
1876 ..	...	30520	67392 68	627	1479 72	50,000	12,175 0	81,147	81,047 40

Stamps and Timber.

The revenue of each district was as follows :—

	Jaffna. Rs.	Mannar. Rs.	Mullaittivu. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Stamps.				
1875 ...	59,951 ...	2,917 ...	2,156 ...	65,024
1876 ...	56,630 ...	4,057 ...	1,740 ...	62,427
Timber.				
1875 ...	4,237 ...	164 ...	8,536 ...	12,937
1876 ...	7,757 ...	90 ...	185 ...	8,032

STATEMENT of Timber felled.*

	1875.	1876.
Jaffna District.		
Palai	300	600
Satin	—	—
Yavaranai	—	4
Milili	—	—
Marutu	—	—
Chadavaku	6	—
Total, exclusive of Ebony	306	604
Mannar District.		
Palai	179	20
Satin	59	—
Terukondel	—	—
Tambanai	54	—
Margosa	—	—
Chadavaku	8	—
Chamandalai	—	—
Yavaranai	35	—
Total, exclusive of Ebony	335	20
Ebony	—	—
Mullaittivu District.		
Palai	14	69
Satin	—	6
Chadavaku	411	24
Samandalai	—	1
Pandikaya	18	—
Yavaranai	6	80
Chivantai	162	100
Kaddamanaku	—	1
Manchavanna	1	—
Naval	—	—
Margosa	4	—
Marutu	—	—
Banyan	2	—
Panichai	1	—
Payarikkadu	3	—
Churapunnai	—	1
Virai	10	—
Kula	3	—
Kadduma	1	1
Kaddaikkai	—	1
Nirnochchi	2	—
Setta	—	—
Vinnanku	21	—
Salampal	—	—
Payariy	2	—
Palmirah	—	—
Kanna	11	—
Total, exclusive of Ebony	672	284
Ebony	—	—

Postage (including sale of postage stamps.)

	1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.
Jaffna	6,057	6,121
Mannar	745	834
Mullaittivu	249	391
Total	7,051	7,346

Judicial.—The following is the amount of fines for the Police Courts of the Jaffna District :—1875, 7,049 rupees ; 1876, 5,964 rupees.

* For the year 1872, see Administration Report for that year page 87.
Do. 1873 and 1874 do. 1874, page 55.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

MEMORANDUM of Duty on Licenses issued for fishing for Live Chanks for 1875 and 1876.

	1875. No. of Licenses.	1875. Amount of Duty. Rs.	Cts.	1876. No. of Licenses.	1876. Amount of Duty. Rs.	Cts.
Jaffna.						
Boats ...	34	85	0	23	57	50
Tindals ...	49	117	0	39	91	50
Divers ...	183	422	25	154	368	25
Mannar.						
Boats ...	24	60	0	1	2	50
Tindals ...	38	85	50	1	2	25
Divers ...	208	468	0	1	2	25
Total for the Province.						
Boats ...	58	145	0	24	60	0
Tindals ...	87	202	50	40	93	75
Divers ...	391	890	25	155	370	50

MEMORANDUM of Royalty levied on Dead Chanks for 1875 and 1876.

Jaffna.

Years.	Number of Dead Chanks.	Value. Rs.	Cts.	Amount of Royalty. Rs.	Cts.
1875 ...	1,655,000 ...	14,217	90	2,843	58
1876 ...	869,500 ...	6,590	76	1,318	16

N.B.—There is no revenue under this head in any district but Jaffna.

MEMORANDUM of Total Revenue from Duty on Licenses for Live Chanks and from Royalty on Dead Chanks, for 1875 and 1876.

	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Jaffna.				
Live chanks ...	624	25	517	25
Dead chanks ...	2,843	58	1,318	16
Total ...	3,467	83	1,835	41
Mannar.				
Live chanks ...	613	50	7	0
Dead chanks ...	0	0	0	0
Total ...	613	50	7	0
Grand Total ...	Rs. 4,081	33	1,842	41

ACCOUNT of Licenses issued in the Northern Province during the year 1876.

	Palanquin Carriages.	Carriers.	Fire-arms.	Fire-arms previously registered.	Butchers.	Game.	Gunpowder.	Liquor Shop.	Total value of Stamps used for Licenses.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Cts.
Value of Stamps for each License ...	10·0	3·0	1·25	0·50	5·0	10·0	5·0	25·0	
Number of Licenses issued in 1876 at Jaffna ...	8	1,640	29	1	3	12	—	6	5,321 75
Do. Mannar ...	—	75	10	1	—	—	—	3	313 0
Do. Mullaittivu	—	63	19	—	—	—	1	—	217 75
Total ...	8	1,778	58	2	3	12	1	9	5,852 50

EXPORT OF ELEPHANTS.—1876.

Number	...	3*	Average Value	...	333
Value	...	1,000	Royalty	...	600

The catching of elephants is now prohibited upon instructions from the Home Government.

* These three elephants were captured in the North-Western Province in 1866 and 1870, and were brought to Mannar in 1876 for exportation.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of some articles of trade :—

	1875.		1876.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Total value of trade ...	6,134,671		5,661,628	
	Quantity. Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Value. Rs. Cts.	Quantity. Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Value. Rs. Cts.
Export of copperah ...	4,240 0 0 ...	26,677 0 ...	13,865 1 0 ...	90,095 50
Export of Becho-de-mér	931 0 0 ...	23,950 0 ...	680 0 0 ...	18,370 0
Import of cotton thread	122 0 27 ..	11,093 30 ...	236 3 15 ...	25,859 3
Import of Cloth	...Rs. 66,969	...	Rs. 83,429	

Note.—The weavers of this Province manufacture cloth chiefly with thread imported from other places, the quantity of cotton produced here being very trifling.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In my report of 1875 I made the following remarks regarding the condition of the several districts of the Province during that year and at its close :—

"In the early part of the year the condition of the Jaffna district was on the whole satisfactory, the kalapokam paddy crop having been a good one, and the rains at the close of 1874 having afforded a fair supply of water for the first quarter of the year. Owing to the failure, however, of rain in the early part of the year, and again at the sowing season for the kalapokam of 1876, the unfavourable weather during the last quarter of the year, the outbreak of cholera in October in the town, and the spread of the disease in November and December into the inland villages, its prospects became exceedingly gloomy at the close of the year.

"The condition of the Mannar district was throughout the year most unsatisfactory. The drought and famine of 1874 were followed by a second failure of crops and deficiency of rain ; and in June by an outbreak of cholera, which continued with more or less virulence till nearly the close of the year.

"The Mullaittivu district was spared any visitation of epidemic disease, and slowly recovered from the effects of the drought and famine of the preceding year.

"As reported by me, however, in the report for 1874, the heavy rains of December, 1874, proved injurious to the growing paddy crops, and the cultivators were again subjected to heavy loss.

"In consequence of the failure of the crops, it was found necessary to continue to afford the people assistance, in the shape of relief works, in both the Mannar and Mullaittivu districts."

The gloomy forebodings of 1875 were in a great measure realized during 1876, the year having been one of great trial to the people of the Northern Province, owing to the deficiency of rain, the consequent failure to a large extent of the kalapokam paddy crops, and the outbreak in a severe form of cholera in all districts of the Province.

The returns of revenue shew a decrease in the revenue of 1876 as compared with that of 1875 of 40,824 rupees, and of 55,528 rupees as compared with that of 1873, which was the largest amount ever recovered as ordinary revenue.

The decrease as compared with 1875 is owing chiefly to a decrease in the amount realized under the head "grain" in Jaffna, owing to the failure of the crops and the falling off in the import of grain at the close of the year.

The crops of Mannar and Mullaittivu were on the whole better than those of 1875.

The Jaffna kalapokam paddy crop failed to a great extent for want of rain. The extent of the failure cannot, however, as I have before remarked, be estimated by the decrease in the amount realized under the head of "Grain," as the tythe of the paddy crops of the Jaffna district is in general commuted, whilst the tythe of the Mannar and Mullaittivu crops is all sold in rent.

The following extracts from the quarterly season reports of 1876 regarding the "weather and agricultural operations" during the several quarters of the year will serve to shew how great a failure there was throughout the year of rain in all districts of the Province, and how seriously the growing crops were affected in the early part of the year by want of rain, and sowing operations for the kalapokam of 1877 interefered with at its close by the protracted drought.

"*First Quarter.*

"*Jaffna.*—Very little rain fell during the quarter in any part of the district. In January and February the weather was hot and dry during the day with heavy dews at night.

"In March the weather was exceedingly oppressive with the usual land breeze at night and sea breeze during part of the day.

"Reaping and threshing of the kalapokam paddy crop were carried on during the quarter. The crop was an indifferent one, except in the Karachchi and a few villages of Pachchilappalli. The usual operations in regard to the cultivation of tobacco and fine grain were carried on ; the want of rain, however, was much felt.

"*Mannar.*—The weather was very dry during the quarter. On the 12th and 13th of March last there were slight showers in Mannar and the maritime patus.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

"The rainfall for the quarter was—

January	... ...	2·07 inches
February	... ...	0·00 "
March	... ...	3·55 "
		5·62 inches

"The reaping and stacking of the Kalapokam crop took place.

"The following is an abstract of the extent of the paddy sown and the produce in the maritime pattus:—

	Extent sown. Bushels.	Failed. Bushels.	Estimated. Bushels.	Gross produce. Bushels.
Mannar East	23	—	23	78
Do. West	2	—	2	5
Mantai North	1,995	70	1,925	8,345
Do. South	2,045	5	2,040	11,470
Perunkali	790	—	790	5,020
Iluppaikadavai	440	15	425	3,161
Nanaddan West	1,265	95	1,170	10,355
Do. East	2,708	260	2,448	20,097
Musalai North	1,410	222	1,188	10,297
Do. South	1,084	550	534	4,415
Total	11,762	1,217	10,545	73,242

"Abstract of the extent sown in the Vanni Pattus:—

	Extent sown.
Panamkaman	326
Tunnukkai	280
Metkumulai	165
Sinnachcheddikkulam East	460
Do. West	250
Naduchcheddikkulam	425
Kilakkumulai South	1028
Total...	2934

"It will be observed that the extent sown was greater than usual, but want of rain resulted in a partial failure of the out-turn, especially in Musalai South where less than half the extent sown produced a crop.

"The dry grain crop yielded a tolerably fair return in Mannar Island and the Vanni Pattus.

"*Mullaittivu.*—There was some heavy rain in the beginning of January and on the 12th March in the Maritime Pattus; and no heavy rain fell throughout the quarter in the other divisions, and there was no rain at all in February.

"The want of rain has caused great loss, and much of the paddy, especially in the interior, has failed.

"In the Maritime Pattus, on the whole, the crop was good. A statement of the kalapokam rent sale, Maritime Pattus, for 1875 and 1876, is annexed:—

	1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.
Karikkaddumulai North	2,115	2,855
Do. South	1,200	1,632
Mulliawalai	824	1,134
Putukkudiyiruppu	868	2,012
Total.....Rs.	5,007	7,633

"*Second Quarter.*

"*Jaffna.*—The weather during the quarter was in general hot and dry with strong southerly and south-westerly winds. The setting in of the south-west monsoon was unaccompanied by rain, and with the exception of a few partial showers in April and May, there was no rain in the district.

"Manuring paddy fields, cutting and drying tobacco leaves, and the usual operations in regard to dry grains, were carried on during the quarter.

"*Mannar.*—The weather was fairly seasonable during the quarter. Pretty heavy showers of rain fell in Mannar Island on the 24th and 28th of April, and the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 27th of May; in Mantai division on the 30th of April, and 5th, 7th, 20th, 23rd, 24th and 26th of May; and in Musali division on the 28th and 29th of April and the 4th, 5th, and 28th of May.

"In the Vanni Pattus the rain was lighter and of shorter duration. Ever since the rain a strong and steady wind has prevailed; meteorological observations at Mannar give the following measurements of rainfall:—

	Inches.
April	1·63
May	4·87
June	0· 0
Total	6·50

which is almost exactly the same quantity as last year during the same period, 6. 41 inches being the measurement for 1875.

"The kalapokam harvest was reaped and stacked, and a small extent of land cultivated for Sirupokam, for the success of which, however, there is some apprehension in consequence of the want of water. There were signs of rain in June, which gave hopes of tolerably certain success.

"*Mullaittivu.*—Rain fell on several occasions during April and May.

"Cultivation.—No paddy was sown during the quarter. The usual statement of sale of the kalapokam rents is annexed :—

	1875.			1876.		
	Extent sown. Bhls. qts.	Tythe. Bhls. qts.	Amount sale of rent. Rs.	Extent sown. Bhls. qts.	Tythe. Bhls. qts.	Amount sale of rent. Rs.
Maritime Pattus ...	6,296 16	2,859 24	5,007	6,866 16	4,595 8	7,633
Vanni Pattus ...	4,211 8	1,675 24	3,214	5,231 0	2,799 12	5,923
	10,507 24	4,535 16	8,221	12,097 16	17,397 20	12,926

"*Third Quarter.*

"*Jaffna.*—With the exception of partial showers in a few villages the weather was dry and hot during the whole quarter with strong S.W. and southerly winds.

"Ploughing and manuring of paddy fields for the kalapokam sowing were carried on, but owing to the failure of rain the low lands only were sown.

"The usual operations in regard to dry grain were carried on.

"*Mannar.*—A heavy shower of rain fell on the 6th of August over Mannar Island and Mantai Division, replenishing the reservoirs at Mannar just at a time people were suffering the greatest privations from the want of water. Between the 15th and 21st there were showers in Naduchcheddikulam and Sinnachcheddikulam, which however made less impression. In September one or two light showers fell in the Vanni, but they were not sufficient to leave any water in the tanks. With the exception of the showers just mentioned, the quarter under review was extremely dry. The rainfall recorded at the station was—

July	.....	0·00 inches	
August	.....	3·26 "	(in a single shower.)
September	.....	0·00 "	
		3·26	

"The drought has of course left little room for activity in this branch of industry; chena clearing (to a small extent) and reaping the Sirupokam harvest, which was short, as may be judged from the fact that the Government rent sales in the Maritime Pattus only realized 154 rupees, being the only operations in which cultivators were engaged during the quarter.

"*Mullaittivu.*—The past quarter has been a dry one like the corresponding quarter of last year. There was but little rain in July until the last two or three days, when copious showers fell, but these were soon absorbed by the over-parched ground, and were of little or no advantage for paddy cultivation. In August also there was but little rain, except for two days, the 23rd and 24th; and during September there was hardly any rain at all, except in a few villages in the Vanni. Every thing wore a most desiccated aspect. Cocoanut and palmirah and plantain trees began to die for want of water. There was hardly any pasture for the cattle, and in most places the wells became dry.

"Annexed is a statement of rainfall as registered at this station for the third quarter of each of the years 1874, 1875 and 1876.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
July ...	6·40	0·10	2·30 inches
August ...	3·55	2·66	3·65 "
September ...	5·17	1·90	0·15 "
	15·12	4·66	6·10 inches

"From this it will be seen that though the total fall for the three months of this year exceeds that for the corresponding period of last year, yet the fall is less during the month when it is most required—namely, September.

"A fair attempt was made at sowing the fields at the beginning of September in some parts of the district, but in consequence of the want of seasonable rain active operations were not commenced until a few days before the time at which I am now writing. An extent of about 1,200 bushels has been sown in the Maritime Pattus, and in the other two divisions some tank lands have been sown.

"*Fourth Quarter.*

"*Jaffna.*—There was a failure of the usual rain throughout the district during the quarter.

"Partial showers in October enabled the cultivators to sow their fields for kalapokam, but the plants withered to a great extent for want of rain. Some heavy showers during the close of the year served to keep alive the plants that remained, but there was not sufficient rain to flood the fields, and there was every probability of a general failure of the crops at the close of the year.

"The sowing of paddy fields left unsown in September, for want of rain, was carried on during the month, and several fields sown in September, the plants in which had withered, were re-sown during October. In some instances fields were sown three times, the plants of the first and second sowing having withered.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

"The usual operations in regard to the cultivation of dry grain were carried on, but the want of rain was much felt.

"The usual preparations for tobacco cultivation were also made.

"*Mannar.*—Weather has been generally very dry. Rainfall only 11·75, of which 6·03 inches fell in December. The drought will sadly effect the cultivation in the Vanni Pattus, and will considerably reduce the crops estimated in the other divisions.

"Cultivation of paddy was carried on for the kalapokam harvest to nearly the same extent as in 1875 :—

"Sown in 1875	.....	12,308
Do. 1876	.....	11,564

"Of fine grain the cultivation was also extensive in the Island of Mannar, but the want of rain has had a serious effect on the amount of crop realized.

"The sirupokam rents realized in the Maritime Pattus 154 rupees and 50 cents, and in the Vanni Pattus 86 rupees and 50 cents, against a total of 241 rupees in 1875.

"*Mullaittivu.*—Although there was a greater fall of rain (as is usual) during this quarter than during either of the other three quarters of the year, yet it has been, comparatively speaking, a dry one.

"There was, in fact, a total failure of the usual heavy continuous rains which are looked for at the close of the year.

"In October there were heavy rains for two days only; in November, for three days; and in December also for three days.

"This was the fall as registered at the station, and there appears to have been just as little in the interior.

"Owing to the almost total failure of rain at the usual sowing season, viz., August and September, many of the cultivators did not commence to sow their fields and tanks till the middle of October. They then began in earnest, and a large extent was sown in anticipation of seasonable rains of which there was then a fair prospect. Unhappily these prospects were illusory, and towards the end of the year most of the crops were fast withering for want of water.

"Fine grain, such as kurakkan, &c., was sown in the village jungle clearings, and in some of the lands leased from the Crown; but even this did not thrive well in consequence of the drought.

There was very little sirupokam paddy cultivation in the Mannar district, and none in the Mullaittivu district.

Dry Grain.—The dry grain crops of the Jaffna district were good. Those of the Mannar and Mullaittivu districts suffered for want of rain.

Palmyrah.—There was a fair average crop of palmyrah fruits in the Jaffna Peninsula, and the tobacco crop was a good one.

Tobacco.—As regards tobacco the following is copy of a remark made by me in my report for 1875 :—

"The grain imported into the Jaffna district is no doubt paid for chiefly from the proceeds sale of the tobacco exported to India, and so long as a good market is found in India for the tobacco grown in Jaffna, it will be extensively cultivated and afford the people the means of purchasing rice.

"As I remarked, however, in my report for 1874, the price of Jaffna tobacco is stated to have fallen in India in consequence of the cultivation of a similar description of tobacco in Southern India, and the Customs returns (see statement of export of tobacco) seem to bear this out; 38,040 cwts. exported in 1875 having been valued at 763,790 rupees, whereas 35,640, which were exported in 1874, at 1,024,115 rupees.

"Whatever effect, however, the falling off in the demands for tobacco may have had, it has not as yet affected the demand in the district for rice, which is now no doubt much more generally used than it was by the poorer classes, who a few years ago seldom tasted rice and lived chiefly on kurakkan and other dry grains and palmyrah roots and punattu. There may have been perhaps a set-off to any loss on tobacco in the comparatively large expenditure on account of public works, which has afforded employment to a large number of labourers of the Peninsula and Islands."

I believe however that the decrease in price is owing in a great measure to increased production. Tobacco is now much more extensively cultivated in all parts of the province than it was a few years ago.

The total quantity exported in 1876 was 48,300 cwts., valued at 966,520 rupees, viz :—

Coastwise	.....	9,308 cwts.
Beyond Seas	.....	38,992 ,,

Besides the above, there is a large trade with the Central Province by the Central Road. I have no means, however, of ascertaining the quantity taken by the road.

Salt.—Owing to the long drought, large quantities of salt were manufactured in the pans at Cheviateru, and self-formed salt collected in the leways of Karanavai and Vellaiparavai.

The following is a return of salt collected in 1876 :—

Manufactured Salt.

Collected at Cheviateru	.....	74,302 cwts.

Naturally formed Salt.

Collected at Karanavai	.....	50,844 ,,
Do. Vellarpparava	.....	26,541 ,,
Total ... Cwts.		151,687

I was in hopes that a large quantity of self-formed salt would have been sold for export to Calcutta in September; but the demand for export suddenly ceased, and over 86,743 cwts. remained at Tondamannar at the close of the year. 37,000 cwts. were sold for export to Calcutta at 5 rupees, the cost of shipment being borne by Government. 13,000 cwts. were sold for export to Penang at 4 rupees and 50 cents, the cost of shipment being borne by the merchants.

HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE.

The Province can scarcely be said to have been free of cholera since June, 1875, when it broke out in the Mannar District, having been introduced by immigrant coolies, and was brought from the Mannar District to Jaffna.

In March, 1876, the disease seemed to have entirely disappeared. In June, however, it was again introduced from India. The disease seemed to have been stamped out by the end of July; but in August it was again brought in by traders and carters, who had communication with infected gangs of coolies on the Central road, and carried to all parts of the Province. According to the return in the office, there have been three distinct outbreaks of the disease:—in June, 1875, the disease continuing to March, 1876; in June, 1876, the disease continuing to end of July, 1876; in August, 1876, the disease continuing to the present time; the disease having been on each occasion introduced directly by people from India, or indirectly by people who had been in contact with infected persons from India.

The following is an extract from my report for 1875 regarding the outbreak of the disease and its prevalence during 1875, up to the early part of 1876.

"There was nothing calling for special remarks in regard to the health of the Jaffna District till June, when the first outbreak of cholera occurred in Karativu Island.

"The disease was introduced from the Mannar district by two traders of Karativu Island who returned from Uyilankulam on the immigrant road in the Mantota Pattu of the Mannar district, when the disease broke out there amongst the immigrant coolies, and was communicated by them apparently to the residents.

"Measures were at once taken to check the progress of the disease which cleared off by the end of the month. Of the fourteen cases in the island, six proved fatal.

"In July there was a sudden outbreak in the island of Analaitivu. The disease appeared to have been introduced by a vessel from the coast of India, which touched at the island for water, and which, according to reports made, carried the disease on to Paumben and Colombo.

"Medical officers and supplies of food and medicines were despatched to the island, and every effort was made to prevent communication with the island. The disease continued there till the 27th of September.

"Two sporadic cases occurred in July in the town. The first case was that of a child brought in from the Mannar district. The second of a child in the house to which the first was brought. Both cases were at once removed to the hospital, and recovered.

"In September the disease appeared in Navanturai, a fishing village near the town.

"It cleared off again on the 30th September. On the 13th October there was one case which proved fatal.

"There was no case reported again till the 7th November, when the disease broke out again, and continued up to the 16th December. There are grounds for believing that cholera did not actually disappear in September, but that several cases which occurred in Navanturai and the adjoining Moor hamlet, between September and November, were kept concealed for fear of removal into hospital.

"From Navanturai the disease spread into the adjoining Moors' quarters in Vannarponnai, where it raged with considerable virulence, and was taken by some toddy-drawers from Navanturai to the Tamil hamlets of Vannarponnai, from which it was carried into Manippai, Sandelipai, Koppai, Chavakachcheri, and other villages of the interior. Appearing suddenly in populous villages of four divisions of the peninsula distinct from each other, it seemed as if the disease, favoured as it was by the equally damp weather already alluded to as unusual in this part of the Island and most trying to the people unaccustomed to it, would spread over the whole peninsula.

"Towards the close of the year, however, it began to subside, apparently with the setting in of the dry weather, and gradually disappeared; the last case having occurred in Koppai on the 6th March of this year (viz., 1876.)

"As regards the interior villages, in most cases the outbreak of the disease was traced to persons who had gone from infected villages in Jaffna or who had come in from their villages and communicated with people in the infected hamlets.

"Annexed is a list of the villages of the Jaffna District infected, with the number of cases that occurred in each up to the close of the year, and of those during the early part of 1876, shewing when the disease finally disappeared.

"The following are extracts from the reports from the Assistant Agent of Mannar regarding the outbreak of epidemic cholera in that district.

"On looking back over the reports of my predecessors during these periods of drought, I find that they have been able for the past two years to report satisfactorily under this head. I have a similar account to give of the general health of the district until the appearance of cholera towards the end of the quarter under notice.

"The first case of cholera was on the 10th June, at Murunkan, 14 miles from Mannar, on the Kandy road, and the person attacked was an emigrant from the coast on his way to the coffee district. On the next day (11th) another emigrant was attacked at Nyilankulam, 8 miles from Mannar, and a cooly from Kandy was brought in ill to the Mannar hospital. On the 12th another cooly from India was attacked at Cheddikulam on the Kandy road. All these cases proved fatal. On the 14th cholera appeared amongst the boutique keepers and relatives of the kankani and patrols at Nyilankulam. Between that and the 21st 11 persons were attacked, of whom 5 died. On the 22nd the Rev. Mr. Sousa of the Goa Mission, who had gone by Nyilankulam to visit his congregation at

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Parapankandal, was attacked and died in a few hours. At Pesalai a man ill of cholera was landed from the ship on the 16th June, but there was nothing further.

"Occasional cases kept occurring at Nyilankulam and other stations up the road, and I believe there was about this time a short but sharp attack about Mihintalai and Tiruppanai. The above facts shew that the disease was undoubtedly introduced into the district by coolies from India.

"Pesalai was not however fated to escape. On the 25th June the outward bound brought the disease with them, and on the following day six men from the coast were attacked at Pesalai. It is probable the latter brought the infection with them, as coolies landed from the ships do not stay long enough at Pesalai, I should say, to contract and sow the disease in that locality. On the 28th it first attacked the residents—six children under ten years of age. During the week ending 3rd July there were 21 cases at Pesalai, of which ten proved fatal. During the following week 42 cases were reported as cholera, but as there were but eight deaths amongst them, I doubt if the majority were more than cases of severe diarrhœa. Most of the villagers at this juncture abandoned the village and took refuge in the extensive palmyrah topes, which extend for miles in this island; but the disease hung about amongst those who remained till the end of July, after which though there were some cases said to be cholera, only in one instance did it prove fatal.

"Cholera prevailed during the quarter with great severity in Mannar Island, especially in the town and suburbs. Since the 14th September there have been no cases in the town and its neighbourhood, and only a few desultory cases among the coolies going and coming between Pesalai and Mankulam. Cholera (which still prevails) broke out on the 19th September in the Moorish village of Periapullachipotkeni.

"During the quarter there were cholera

Among Residents.			Immigrants.		
38 cases.	18 deaths.	...	46 cases.	36 deaths.	
534 „	314 „	...	148 „	95 „	previously reported.
572 cases.	332 deaths.		194 cases.	131 deaths.	

"Total since first outbreak in June—cases 766, and deaths 435.

"In October the cases amongst the residents were all in and around Pullachipotkeni (a Moor village near Arippu), and the disease disappeared in the second week of that month; but there were a few cases amongst coolies from India during October and November. On the 29th November cholera appeared at Paumben, and between the 1st and 11th December there were 25 cases at Vankalai and along the road amongst coolies, and three amongst the crews of the immigrant vessels of a very fatal type, only five out of the twenty-eight recovering. Every precaution was taken to prevent the disease getting into the adjacent village of Vankalai or into the town of Mannar, and with success. But a Pesalai man who had gone to Vankalai to see his mother (employed as cook to the tidewaiters) eluded our vigilance, returned to his village, and there died of cholera contracted at Vankalai. This case was not reported for two or three days, when the Police were sent to disinfect and take all necessary precautions against the spread of the infection; but those safeguards were too late, as four days after this man's death five other cases were reported, of which three proved fatal. Dr. Cleaveland and I visited the place, placed a medical practitioner in charge, and the hamlet being fortunately a small one and at some distance from the man's village, there were no further cases in this neighbourhood. At Vankalai the outbreak then entered as usual into what may be termed the second stage and continued amongst the coolies returning from Kandy to the coast. This feature is well known to all acquainted with the emigration route, and the medical and sanitary authorities in Madras are aware and have recorded several times that it is India which gives cholera, and not Ceylon to India, as recently advanced by the local authorities of the Coast. Since the 1st January there has been only one fresh case to date (27th), but I understand there have been one or two cases at Paumben. So long as cholera exists there and at Jaffna, two places with which there is such constant communication, it is impossible to say when it may not be introduced to the district in spite of every precaution."

The following are extracts from the Quarterly Season Reports of 1876, regarding the health of the province during 1876, and having reference more especially to the second and third outbreaks of cholera in June and August, 1876:—

"*First Quarter.*

"*Jaffna.*—Fever, measles, and chicken-pox prevailed more or less throughout the quarter.

"Cholera, which broke out in the last quarter of 1875, continued till the close of February, when it gradually cleared off. Small-pox also continued throughout the quarter.

"*Mannar.*—The health of the people was generally good, if we except a few cases of fever, dysentery and measles in Mannar Island and the Maritime Pattus. At Saitukulam a few cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred, of which one proved fatal.

"There were three cases of small-pox among immigrants.

"*Mullaittivu.*—Generally good."

"*Second Quarter.*

"*Jaffna.*—The health of the District was reported good till towards the close of June, there having been no unusual prevalence of sickness. On the 27th June cholera again made its appearance in Chavakachcheri in the Tenmaradchi district, a man of that village having been attacked on his return home from Mihintalai on the Central road; the case proved fatal. Only four cases of cholera were reported during the quarter.

"*Mannar.*—Unhappily cholera has again visited the district this year, brought by immigrant coolies from India, but not with such virulence as last year. The largest number of cases has been

among bands of coolies themselves, but the villages through which they passed have also naturally suffered to some extent. Regular cholera returns are made to the central Kachcheri, so that it is not necessary here to give more than the total attacks and deaths during the period under consideration.

	Seizures.	Deaths.
Travelling coolies	197	129
Residents	47	17

"There are signs, we have reason to hope, of the gradual decline of the disease.

"*Mullaittivu.*—On the whole, has been good, but there were cases of fever of a bad type in Mullaittivu during May, and many people have been suffering from sore-eyes lately."

Third Quarter.

"*Jaffna.*—The health of the country was not good. In the report for the second quarter I alluded to the outbreak at the close of it of cholera in Chavakachcheri.

"The disease appeared in Navetkeri, a village in Valikamam East, having been brought in by a pilgrim from India, and prevailed in some of the adjoining villages and in some villages of Tenmaradchi, but by the close of July seemed to have been stamped out. It was, however, again on the 15th August suddenly brought in to Ploly East, a village near Point Pedro, and subsequently to all ports of the peninsula and the Island of Punkudutivu by panic-stricken coolies from the works at Vavuniya-Vilankulam, and by some return traders from Matale.

"The disease was brought up from Matale by some traders returning in a cart to Jaffna. They passed Vavuniya-Vilankulam unnoticed (although apparently the disease had appeared amongst them) and stopped at a village Mutaliakulam, some 50 miles on this side of it. There one of the party died, and the disease was communicated to some carters going to Vavuniya-Vilankulam, who died immediately on their arrival at Vavuniya-Vilankulam, when the disease broke out amongst the Jaffna coolies, about 2,000 in number, employed in the works there, who immediately bolted, carrying the disease with them through the Manrar-Vanni and Punakari and along both the old Central road and the new trace, into all parts of the peninsula. Many died on the roads, especially on the new trace, but it has not been found possible as yet to ascertain how many.

"From Mutaliakulam the disease was taken into the Mullaittivu-Vanni by a party returning from Pandisuddan in the Karachchi to Putukulam, a village not far from Mutaliakulam, and who suddenly came on the corpse lying on the road at Mutaliakulam.

"Every effort was made to prevent the progress of the disease, which, though not stamped out, seemed to have been kept in check at the close of the quarter by the measures adopted.

"*Mannar.*—Cholera continued to prevail with varying effect among the cooly gangs travelling up and down the road.

"Happily there was no serious outbreak among residents, but cases did occur from time to time at Pesalai and along the cooly line of march, notably at Murunkan. About the 18th of August cholera broke out at Vavuniya-Vilankulam, resulting in the utmost panic among the coolies engaged there upon the Government buildings in progress of erection. The disease was supposed to have been introduced with a cart from Jaffna.

"About a thousand coolies are said to have fled precipitously from the spot, leaving absolutely none at the station but those who had been already attacked. Providentially the epidemic prevailed but for a short period at Vavuniya-Vilankulam and the immediately surrounding villages, resulting in little over a dozen deaths. All necessary measures towards checking the disease were of course promptly adopted. On the whole, cholera has not committed much havoc among the proper inhabitants of the district, and the people of Mannar town have much cause to be thankful, not a single case having as yet occurred among them, while cholera has approached as near as within three miles of the station, and is at the present moment prevailing at Velyitkamam, about six miles off. The record of cholera cases in the district during the quarter is :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Immigrants ...	129 ...	72
Residents ...	93 ...	64
	222	136

"*Mullaittivu.*—During the month of August that dire disease cholera made its appearance in the district. The first case was that of a woman at the village of Putukulam near Oddisuddan. She had just returned from Jaffna and caught the contagion from a corpse which she saw lying on the Central road. The total number of cases that were reported is fifty-nine, and total number of deaths thirty-three. No fresh cases occurred in September, and it is to be hoped that the disease has now died out."

Fourth Quarter.

"*Jaffna.*—The health and condition of the country and people were not good. With every prospect of a general failure of the paddy crops and a short out-turn of dry grain crops, there was a considerable falling off in the import of grain, and at the close of the year rice was selling at five rupees per bushel, and as the stocks in the godowns were comparatively small with no immediate prospect of more grain coming in, the Chetties daily raised the price of grain, and at last shut the godowns on the people.

"This led, as already reported, to the looting of one godown in the town and an attempt to loot the godowns at Vannarponnai and Valvedditurai, and to riotous conduct on the part of some bad characters in the principal markets. The offenders in many instances were, however, brought before the courts and punished.

"Owing to the drought and want of proper supplies of food the poorer classes as of course suffered more than usual, and fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery were more than usually prevalent; measles and chicken-pox were also reported to have prevailed to a great extent.

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"Cholera, which seemed at the close of the third quarter to have been kept in check, suddenly broke out with some virulence in several villages of the peninsula in November.

"*Mannar.*—In October, cholera is reported by the adikar of Mantai to have been prevailing in the southern part of his division. Out of the sixteen attacked, eight persons died.

"In November and December fever and measles were reported in Mannar Island and the Maritime Pattus. Three cases of small-pox occurred amongst immigrants in October. In December a severe epidemic of cholera occurred at Vankalai, beginning with the immigrant coolies and spreading to the village, in spite of all efforts to prevent it. Of 130 coolies attacked, 101 died, and of 53 villagers 31 died. I am thankful to find that this month the per-centage of recoveries has risen considerably, and I have hopes that the epidemic is now abating. Sporadic cases occurred on the road from Vankalai to Mankulam amongst coolies, both immigrant and emigrant, but not many deaths.

"*Mullaittivu.*—The general health of the district was very fair during the past quarters. Dysentery and ophthalmia prevailed in some of the villages in the Vanni.

"There were no cases of cholera during the quarter."

Annexed are the following statements :—

1.—Memorandum shewing the number of attacks and deaths by cholera in the District of Jaffna, from June, 1875, to 31st December, 1876.

2.—An Abstract of the total number of attacks and deaths by cholera in the districts of Jaffna, Mannár and Mulliaittivu, and amongst immigrants from India for 1876, and from June, 1875, to 31st December, 1876.

3.—Memorandum of cases of cholera and small-pox in each district of the Province during 1876.

4.—A comparative statement of marriages, births, and deaths registered during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876.

5.—A comparative statement of marriages under the Amended Kandyan Marriage Ordinance of 1870.

MEMORANDUM shewing the Number of Attacks and Deaths by Cholera in the District of Jaffna, from June, 1875, to 31st December, 1876.

Villages.	1875.		From 1st January to 7th March, 1876.		From June to 31st December, 1876.			Total for 1876.		Total of 1875 and 1876.		Remarks.
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	
Jaffna.												
Nallur	...	...	...	...	1st Oct.	10	7	10	7	10	7	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Tirunalveli	...	...	...	...	21st Sept.	11	3	11	3	11	3	do. do.
Kokkuvil	5	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	..	6	1	Disappeared by 3rd Jan., 1876.
Kondavil	...	..	...	...	31st Dec.	1	...	1	...	1	...	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Vannarponnai East ...	51	22	8	8	21st Oct.	16	13	24	21	75	43	do. do.
Do. West ...	105	68	117	78	8th Oct.	22	15	139	93	244	161	do. do.
Navaturai	91	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	37	
Chundiculli	...	...	...	...	19th July	9	9	9	9	9	9	do. do.
Kolombogam	...	...	..	...	15th Nov.	36	15	36	15	36	15	do. do.
Karayur	6	2	...	...	16th Sept.	133	73	133	73	139	75	do. do.
Town	1	...	...	...	30th „	24	7	24	7	25	7	do. do.
Cheviateru	...	...	...	...	17th „	14	8	14	8	14	8	do. do.
	259	130	126	86		276	150	402	236	661	366	
Valikamam East.												
Koppai North ...	1	1	...	...	27th Aug.	2	2	2	2	3	3	Disappeared by 28th Aug., 1876.
Do. South ...	93	33	82	26	2nd Sept.	9	4	91	30	184	63	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Irupalai	14	6	15	5	2nd Dec.	13	6	28	11	42	17	do. do.
Puttur South... ...	..	..	...	...	8th July	9	1	9	1	9	1	Disappeared by 21st July, 1876.
Achchelu	19	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19	3	
Urelu	...	...	...	...	21st Aug.	10	4	10	4	10	4	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Navakkeri	...	...	...	...	4th July	32	21	32	21	32	21	Disappeared by 26th July, 1876.
	127	43	97	31		75	38	172	69	299	112	
Valikamam North.												
Elalai	...	...	.	...	30th Aug.	3	1	3	1	3	1	Disappeared by 3rd Sept., 1876.
Tellipalai West ...	..	...	...	...	19th Dec.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Varutalavilam ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	Disappeared by 28th Jan., 1876.
Maviddapuram ...	..	...	..	..	28th Dec.	10	1	10	1	10	1	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Palai	...	...	...	...	5th Sept.	5	4	5	4	5	4	Disappeared by 22nd Sep., 1876.
Perianadutiventurai ...	..	...	..	...	29th Dec.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Uduvil	14	6	1	1	6th „	10	3	11	4	25	10	do. do.
Sunnagam	...	...	...	...	30th Aug.	86	30	86	30	86	30	do. do.
Alaveddi	10	7	123	56	...	...	...	123	56	133	63	Disappeared by 27th Feb., 1876.
	24	13	126	58		116	41	242	99	266	112	

Villages.	1875.		From 1st January to 7th March, 1876.		From June to 31st December, 1876.			Total for 1876.		Total for 1875 and 1876.		Remarks.
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	
Valikamam West.												
Manippai	12	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	
Sandilippai	6	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	6	1	
Sutumalai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	
Pandateruppu ...	...	..	...	...	29th Nov.	2	2	2	2	2	2	Disappeared by 5th Dec., 1876.
Chankanai	...	...	...	...	27th Aug.	3	1	3	1	3	1	Do. by 4th Sept., 1876.
Vaddukkoddai East ...	...	...	...	...	18th ,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	Do. by 27th Aug., 1876.
Navali	...	...	...	...	25th ,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Makiappiddi	...	...	34	17	...	...		34	17	34	17	Disappeared by 2nd Mar., 1876.
	19	4	34	17		11	9	45	26	64	30	
Vadamarachi.												
Valvedditurai ...	...	...	...	..	2nd Sept.	2	2	2	2	2	2	Disappeared by 20th Sept., 1876.
Karaveddi North ...	...	...	...	...	14th Oct.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Do. by 15th Oct., 1876.
Do. West ...	...	..	...	...	23rd Aug.	2	1	2	1	2	1	Do. by 27th Aug., 1876.
Karanavai South ...	..	...	...	...	20th ,,	9	7	9	7	9	7	Do. by 20th Aug., 1876.
Alvai North	...	...	...	...	26th ,,	5	3	5	3	5	3	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Tunnalai North ...	...	...	...	...	24th ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	Disappeared by 25th Aug., 1876.
Point Pedro	...	...	...	...	3rd Sept.	32	10	32	10	32	10	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Ploly East	...	...	...	...	15th Aug.	25	14	25	14	25	14	do. do.
Do. West	...	...	...	...	16th Nov.	2	...	2	...	2	...	Disappeared by 7th Dec., 1876.
Tumpalai	...	...	...	...	20th Aug.	50	20	50	20	50	20	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
	...	..	...	...		129	59	129	59	129	59	
Tenmaradchi.												
Navatkuli	...	...	...	...	31st Aug.	53	20	53	20	53	20	Disappeared by 24th Sept., 1876.
Kaitadinavatkuli ...	...	.	...	...	26th ,,	34	12	34	12	34	12	Do. by 19th do.
Maravenplo	...	..	..	...	27th ,,	14	9	14	9	14	9	Do. by 15th do.
Kaitadi	...	...	...	...	4th Sept.	4	..	4	...	4	...	Do. by 8th do.
Chavakachcheri ...	13	3	17	12	27th June	22	15	39	27	52	30	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Tanankilappu ...	...	...	...	...	6th July	2	2	2	2	2	2	Disappeared by 7th July., 1876.
Nunavil	...	...	...	...	19th ,,	8	6	8	6	8	6	Do. by 26th Sep., 1876.
Madduvil North ..	..	...	...	...	25th Aug.	13	9	13	9	13	9	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Do. South ...	...	...	...	...	15th July	35	20	35	20	35	20	Disappeared by 2nd Oct., 1876.
Misalai North ...	...	...	..	...	1st Sept.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Do. same day.
Kodikamam	...	..	...	...	17th July	2	1	2	1	2	1	Do. by 28th Aug., 1876.
Karampaikurichy ...	...	...	...	...	23rd Dec.	2	1	2	1	2	1	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Kailichai	...	...	...	...	11th Nov.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Disappeared same day.
Usan	...	...	...	...	24th Aug.	2	2	2	2	2	2	Do. by 26th Aug., 1876.
Elutumadduval ...	...	...	...	...	12th Sept.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Do. same day.
Karampakam ...	...	...	...	..	6th ,,	12	10	12	10	12	10	Do. 12th September, 1876.
	13	3	17	12		206	110	223	122	236	125	
Pachchilaippali.												
Kudarappu ...	...	...	...	...	25th Aug.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Disappeared by 26th Aug., 1876.
Vannankeni ...	...	...	...	...	25th ,,	4	3	4	3	4	3	Do. 2nd September, 1876.
Keyilvayal ...	...	...	...	...	19th ,,	3	3	3	3	3	3	Do. 22nd August, 1876.
Tampokamam ...	...	...	...	...	9th Sept.	2	...	2	...	2	...	Do. 28th September, 1876.
Tamnokeni ..	...	...	...	...	26th ,,	2	1	2	1	2	1	Do. 30th September, 1876.
Vathirayan ..	...	...	...	...	22nd ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	Do. same day.
Kunchiparantan ...	...	...	...	...	28th Aug.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Do. 26th August.
	...	...	...	...		14	10	14	10	14	10	
Punakari.												
Nallur ...	...	...	...	...	30th Aug.	15	9	15	9	15	9	Disappeared by 11th Nov., 1876.
Alankeni ...	...	...	...	...	26th ,,	12	8	12	8	12	8	Do. 15th October.
Yanimadam ...	..	...	...	...	14th Sept.	2	1	2	1	2	1	Do. 15th September.
Maduvilnadu ...	...	...	...	...	5th Oct.	8	4	8	4	8	4	Do. 5th November.
Kollakunchi .	...	..	...	...	4th ,,	68	34	68	34	68	34	Do. 11th do.
Maravakunchi ...	...	...	...	...	5th Sept.	29	16	29	16	29	16	Do. 14th do.
	...	...	..	...		134	72	134	72	134	72	
Islands.												
Allaippiddi . ..	...	...	...	...	26th Sept.	7	3	7	3	7	3	Disappeared 11th October, 1876.
Punkudutivu South ...	...	...	...	...	28th Aug.	185	54	185	54	185	54	Continued after 31st Dec., 1876.
Do. West ...	...	..	...	...	3rd Oct.	47	16	47	16	47	16	Disappeared by 9th Dec. 1876.
Analaitivu ...	79	27	...	..	18th July	1	1	1	1	80	28	Do. same day.
Karativu East ...	...	...	...	...	29th Aug.	11	6	11	6	11	6	Do. 27th September.
Do. West ...	14	6	...	...	24th June	1	1	1	1	15	7	Do. 29th June.
	93	33	...	...		252	81	252	81	345	114	

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

Abstract.

	1875.		From 1st January to 7th March, 1876.		From June to 31st December, 1876.		Total for 1876.		Total for 1875 and 1876.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Jaffna	259	130	126	86	276	150	402	236	661	366
Valikamam East	127	43	97	31	75	38	172	69	299	112
Do. North	24	13	126	58	116	41	242	99	266	112
Do. West	19	4	34	17	11	9	45	26	64	30
Vadamaradchchi	—	—	—	—	129	59	129	59	129	59
Tenmaradchi	13	3	17	12	206	110	223	122	236	125
Pachchilappali	—	—	—	—	14	10	14	10	14	10
Punakari	—	—	—	—	134	72	134	72	134	72
Islands	93	33	—	—	252	81	252	81	345	114
Total...	535	226	400	204	1213	570	1613	774	2148	1000
Mannar	574	334	—	—	—	—	193	112	767	446
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	33	59	33
Total for the Province ...	1109	560	—	—	—	—	1865	919	2974	1479
Immigrants, Mannar ...	194	131	—	—	—	—	456	300	650	431
Total for the Province, including Immigrants	1303	691	—	—	—	—	2321	1219	3624	1910

MEMORANDUM of Cases of Cholera and Small-pox in each District in 1876.

	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases recovered.	Number of Deaths.
CHOLERA.			
Residents.			
Jaffna	1,613	839	774
Mannar	193	81	112
Mullaittivu	59	26	33
	1,865	946	919
Among Immigrants.			
Jaffna	—	—	—
Mannar	456	156	300
Mullaittivu	—	—	—
	456	156	300
Total ...	2,321	1,102	1,219
SMALL-POX.			
Residents.			
Jaffna	37	35	2
Mannar	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—
	37	35	2
Among Immigrants.			
Jaffna	—	—	—
Mannar	3	3	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—
	3	3	—
Total ...	40	38	2

COMPARATIVE Statement of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Districts and Divisions.	1874.			1875.			1876.		
	Marriages	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Jaffna.									
Jaffna ...	228	952	603	255	967	758	218	971	1023
Valikamam East	79	475	212	72	487	198	78	454	255
Do. North ...	202	1029	423	167	1233	418	141	1344	7[illegible]3
Do. West ..	159	1500	641	142	1464	574	125	1607	673
Vadamaradchi ...	295	1224	547	176	1052	477	208	1257	547
Tenmaradchi ...	245	716	596	261	812	588	215	846	700
Pachchilaippali ...	33	113	141	37	140	137	35	221	145
Panakari ...	16	136	66	44	136	56	39	140	139
The Islands ...	256	1036	341	161	1018	471	186	1122	616
Total...	1513	7181	3570	1315	7309	3677	1245	7962	4821
Mannar.									
Mannar Island	77	125	52	59	138	397	59	234	293
Musalai	23	184	144	14	184	215	45	228	343
Mantar ...	15	152	89	14	129	110	53	136	142
Tunukkay	1	3	10	—	13	13	—	1	16
Kilakkumulai South ...	10	51	53	11	53	45	5	56	35
Sinnachcheddikulam ...	4	45	41	4	37	61	8	54	54
Total..	130	560	389	102	554	841	170	709	883
The Vanni.									
Karikaddumalai ...	20	146	192	18	151	150	21	190	147
Melpattu	5	39	99	9	58	79	1	61	94
Kilakumulai North ...	4	26	41	9	49	31	11	27	49
Total .	29	211	332	36	258	260	33	278	290
Total for the Province...	1672	7952	4291	1453	8121	4778	1448	8949	5994

COMPARATIVE Statement of Marriages under the Amended Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, 1870.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Marriages.		
	1874.	1875.	1876.
Mannar.			
Kilakkumulai South and Nadûchcheddikulam ...	25	2	3
Sinnachcheddikulam	8	1	1
	33	3	4

CRIME.

I give the following statements under this head, as furnished by the Fiscal's Office :—

1.—Number of serious cases and persons tried in those cases from 1820 to 1876.
2.—Number of convicted prisoners committed to the jail of Jaffna for 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, from each Police Court, exclusive of persons committed in default of payment of penalties imposed under the Thoroughfares' Ordinance.
3.—Number of personal processes received during the five years ended 1876.
4.—Writs of execution against property.

No.—1.

	Number of serious Cases tried at Jaffna.	Number of persons tried in these Cases.
12 years ended 1831	260 ...	886
12 Do. 1843	225 ...	649
12 Do. 1855	100 ...	309
12 Do. 1867	157 ...	323
9 Do. 1876	124 ...	259

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

No.—2.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Jaffna	68	72	74	73	86
Mallakkam	34	71	27	39	51
Chavakachcheri	57	55	54	75	50
Point Pedro	55	44	57	51	45
Kayts	4	20	18	40	31
Total	218	262	230	278	263

Years.	Jaffna and Mallakam.	Chavakachcheri, Point Pedro, and Kayts.	Total.
1872	102	116	218
1873	143	119	262
1874	101	129	230
1875	112	166	278
1876	137	126	263

No.—3.

Years.	No.
1872	39,483
1873	37,876
1874	38,432
1875	47,096
1876	51,197

No.—4.

	1872. Rs.	1873. Rs.	1874. Rs.	1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.
Amounts for which Writs have been issued	73,917	193,932	57,947	241,141	277,855
Amounts recovered by sale	66,218	57,133	63,654	89,321	92,752
Amounts recovered without sale	6,273	7,437	3,553	6,722	5,666
Amounts settled between parties	4,847	11,603	4,480	16,256	20,116
Total	77,338	76,176	71,687	112,301	118,534

Cooly Immigration.

Annexed are the following returns :—

1.—Comparative Statement of the Arrivals and Departures of Immigrant Coolies in the ports of Mannar, Pesalai and Vankalai for 1875 and 1876.

2.—A Return of Immigrant Coolies going to and returning from Puttalam, &c., by the Coast roads, as rendered by the Kankanies of Marichchukkaddi and Silavaturai, for 1876.

3.—Memorandum shewing the Arrivals and Departures of persons of the labouring class at the ports of Jaffna, Kayts, Point Pedro, and Kankesanturai, for 1875 and 1876.

4.—Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Immigrant Hospitals at Paumben and Devipatam, from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

5.—Memorandum of Expenditure incurred under the head "Immigration" during the year 1876.

No. 1.

The total arrivals and departures were as follows :—

	1875. Arrivals.	1875. Departures.	1876. Arrivals.	1876. Departures.
Men	47,798	38,251	79,745	30,268
Women	11,553	8,251	20,049	5,616
Children	2,226	2,854	4,518	1,906
Total	61,577	49,356	104,312	37,790

No. 2.

RETURN of Immigrant Coolies going to and returning from Puttalam by the Coast road as rendered by the Kankanies of Maruchikkaddi and Silavaturai.

	Going towards Puttalam.				Returning from Puttalam.				Total arrivals and departures.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
MARUCHCHIKKADDI, 1876.									
January	383	56	16	455	334	62	16	412	867
February... ...	250	27	—	277	231	41	7	279	556
March	401	66	16	483	307	44	12	357	840
April	401	66	16	483	301	44	9	354	837
May	588	88	28	704	215	35	7	257	961
June	45	5	—	50	62	4	—	66	116
July	—	—	—	—	103	13	3	119	119
August	205	31	10	246	135	22	4	161	407
September ...	48	10	2	60	145	19	—	161	221
October	108	13	1	122	125	8	—	133	255
November ...	179	19	3	201	168	19	3	190	391
December ...	250	32	8	290	277	31	—	308	598
SILAVATURAI, 1876.									
January	383	56	16	455	334	62	16	412	867
February... ...	250	27	—	277	231	41	7	279	556
March.	401	66	16	483	301	44	12	357	840
April	401	66	16	483	301	44	9	354	837
May	588	88	28	704	215	35	7	257	961
June	45	5	—	50	62	4	—	66	116
July	—	—	—	—	103	13	3	119	119
August	205	31	10	246	135	22	4	161	407
September ...	48	10	2	60	142	19	—	161	221
October	108	13	1	122	125	8	—	133	255
November ...	179	19	3	201	168	19	3	190	391
December ...	250	32	8	290	277	31	—	308	598

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM shewing the Arrivals and Departures of persons of the Labouring Class at Jaffna, Kayts, Point Pedro and Kankesanturai, for 1875 and 1876.

	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1875.								
Jafina								
Kayts	...	...	...	...	3481	384	59	3924
Point Pedro								
Kankesanturai								
Total...	...	...	...	...	3481	384	59	3924
1876.								
Jaffna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayts	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	8
Point Pedro	29	12	5	46	715	76	3	794
Kankesanturai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total...	29	12	5	46	722	77	3	802

No. 4.

ANNUAL RETURN of Diseases treated in the Immigrant Hospitals at Paumben and Devipatam from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged	Died.	Remaining	Proportion of Deaths.
Abscessus	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
Ambustio	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Anœmia	1	26	27	27	...	...	...
Anasarca	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Anthrax	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Asthenia	...	36	36	33	...	3	...

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

No. 4.—*continued.*

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged	Died.	Remaining.	Proportion of Deaths.
Bronchitis	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Cholera	...	132	132	66	64	4	32/66
Compunctiritis ..	...	10	10	10	...	...	...
Constipatio	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Contractura... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Contusio	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	43	43	41	1	1	1/43
Dracanculus ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Dropsy ..	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
Dysenteria... ...	...	19	19	12	7	...	7/19
Dyspepsia	...	4	4	4	..	...	...
Eczema	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
Febris	2	19	21	19	1	1	1/21
Frambesia	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
Gastralgia	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	3	3	3	...	...	..
Gonorrhœa	...	2	2	2	..	...	...
Herpes	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Impetigo	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Iritis	...	2	2	2	...	...	..
Ischuria	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Neuralgia	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Orchitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Otorrhœa	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
Paralysis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Partus	...	3	3	3	...	...	..
Phymosis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Petyriasis	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	1	1	...	1	..	1
Privatis	..	40	40	35	1	4	1/40
Psoriasis	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
Retained Placenta ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Rheumatism... ...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...
Rubeola	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Scabies	...	9	9	9	...	...	...
Setorotitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Splenitis	..	2	2	2	..	...	...
Stomatitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Synonitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Syphilis	1	4	5	5	.	...	...
Ulcus	...	19	19	19	...	...	...
Varicella	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Varsla	...	20	20	20	...	...	...
Vermes	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
Total ...	4	474	478	390	76	14	38/239

No. 5.

MEMORANDUM of EXPENDITURE incurred under the head "Immigration," during the year 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
Charges for hospitals for sick immigrants	4,383	7
For clearing the paths leading to the cooly bungalows in the Mannar district ...	100	0
For planting and rearing trees about the cooly bungalows in the Mannar district ...	100	0
Establishment for attendance on the sick on board the vessels, particularly those attacked with cholera, for landing the sick, and also the corpses of those dying on the passage	4,430	0
Charges for oil and wicks for keeping lights at the ports of immigrant vessels ...	62	75
Hire of persons in charge of lights at the port of Devipatam	54	0
Charges for the ordinary watchers and attendants at the rest-house for immigrants, and for affording aid to the destitute	6,165	72
Hire of two watchers employed at the Mannar ferry and at Ettalai tank to direct immigrants to rest-house	180	0
Pay of a superintendent of immigration	5,000	0
Pay of a clerk	480	0
Pay of registration clerks	600	0
Pay of three peons	360	0
Pay of a shipping agent for Pesalai and Vankalai	360	0
For hire of boats	4,994	86

No. 5.—*continued.*

	Rs	Cts.
For the hire of four vessels engaged for the conveyance of immigrant coolies between Mannar and India	47,900	0
For the maintenance of the necessary establishment in connection with the hospitals for the accommodation of sick immigrants at the ports on the Coast ...	4,509	51
For maintaining a light vessel and crew on the rocks off Ramaseram lying on the track of immigrant vessels	750	0
Light boat and red light at Devipatam	348	0
For water carts and bullocks	1,285	0
For ordinary repairs, whitewashing, &c., immigrant cooly bungalows, &c. ...	196	87
Contingencies	3,934	73
Rs....	86,194	51

Cattle.

Owing to the drought, and consequent want of sufficient food and water, murrain, hoof and mouth disease prevailed more or less throughout the year in all districts of the province.

The following is a return of the number of cattle reported to have died:—

	Black Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.
Jaffna District	376	40	210
Mannar District	334	950	—
Mullaittivu District	385	611	40
Total ...	1,095	1,601	250

Destruction of Wild Beasts.

The following is a return of the number of chetahs and bears killed, for which reward was paid during 1875 and 1876:—

	1875.	1876.
Jaffna.		
Chetahs ...	77	31
Bears ...	23	22
Mannar.		
Chetahs ...	137	126
Bears ...	67	40
Mullaittivu.		
Chetahs ...	77	72
Bears ...	69	37
Total Chetahs ...	291	229
„ Bears ...	159	99

Public Works.

Notwithstanding the sudden stoppage of work in the mainland by the outbreak of cholera in August, and the inconvenience caused thereby, works were carried out by the Public Works Department in the peninsula and mainland.

The total amount spent on the ordinary repairs and the upkeep of roads was,

	Rs.
From General Revenue	33,918
Do. Committee Money	32,000

The buildings at the new station, Vavuniya-Vilankulam, were in fair progress, and there was every probability of their being completed by the close of the year, when work was stopped in August by the coolies and artificers running away panic-stricken from the place.

With the money allowed for bridges on the Mannar-Madavachchi road three iron bridges were erected across three of the deep odays between the 23rd and 33rd miles.

There are two or three more odays yet to be bridged, and I trust that a grant for completing the bridging of this road may be made in the Supply Bill for 1878.

On the Mullaittivu road abutments were built for two iron bridges across the Per-ár, but the ironwork not having arrived nothing more could be done.

If a grant of about 20,000 rupees were made in 1878, the bridging of this road might be completed, some heavy bridging across the Kanakarayan-ár having been provided for this year.

I would again strongly urge that the minor road from Vavuniya-Vilankulam to Parayanalankulam, a most important road to the people of the Mannar District and the present tapal route to Mannar, be proclaimed a principal road, and bridged and converted into a good cart road.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

The following is an abstract of the amount spent on public works by the Public Works Department, the Road Committee, and the Government Agent, both in construction and repair of works :—

	From General Revenue.			From Road Committee Funds.		
	Roads.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Roads.	Bridges.	TOTAL.
Public Works Department	187,691	87,425	97,311	32,014	4,750	409,191
Road Committee ...	7,000	—	—	25,530	578	33,108
Government Agent, (filling tanks, sanitary works, &c.)	—	—	—	—	—	4,870
Rs.	194,691	87,425	97,311	57,544	5,328	447,169

Irrigation Works.

I made the following remark in my report for 1875 :—

"I have again to remark that no works of repair or improvement of irrigation works were carried on during the year.

"I trust, however, that when the buildings at the new station at Vavuniya-Vilankulam are completed, and an Assistant Agent stationed there, that an irrigation officer will be sent to the Province, and the repairs of village tanks taken up in earnest.

"The Irrigation Assistant, Captain Woodward, made, I believe, an inspection of the channel leading to the Giants' tank in the Mannar district from the Aruvi-ár in the Mannar district, in reference to a work so often brought forward for consideration.

"I am not aware of the nature of the inspection made by Captain Woodward nor of the report made by him in reference to it.

"The new rules framed under the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 2 of 1874, were brought into operation in the Vanni and Mannar districts. It was not possible, however, to do much under them during the year, especially in the Mannar district, owing to the outbreak of cholera.

No work of repair or improvement of irrigation works was carried on by Government in 1876.

A great deal of useful work in clearing away jungle from around the villages and bunds of tanks, and strengthening the earthwork of the bunds, has been done under the irrigation rules.

Assistance from Government in the shape of professional aid and advice and skilled labour for the construction of sluices and spill-waters and other works of a similar nature, which the poor people of the Vanni are unable to do for themselves, is much needed, and I trust that irrigation officers will be shortly sent to the province, and that assistance, such as has been recently afforded to the people of the Nuwarakalawiya district in the repair of their village tanks, will be given to the poor people of the Vanni Pattus of this province.

Forest Department.

The Forester has recently made a very full report on the forests of this province and the works carried out by his department.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
5th September, 1877.

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MANNAR.

Report.

I ASSUMED charge of this station in the latter part of November, and my report on the condition of the district of Mannar during 1876 will be necessarily brief, and will chiefly consist of statistics.

I regret to find that the constant streams of immigration and emigration have a most depressing and destructive effect on this portion of the Northern Province. From the northern part of the island of Mannar to Mankulam, in the cooly sheds along the road, and in the villages bordering the highway, the ravages of cholera prevail.

Revenue.

The revenue of the district for 1876 was 98,596 rupees and 50 cents, being less than that raised in 1875 by 2,013 rupees and 20 cents, and less than that of 1874 by 15,715 rupees and 97 cents. In 1874 there was a large item of 8,700 rupees realized as royalty on elephants, under which head only 600 rupees were collected in 1876; and the Customs collection of the latter year was less by 12,337 rupees and 28 cents than that of 1874.

Similarly, in 1875 a sum of 2,634 rupees and 94 cents was obtained by sale of unserviceable stores belonging to the pearl fishery, there being no corresponding receipt in 1876.

Putting aside the above items, the revenue of 1876 may be considered equal to that of 1875, and almost as good as that of 1874.

The annexed statement will shew the several items of revenue for 1874, 1875, and 1876.

The chief heads under which there has been a decrease in 1876 as compared with 1875 are as follows:—

Arrears of Revenue.—A decrease on 1875 of 1,697 rupees and 93 cents, but an increase on 1874 of 1,135 rupees and 41 cents. This is casual.

Customs.—Under this head there is a large decrease, the amount collected being less than that of 1875 by 7,865 rupees and 16 cents, and than that of 1874 by 12,337 rupees and 28 cents. This is owing to the famine in India reducing the imports of rice. During the last three months of 1876 the number of bushels of rice imported from India was only 2,729 bushels, while in 1875 it was 18,591 bushels, and in 1874 17,018 bushels.

Land Sales.—Nothing realized.

Licenses, Arrack.—A decrease of 831 rupees and 2 cents. The rent for 1874–5 was sold for 17,000 rupees; the rent for 1875–6 was sold for only 12,000 rupees, while that for 1876–77 realized 16,000 rupees.

Licenses, Chanks.—A decrease of 606 rupees and 50 cents.

Salt sold by wholesale.—Decrease of 349 rupees and 28 cents on 1875, and of 1,380 rupees and 60 cents on 1874. The falling off is said to be caused by the fear of cholera keeping back the owners of tavalams from coming to purchase and convey salt to Anurádhapura or elsewhere.

Fines.—A decrease of 219 rupees and 93 cents. There seems to be little serious crime in this district.

Unserviceable stores.—Decrease, 2,634 rupees and 94 cents. On this I have remarked above. It was an exceptional item of revenue in 1875.

Maintenance of prisoners in jail.—Decrease, 240 rupees and 2 cents. The small amount recovered is perhaps owing to the frequent change of clerks in the Fiscal's Office. The present clerk has been active in issuing writs, but the general return is "possessed of no property." It is rarely that a man of property is imprisoned.

Miscellaneous Receipts.—A decrease on 1875 of 2,383 rupees and 22 cents, but an increase on 1874 of 27 rupees and 62 cents. In May, 1875, sums in deposit, amounting to 1,967 rupees and 53 cents, were brought to credit of revenue on account of stray cattle and unclaimed property.

The chief heads which have shewn increase upon 1875 are:—

Land Revenue.—Increase, 6,567 rupees and 3 cents. This is principally compounded of an increase on paddy rented of 9,691 rupees and 62 cents, and a decrease on "paddy collected in money," of 3,355 rupees and 97 cents.

The crops were very much better in 1876 than in the previous year.

Royalty on Elephants.—Increase, 600 rupees. None were brought for export in 1875.

Stamps.—Increase on blank stamps, 1,140 rupees and 5 cents, owing perhaps to increased litigation; on postage stamps, 90 rupees and 41 cents. The year 1875 was, however, a year of poverty and cholera; and the increase in 1874 is but small.

Salt by Retail.—Increase, 677 rupees and 2 cents, more than compensating for the decrease on wholesale.

Crops grown on Crown lands.—Increase, 975 rupees and 10 cents. A large seizure of chena crops, grown without permission, was made in the neighbourhood of

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MANNAR.

Report.

Vavuniya-Vilankulam. This is one of the advantages to Government of having Foresters, as Mr. Clarke in his explorations has brought matters to the notice of the Assistant Agent, of which the headmen would have willingly kept him in ignorance.

Passage Money collected from Indian Coolies shews an increase of 5,225 rupees and 25 cents on 1875, in which year the prevalence of cholera in Mannar kept back numbers of Malabars from coming over.

I also annex a statement B. of the expenditure on account of immigration in this district during the three last years.

Health.

The district seems to have been healthy during 1876, until the increased influx of coolies from India (caused by the famine in that peninsula) caused an outbreak of cholera in Vankalai at the beginning of December. I stationed Police in the village to keep it clean, and to co-operate with Mr. Evarts (the medical practitioner in charge of the passengers by the cooly immigration ships), and to prevent the villagers from communicating with the coolies; and I also prohibited the people of Vankalai from coming to Court, and stationed an experienced native practitioner in the village to administer English medicines. These precautions were successful in confining the epidemic, as far as regarded residents of this district, to Vankalai; but the disease was for some time severe in the village. The first case occurred on the 12th December. By the end of the year the doctor's report shewed—

Cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
33	10	18	5

In this year twelve more deaths occurred, and the last patient was not discharged until 21st February, 1877.

Weather.

The rainfall for 1876 is as follows:—

In January	2·07 inches	In July	0·00 inches.
February	0·00 „	August	3·26 „
March	3·55 „	September	0·00 „
April	1·63 „	October	3·38 „
May	4·87 „	November	2·34 „
June	0·00 „	December	6·03 „
		Total	27·13

The continued drought towards the end of 1876 has caused much damage to the crops, and has consequently created scarcity of food. The rainfall in Mannar town is scarcely a criterion of the rainfall of the district, as during the pearl fishery we were favoured with frequent rain at Silávaturai and Arippu, while at Mannár only one good shower has fallen this year. The district is however generally dry, and some of the headmen tell me that they have had no proper rain for ten years.

The rainfall in	1871	was	44·82 inches.
„	1872	„	36·81 „
„	1873	„	26·83 „
„	1874	„	24·64 „
„	1875	„	28·12 „
„	1876	„	27·13 „

Buildings.

The residence of the Assistant Agent at Mannar was put into good repair during 1876.

The Kachchéri buildings have been considerably improved (part of the work having been done this year) by the removal of the old treasure vault and some partition walls, the erection of a new vault, and levelling floors.

The buildings at Vavuniya-Vilankulam were far advanced when I saw them in December, and His Excellency Sir William Gregory expressed his complete satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Prime and Mr. MacDonnell have carried on the works. The Assistant Agent's house, an upstair building, will be a neat and comfortable residence. The Superintending Officer's house is a good one. The Kachchéri and Court are a small but neat range of buildings, and the same may be said of the houses for the clerks, which look like English cottages. The station will be quite an oasis in the wilderness, and the permanent residence of an Assistant Agent there will, I trust, be the means of improving a district at present neglected by the headmen, who are at too great a distance from head quarters to be properly watched. Being off the line of cooly immigration, and having a better rain supply, it has a fairer chance of becoming prosperous than Mannar has had for some years past.

Conclusion.

The prospects of Mannar for this year are not encouraging. Until the middle of March not a drop of rain fell, and the crops failed so grievously that it was thought advisable to let the cultivators have the Government share at a fixed and moderate rate,

as otherwise even the paddy necessary to sow for the next harvest might have been taken out of their hands. I am glad to say that rain has recently fallen in several parts of the district, but the people are still reported to be suffering from want of food. This is partly their own fault, as there is road work for those who will do it. The island of Mannár is scarcely ever favoured with rain, and twice this year an alarm has been raised that the wells in "The Gardens," two or three miles from the town, to which every one has to send for drinking water, were failing. On the first alarm I had one of the wells deepened; and I trust that the second alarm will be dissipated by a fall of rain from the clouds which have for some days caused hopes, as yet unfulfilled, that the parched ground and withering trees will shortly be refreshed by welcome showers.

R. MASSIE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Mannár, April 25th, 1877.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

A.

STATEMENT of Receipts under the different Heads of Revenue from 1874 to 1876, shewing the difference of receipts between 1875 and 1876.

	Revenue for 1874.		Revenue for 1875.		Revenue for 1876.		Increase in 1876 over 1875.		Decrease in 1876 below 1875.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue.										
Arrears of immediately preceding year	—		2833	34	1135	41	—		1697	93
Customs.										
Imports	24945	34	20459	22	12606	46	—		7852	76
Warehouse rent	11	16	14	0	1	60	—		12	40
	24956	50	20473	22	12608	6	—		7865	16
Port and Harbour Dues.										
Port clearance	2250	82	1730	73	1775	2	44	29	—	
Land Sales.										
Lands	—		510	50	—		—		510	50
Land Revenue.										
Paddy rented	2454	32	2476	0	12167	62	9691	62	—	
Paddy estimated	3144	94	6054	45	2696	48	—		3355	97
Fine grain rented	—		—		251	0	251	0	—	
Do. unrented	356	54	175	3	27	76	—		147	27
Rent of lands	979	55	1043	35	1171	0	127	65	—	
	6935	35	9746	83	16313	86	6567	3	—	
Rents, exclusive of Lands.										
Ferry rents	3050	0	3550	0	3600	0	50	0	—	
Government buildings... ..	360	0	360	0	360	0	—		—	
	3410	0	3910	0	3960	0	50	0	—	
Licenses.										
Retail of arrack and toddy ...	12666	62	13500	2	12669	0	—		831	2
Wholesale of arrack and toddy ..	—		30	0	—		—		30	0
Chanks	322	50	613	50	7	0	—		606	50
Royalty on Elephants	8700	0	—		600	0	600	0	—	
	21689	12	14143	52	13276	0	—		867	52
Stamps.										
Revenue stamps	3984	45	2916	65	4056	70	1140	5	—	
Postage do.	740	0	690	9	780	50	90	41	—	
	4724	45	3606	74	4837	20	1230	46	—	
Postages.										
On private letters	63	64	55	24	53	30	—		1	94
Fines and Forfeitures.										
Supreme Court	—		50	0	—		—		50	0
District do.	—		38	13	—		—		38	13
Police do.	495	80	349	66	265	93	—		83	73
Court of Requests	—		—		10	0	10	0	—	
	495	80	437	79	275	93	—		161	86

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MANNAR.

Appendix.

A.—*continued.*

	Revenue for 1874.	Revenue for 1875.	Revenue for 1876.	Increase in 1876 over 1875.	Decrease in 1876 below 1875.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Sale of Government Property.					
Salt for retail	6361 42	6050 50	6727 52	677 2	—
Salt for wholesale	4906 44	3875 12	3525 84	—	349 28
Arrack	2080 26	84 24	152 10	67 86	—
Weights and measures	—	—	2 75	2 75	—
Timber	564 43	164 54	90 16	—	72 88
Unserviceable stores	—	2634 94	—	—	2634 94
Crops grown on Crown lands ...	33 75	45 0	1020 10	975 10	—
Wastage on salt	—	—	36 58	36 58	—
	13946 30	12854 34	11555 5	—	1299 29
Reimbursements.					
Survey fees on lands sold ...	—	50 0	—	—	50 0
Maintenance of prisoners ...	232 73	247 85	7 83	—	240 2
Proceeds sale of prisoners' clothes...	—	—	35 59	35 59	—
	232 73	297 85	43 42	—	254 43
Interest.					
On arrears of revenue... ...	233 36	293 55	198 86	—	94 69
Miscellaneous.					
Small receipts	—	2410 84	27 62	—	2383 22
Refunds...	16 65	81 57	105 2	23 45	—
	16 65	2492 41	132 64	—	2359 77
Special Receipts.					
Fees on Title Deeds	—	17 14	—	—	17 14
Grand Total ...Rs.	78954 72	73403 20	66164 75	—	7238 45
Passage money on immigrant coolies	35258 0	27504 35	32475 17	5225 25	—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	Increase in 1876 over 1875.
NOTE A.—Passage money collected from immigrants	35257 75 ...	27206 50 ...	32431 75 ...	5225 25

	1875.	1876.	Decrease in 1876 below 1875.
NOTE B.—Actual revenue	73403 20 ...	66164 75 ...	—
Passage money collected from immigrants	27206 50 ...	32431 75 ...	—
Rs...	100609 70 ...	98596 50	2013 20

B.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity and value of Paddy, Rice and other Grain, and of Live Stock imported at the Ports of Mannar, Pesalai and Vankalai, during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876.

Ports.	Description of Grain and Live stock.	1874. Quantity.	1874. Value.	1875. Quantity.	1875. Value.	1876. Quantity.	1876. Value.
Grain.			Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.
Mannar ...	Paddy .... Bushels	984 16-32	1,476 75	684 16-32	1,026 75	—	—
Pesalai ...	Paddy .... Bushels	768	1,152 0	476	714 0	5 24-32	8 62
Vankalai ...	Paddy .... Bushels	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1,762 16-32	2,628 75	1,160 16-32	1,740 75	5 24-32	8 62
Mannar ...	Rice ... ... Bushels	67,263 24-32	218,607 18	59,753	194,197 0	32,489	105,589 25
Pesalai ...	Rice ... ... Bushels	7263	23,607 80	7,064 7-32	22,978 71	7,235 8-32	23,514 0
Vankalai ...	Rice ... ... Bushels	—	—	5 8-32	17 6	10 8-32	33 31
		74,526 24-32	232,214 98	66,822 15-32	217,192 77	39,734 16-32	129,136 56

B.—*continued.*

Ports.	Description of Grain and Live stock.	1874. Quantity.	1874. Value.	1875. Quantity.	1875. Value.	1876. Quantity.	1876. Value.
Grain—contd.			Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts
Mannar ...	All grain other than Rice and Paddy.....Bshls.	40 24/32	132 42	50 7/32	182 72	159 27/32	519 47
Pesalai ..		10 8/32	33 31	7	22 75	24 8/32	78 81
Vankalai ...		—	—	—	—	1	3 25
		51	165 73	57 7/32	205 47	185 3/32	601 53
	TOTAL, GRAIN ...	—	235,009 45	—	219,138 99	—	129,746 71
Live Stocks.							
Pesalai ..	Asses	1	10 0	1	10 0	2	50 0
Vankalai ...	Buffaloes.....	—	—	—	—	6	120 0
Pesalai ...	Horses	28	1,715 0	38	2,660 0	70	7,000 0
Vankalai ..		34	1,660 0	32	1,800 0	56	3,640 0
		62	3,375 0	70	4,460 0	126	10,640 0
Mannar ...	Neat cattle.....	436	21,800 0	265	13,250 0	281	14,050 0
Pesalai ...		2,959	147,950 0	3,607	180,350 0	4,803	240,150 0
Vankalai ...		3,459	172,950 0	3,503	178,150 0	61,070	308,500 0
		6,954	342,700 0	7,375	371,750 0	66,154	562,700 0
Mannar ...	Sheep and goats...	2,363	11,815 0	—	—	666	3,330 0
Pesalai ...		27,626	138,130 0	30,329	151,645 0	28,343	141,715 0
Vankalai ...		16,375	81,875 0	15,004	75,020 0	12,936	64,680 0
		46,364	231,820 0	45,333	226,665 0	41,945	209,725 0
	TOTAL, LIVE STOCK...	—	577,905 0	—	602,885 0	—	783,235 0
	GRAND TOTAL...	—	812,914 46	—	822,023 99	—	912,981 71

C.

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of the Amounts realized by Kalapokam, Idaipokam, and Sirupokam, in Mannar District, for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876.

Division.	Kalapokam.	Idaipokam.	Sirupokam.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
1874.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Mannar East	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar West	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mantai North	318 72	—	—	318 72	—	—
Mantai South	690 24	—	—	690 24	—	—
Parunkali	960 0	—	—	960 0	—	—
Illuppekadavai	376 32	—	1 0	377 32	—	—
Nanaddan East	336 48	—	37 0	373 48	—	—
Nanaddan West	129 90	—	—	129 90	—	—
Muchali North	180 0	—	4 50	184 50	—	—
Muchali South	56 28	—	0 50	56 78	—	—
Naduchcheddikulam	263 25	—	176 0	439 25	—	—
Kilakkumulai South	801 40	—	35 50	836 90	—	—
Sinnachcheddikulam East ...	210 37	—	14 25	224 62	—	—
Sinnachcheddikulam West ..	211 5	—	15 0	226 5	—	—
Metkumulai	65 50	—	—	65 50	—	—
Panankamam	251 0	—	8 0	259 0	—	—
Tunnukkai	367 50	—	89 0	456 50	—	—
	5218 1	—	380 75	5598 76	—	—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MANNAR.

Appendix.

C.—*continued.*

Division.	Kaiapokam.		Idaipokam.		Sirupokam.		Total.		Increase.		Decrease.	
1875.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs	Cts	Rs.	Cts.
Mannar East	—		—		—		—		—		—	
Mannar West	—		—		—		—		—		—	
Mantai North	721	44	—		—		721	44	—		—	
Mantai South ...	1102	94	—		—		1102	94	—		—	
Parunkali	98	87	—		4	0	102	87	—		—	
Illuppekadavai	86	19	—		—		86	19	—		—	
Nanaddan East	1710	84	—		8	0	1718	84	—		—	
Nanaddan West	385	87	—		—		385	87	—		—	
Muchali North	874	66	—		—		874	66	—		—	
Muchali South	620	64	—		—		620	64	—		—	
Naduchcheddikulam	488	50	—		4	31	492	81	—		—	
Kilakkumulai South ...	914	0	—		81	56	995	56	—		—	
Sinnachcheddikulam East ...	328	50	—		159	19	487	69	—		—	
Sinnachcheddikulam West ...	126	0	—		62	94	188	94	—		—	
Metkumulai	189	50	—		2	0	141	50	—		—	
Panankamam	366	50	—		10	50	377	0	—		—	
Tunnukkai	238	0	—		83	50	321	50	—		—	
	8112	45	—		416	0	8528	45	—		—	
1876.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.
Mannar East	16	0	—		—		16	0	16	0	—	
Mannar West	2	0	—		—		2	0	2	0	—	
Mantai North	1233	0	—		112	50	1345	50	624	6	—	
Mantai South	1522	56	—		—		1522	56	419	62	—	
Parunkali	895	0	—		—		895	0	794	13	—	
Illuppekadavai	382	0	—		—		382	0	295	81	—	
Nanaddan East	2689	44	—		24	0	2713	0	994	60	—	
Nanaddan West	1363	58	—		—		1363	58	977	71	—	
Muchali North	1346	64	—		2	0	1348	64	563	98	—	
Muchali South	576	76	—		16	0	592	76	—		27	88
Naduchcheddikulam	500	0			50	75	550	75	57	94	—	
Kilakkumulai South ...	1878	50	—		16	50	1895	0	899	44	—	
Sinnachcheddikulam East ...	948	62	—		2	0	950	62	462	93	—	
Sinnachcheddikulam West ...	408	50	—		13	25	421	75	232	81	—	
Metkumulai	118	0	—		4	0	122	0	80	50	—	
Panankamam ...	373	0	—		—		373	0	—		4	0
Tunnukkai	369	0	—		—		369	0	47	50	—	
	14622	60	—		241	0	14863	60	6469	3	—	

D.

RETURN of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Mannar District for the year 1876.

	Protestants.			Roman Catholics.			Hindoos.			Moors.		
	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.
Mannar Island ...	2	1	1	55	154	116	1	13	142	0	66	34
Muchali		—		45	154	143	0	6	145	0	64	45
Mantai		—		51	94	82	2	10	39	0	32	21
Tunukkai		—			—		0	1	16		—	
Kilakkumulai South ...		—		1	8	9	7	48	26	0	33	20
Sinnachcheddikulam ...		—		7	7	7	2	14	27			
	2	1	1	159	417	357	12	92	395	0	195	120

E.

STATEMENT of Deaths among Immigrant Coolies in 1874, 1875, and 1876.

	1874.			1875.			1876.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Coming from India ...	2	0	2	79	13	92	170	45	215
Going to India ...	38	7	45	25	4	29	74	15	89
Total ...	40	7	47	104	17	121	244	60	304

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MULLAITTIVU.

Report.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1876.

I ASSUMED charge of this district on the 24th of July last, having then relieved Mr. Smyth, who had so ably administered its affairs for more than three years. Having been in charge for less than half the year, I trust that any short-comings that will be found in this report may be excused.

Revenue.

There has been a slight falling off in the revenue for the past year as compared with that of 1875, but the decrease is not very great, viz., only 2,636 and 39 cents. The annexed statement shews the total revenue under each head of service collected in the two years respectively. From this it will be seen that during the year under review there was a marked increase in the land revenue as compared with that of 1875, and also a slight increase in the sale of salt. On the other hand, there is a very marked decrease under the head "Timber." At the foot of the statement is given a brief explanation of the causes of increase or decrease under the more important heads of service.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue in the Mullaittivu District of the Northern Province, for 1875 and 1876.

Heads of Revenue.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.	
Arrears of Revenue.					
Arrears of immediately preceding year ...	443	8	386	66	*a*
Current Revenue.					
Sale of Crown lands	445	75	561	12	*b*
Land Revenue.					
Paddy rented	8,631	25	13,074	30	*c*
Paddy collected in money	—		0	80	
Fine grain unrented	71	61	90	12	*d*
Gardens rented	72	50	143	25	*e*
Rent of lands	1,050	28	1,208	80	*f*
	9,825	64	14,517	27	
Rents, exclusive of Land.					
Government buildings and houses	99	96	91	63	*g*
Licenses.					
Retail of arrack	3,613	34	3,544	2	*h*
Stamps.					
General stamps	2,156	11	1,740	44	*i*
Postage stamps	236	82	374	44	
	2,392	93	2,114	88	
Postage.					
On private letters	11	60	16	52	
Fines and Forfeitures.					
Police Courts	1,125	66½	1,215	11	*j*
Sale of Government Property.					
Salt for retail	676	89	761	76	*k*
Salt for wholesale	6,204	44	7,231	4	*l*
Weights and Measures	2	50	4	65	
Timber	8,616	66	184	88	
Crops, &c., grown on Crown lands	32	50	116	50	*m*
	15,532	99	8,298	83	
Reimbursements.					
School fees	38	74	56	17	*n*
School books	12	14	33	57	*o*
Stationery	4	2	11	13	
Maintenance of prisoners in jail	66	24½	9	79	*p*
Survey fees	162	50	200	00	*q*
	283	64½	310	66	

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MULLAITTIVU.

Report.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue—*continued.*

	1875. Rs.	Cts.	1876. Rs.	Cts.
Interest.				
On arrears of revenue	23	52	30	99
Miscellaneous.				
Small receipts	27	58½	102	50
Special Receipts.				
Fees on title deeds	29	30	28	42
Total ...	Rs 33,855	0½	31,218	61

a. Less arrears to be collected than in 1875.

b. More lands sold.

c. The paddy crop was much better than that of the previous year, notwithstanding the great drought that prevailed till nearly the end of 1875. The timely rains that fell then and also in the commencement of the year under review served to replenish the crops.

d. The slight increase is due chiefly to a larger extent of jungle clearing having been made round the villages, in which clearings fine grain is allowed to be sown.

e. & f. More lands taken on lease.

g. The only Government building on which rent is paid here is the Assistant Agent's house. The late Assistant Government Agent, Mr. Smyth, on his departure paid the rent for July into the Jaffna Kachcheri instead of here; hence the decrease.

h. The rent for 1876 was sold for a smaller amount than in the previous year.

i. Due chiefly to the decrease in litigation.

j. Due chiefly to penalties inflicted under the Nuisance Ordinances in the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

k. & l. Larger quantity sold to the Sinhalese fishermen who resort here annually in great numbers for the purpose of catching and curing fish. The past year was very favourable for fishing operations.

m. Casual.

n. & o. Increase in number of pupils.

p. A great many arrears collected in 1875.

q. More lands sold.

Weather and Cultivation.

The statement E. annexed will shew that the past year has been on the whole one of drought. Although the total rainfall as registered at this station during the year is greater than that of the immediately preceding year, yet it is less than either of the other three previous years. I do not think that the fall registered here is by any means a fair criterion of the amount of rain that falls in the interior. On the contrary, I am inclined to believe that rain often falls in the Vanni when there is not a drop here, and *vice versâ*. Again, it will be observed from the annexed statement that the fall during the past year was less than that of 1875 during the months of November and December, when rain is most needed in abundance for the paddy crops sown in October. Hence the past year has not been so favourable as the preceding one for cultivation, and the prospects of the forthcoming kalapokam harvest are anything but favourable; in fact, I may say they are extremely unfavourable. Had not the last kalapokam harvest turned out as successful as it did, I fear there would have been a recurrence of the distress that prevailed in the district in the year 1874. Fortunately the people have been more provident of their stock of grain, and have hitherto been able to ward off that dread ogre, famine. How long this will last I cannot say, but I am by no means sanguine of the bulk of the people being able to hold out much longer.

Chena.

My predecessor has stated in his report for 1875 that the people had not any stock of fine grain to fall back upon if their supply of paddy failed, and I may now reiterate this statement, as but few licenses were granted during the past year for the cultivation of fine grain, and these were confined to the clearings of jungle made round villages under the irrigation rules. The statement K. annexed will shew how limited this description of cultivation now is. Although the food supply of the people may be to a certain extent diminished by the check placed on this most pernicious system of cultivation, I feel sure that the prohibition will in the end prove beneficial not only to the Government, whose forests have been hitherto so frightfully devastated, but also to the people themselves, as the area of paddy cultivation will become gradually extended. The fact of this is proved by the increased number of applications for leases of land suitable for that cultivation. Such applications are continually coming in, and the work of the office is much increased thereby.

Tanks.

Whilst on his last May circuit my predecessor called out labour on most of the tanks in the Vanni Pattus and in the two Pattus of Kilakkumulai North and Udaiyarúr, and also

in a few places in the maritime districts. The labour was called out according to the rules framed for this and the Mannar districts under the provisions of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinances No. 21 of 1867 and No. 2 of 1873, and I have every reason to believe that the call was well responded to. I annex a statement M. of the number of days' labour contributed in the several Pattus where it was called out. As this statement is compiled from the returns furnished by the various local headmen who have had supervision of the work, I do not of course vouch for its strict accuracy; but, judging from what I myself saw during my circuit in September, I think the returns sent in by the headmen are to a certain extent reliable. Whilst on this circuit I visited about twenty-five villages in which are tanks of various sizes, and in nearly all I noticed that a very fair amount of work had been done in improving the bund. In most cases, it is true, no earthwork had been done, but only the felling and clearing of the large trees and thick brushwood with which the bund had by continued neglect during past years become covered. This of itself was no light labour, and was quite as much as could in my opinion be expected of the few impoverished inhabitants of the village at present. In some of the villages, however, I found that a very fair attempt indeed had been made to raise and strengthen the bund of the tank, notably in the villages of Kodalikallu and Katheliyar Samilankulam, in Melpattu North, and Nochikulam and Alaikalupoddakulam in Kilakkumulai North. The work has not been done very scientifically, but is the best that could be expected of the poor ignorant natives of the Vanni working under no skilled supervision. I feel sure from what I elicited in conversation with some of the villagers, that they would readily co-operate in putting their ruined tanks in order, if the Government would render them the assistance which is now so bountifully granted to the people of the Nuwarakalawiya district; and in this connection I cannot too strongly endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr. Smyth in his last report as to the urgent need of this forlorn district for Government aid.

Jungle Clearing.

Another very salutary reform in the state of the district, carried out under the rules framed under the provisions of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinances No. 21 of 1867 and No. 2 of 1873, is that of keeping the villages clear to a certain distance of thick and unwholesome jungle. This work is done by the villagers themselves, and is compulsory, the Assistant Agent having power to punish them by fine if they refuse to clear the portion allotted to them. The extent to be thus kept clear varies according to the number of inhabitants of the village. This very salutary measure was first introduced I believe by the advice of Doctor Danforth, the eminent native medical officer who was for some time in charge of the hospital at Vavuniya-Vilankulam.

He was of opinion that the baneful disease "Paranki," which had been and is still the scourge of the Vanni, was much fostered by the people living in villages closely surrounded by impenetrable jungle through which hardly a break of fresh air could permeate. There can be no doubt, I think, of the truth of this, and I believe that the villages have all been more healthy since they have been opened out. Great resistance was at first shewn to the carrying out of these rules, but by withholding all licenses for the cultivation of chena, and by making an example of the most obstructive by the infliction of a moderate fine, I have been able to get nearly all the villages well cleared of surrounding jungle; and as a reward to those who have shewn a readiness to comply with the rules, permission has been given for the cultivation of fine grain in the space cleared.

Filling up Hollows.

Another work of a sanitary nature which has been carried on for some few years now is that of filling up hollows, &c., in and around the station. In a place like this where stagnant water remains in these hollows for several weeks after the lake called the Sinnaru begins to dry up, such a work cannot be too highly commended. An amount of 500 rupees was allowed for this purpose last year, and nearly every cent of it was expended in filling up large hollows on the open plain by the side of the main road.

Public Works.

No new buildings have been erected during the past year, but the out-houses, stables, &c., of the two new rest-houses at Irampaikulam and Kanakarayankulam have been pushed on towards completion. Those at the former place are quite finished, and those at the latter very nearly so. Slight repairs were done to the Assistant Agent's house, the Kachcheri, and court premises. The dam wall, which acts as a barrier between the fresh water of the Sinnaru and the small lagoon on the other side, was raised a few inches on the recommendation of my predecessor.

But for the sad outbreak of cholera at Vavuniya-Vilankulam in August, and the consequent panic among all the coolies engaged there and on the Central road, I believe the whole length of that portion of the new trace of this road which runs through this district would have been completed, but the progress of the work was materially retarded by this outbreak. The two bridges in course of construction at Per-áru, about 20 miles from this station on the junction road from Karuppaddamurippu, are in a fair state of progress. Nearly all the masonry work was completed by the end of the year, and I believe the iron work will shortly be commenced. As suggested by Mr. Smyth in

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

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Report.

his report for 1875, a portion of this road, which may now be called the main road to Mullaittivu, has been gravelled, commencing from the station terminus and extending for about quarter of a mile. I believe more would have been done if there had been sufficient funds, but the cost was great, as the material had to be procured by boat from Tondaimannar. I hope a much geater extent will be gravelled this year, and when a distance of five or six miles has been thus made, a good permanent way and the bridges at Pér-aru have been completed, access to and fro this isolated station will be quite feasible at all times of the year.

As regards minor works undertaken during the past year by the District Road Committee, I annex statements I. and J. The means at the disposal of the committee are extremely scanty, and even with the grant of 1,000 rupees allowed by Government it is unable to do anything more than patch up and keep open existing roads.

The ferry boat mentioned in Mr. Smyth's report for 1875 has been reconstructed. Owing to the almost total failure of the usual heavy rains at the latter part of the year, it was not required to be used at all. I am, therefore, not in a position to express any opinion as to its serviceability.

Wells.

Under the head of "Public Works," I should mention the wells which have been sunk this year. A sum of 300 rupees was allowed for this purpose, and out of this sum two new wells were constructed, one at the village of Kokutoduvai and the other in the centre of the Navelkeni plain, both situate in Karrikaddumulai South, on the Coast road to Trinconalee. From the balance which remained some slight repairs were done to an abandoned well at the village of Panaiyamurippu, which lies on the path from Orhiyamalai to Kadduthaddamalai. In such a dry and thirsty land as this there can be no doubt of the great boon conferred on the people by the sinking of two or three wells every year.

Hospital.

I annex a statement shewing the number of patients admitted into and discharged from the hospital at this station during the past year. The disease for which almost all the indoor patients are treated is that most loathsome one, "paranki," rightly termed by Dr. Danforth the "Vanni plague." As far as I have been able to observe during my visits to the hospital, the patients all seem to be well treated and to appreciate the remedies applied to restore them to health.

The present building is scarcely large enough to allow of sufficient accommodation for each patient, when the hospital becomes crowded, as it does at certain times of the year, and a good permanent ward for females is much needed.

Health of the People.

But for the sad outbreak of cholera along the Central road which occurred in the middle of August, and which spread to some of the villages in this district, there would not have been anything especial to notice regarding the general health of the district during the past year. By taking timely precautions, however, to prevent the spread of the disease, I am glad to say that the numbers attacked were not very many, viz. 59, and of these 33 proved fatal. Fever of a bad type prevailed in and around the station during April and May, caused chiefly I believe by the malaria arising from the mud and stagnant water of the Sinnaru, which begins to dry up during those months.

I annex a statement shewing the number of births, deaths, &c., registered during each month in the past year, and the one immediately preceding; also another statement shewing the total number of births and deaths respectively registered since the introduction of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1867. From this latter statement it will be observed that the population of this district has been gradually on the decrease during the past ten years. The total number of deaths being nearly 20 per cent. more than the total number of births. It will further be observed that the rate of mortality was greatest during the years 1867, 1869, and 1874. As the Ordinance was only brought into force in 1867, and for only five months of that year, I do not think we can fairly take the statistics of that year into consideration, especially as they are most probably not very accurate. But as regards the other two years above mentioned, the disproportion of deaths to births is most striking. I am unable to ascertain any especial cause for this disproportion in the year 1869, but with regard to 1874 the cause is not I think far to seek, and I fear it will be found in the great dearth that prevailed that year. By this I do not mean in the least to imply that any deaths occurred from actual starvation, as I feel sure such a calamity was averted by the prompt and energetic steps taken by my predecessor to set in motion relief works. But these works, as is well known, can bring assistance only to the able-bodied, who are capable of labouring for their daily bread. The aged and sickly cannot derive any benefit from them, and have therefore to be supported out of the scanty supply of food earned by the few robust and healthy members of the family. It is but natural that those who labour should enjoy the lion's share (if I may so term it) of this small supply, and hence the share that falls to those who stay at home must be very small indeed. When, therefore, it is taken into consideration how little sustenance these poor creatures receive, and how scantily they are clothed even at the best of times, it can readily be imagined how very liable they are to contract cold and the diseases consequent thereupon,

viz., fever, diarrhœa, dysentery and pleurisy. From a compilation of returns collected from the various registrars of my district I have ascertained that most of the deaths which have occurred during the past five years are attributable to one or the other of these four diseases. I had this compilation prepared chiefly in order to see how many deaths had occurred from paranki, as I was under the impression that many fell victims to this disease every year; but very few deaths comparatively are registered as having been caused by it. I fancy, however, that though the deaths directly due to this disease may be few, yet many of those that occur yearly in this district are indirectly traceable to it, and that it is owing to the body being so debilitated both by this disease and by scanty sustenance that so many fall victims annually to that low kind of fever so prevalent in the Vanni.

Cattle.—Murrain as usual has prevailed in the district during the year, and upwards of 600 head of cattle including buffaloes and neat cattle have been carried off by it. The disease has prevailed chiefly in the villages of Karrikaddumúlai South, Karunavalpattu South, and Udaiyar-úr. Although rules have been drawn up for the proper folding and pasturing of cattle in this district, yet I fear they will have little effect in checking the disease so long as the people themselves are so negligent with regard to their own interests in this respect.

Wild Beasts.—It will be observed from the statement annexed that about the same number of chetahs were killed during the year as in 1875, but there is a great decrease in the number of bears killed. This decrease is said to be due to the increased price of gunpowder—the wily native preferring to expend his ammunition on the animal for the slaughter of which he knows he can obtain the highest remuneration.

Crime.—There has, I am happy to say, been no crime of a serious nature committed in the district during the year, and although many petty and frivolous cases are instituted in the courts, yet litigation is I think on the decrease.

In conclusion, I beg once more to be excused for any defects in this report on account of my short tenure of office here.

G. C. ROOSMALECOCQ,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
26th February, 1877.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Paddy Cultivation, Kálapókam, Idaippókam, and Sirupókam, in the Mullaittívu District, for 1875 and 1876.

DIVISIONS.	1875.				1876.			
	Extent sown.	Produce.	Amount Sale of Rents.	Market Price per bushel.	Extent sown.	Produce.	Amount Sale of Rent.	Market Price per bushel.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Karrikaddumúlai North ..	3,523	12,107½	2,143 0	1 28	3,418½	17,122½	2,855 0	1 28
Mulliyavalai	785¼	4,805	824 0	—	885	6,700	1,134 0	—
Putukudiyiruppu	966¾	4,840	868 0	—	1,374½	12,440	2,012 0	—
Karikkaddumúlai South ...	1,065	7,030	1,200 0	—	1,188½	9,690	1,632 0	—
Mélpattu North	1,211	5,130	899 0	—	1,293½	7,725	1,350 0	—
Mélpattu East	800½	3,922½	768 0	—	949	3,772½	717 50	—
Mélpattu South	534	2,055	397 0	—	505	3,270	579 0	—
Karunávalpattu South ...	416¼	1,370	284 0	—	389¾	1,750	333 0	—
Kilakkumúlai North ...	1,374¼	4,336¼	893 25	—	1,755¼	10,146⅞	2,025 0	—
Udaiyár-úr	271½	1,540	307 0	—	432½	1,931¼	371 50	—
Total...	10,947½	47,136¼	8,583 25	1 28	12,191½	74,548⅛	13,009 0	1 28

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Appendix.

B.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Salt sold in the Mullaittivu District during 1875 and 1876, particularly specifying the sale to Tavalams.

Description of Sales.		1875. Cwts.	1875. Amount. Rs.	1875. Amount. Cts.	1876. Cwts.	1876. Amount. Rs.	1876. Amount. Cts.
Retail ...	...	327	676	89	368	761	76
Wholesale.							
Tavalams. Mullaittivu	...	101	238	36	132	311	52
Mannar . .	...	144	339	84	112	264	32
Nuwarakalawiya	...	235	554	60	241	568	76
Matale ...	...	41	96	76	—	—	
Kurunegala	...	—	—		9	21	24
		521	1229	0	494	1165	84
Fishers ...	...	2108	4974	88	2570	6065	20
Total ...		2956	6881	33	3432	7992	80

C.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Rainfall for five years from 1872 to 1876.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
January ...	4·33	·32	·02	·70	3·62
February ...	·30	6·70	5·45	—	—
March ...	·30	1·05	—	·10	2·92
April ...	5·00	10·40	—	2·80	2·20
May ...	2·40	2·40	1·62	·35	3·25
June ...	2·00	—	1·43	·55	·15
July ...	1·50	·07	6·40	·10	2·30
August ...	3·66	1·79	3·55	2·66	3·65
September	4·75	1·40	5·17	1·93	·15
October ...	2·37	7·69	5·65	5·53	8·30
November ...	16·15	15·26	9·53	12·38	9·90
December ...	8·08	11·42	12·77	12·54	9·70
Total...	50·84	58·50	51·59	39·64	46·14

D.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Mullaittívu District during the years 1875 and 1876.

	1875. Marriages.	1875. Births.	1875. Deaths.	1876. Marriages.	1876. Births.	1876. Deaths.
January ...	4	22	40	2	37	22
February ...	1	19	22	0	15	24
March ...	1	17	21	1	19	15
April ...	3	19	21	6	33	18
May ...	2	32	18	0	16	22
June ...	9	25	18	2	24	16
July ...	3	18	21	0	22	22
August ...	0	10	21	1	27	46
September ...	3	19	16	4	15	29
October ...	6	24	16	4	29	24
November ...	2	29	27	8	24	27
December ...	2	24	19	5	17	25
	36	258	260	33	278	290

COMPARATIVE Statement of Births and Deaths registered in the Mullaittivu District from 1867 to 1876, both inclusive.

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1867	61	129	1872	281	295
1868	223	243	1873	280	292
1869	216	311	1874	211	332
1870	246	284	1875	258	260
1871	259	264	1876	278	290
			Total.	2313	2700

F.

COMPARATIVE Memorandum of Bears and Chetahs for the destruction of which reward has been paid at the Mullaittivu Kachcheri during 1875 to 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Bears	69	37
Chetahs	77	72
Total	146	109

G.

MEMORANDUM of Permits granted for Chena cultivation during the year 1876.

PATTUS.	Number of Permits.
Vanni Pattus.	
Melpattu North	38
„ East	14
„ South	1
Karunavalpattu South	2
Total	55

H.

MEMORANDUM of Labour under the 2nd clause of Irrigation Rules contributed by proprietors of tanks in the Mullaittivu District during 1876.

PATTUS.	Number of days' labour contributed.	Value of labour reckoned at 25 cents per day. Rs.	Cts.
Maritime Pattus.			
Karrikaddumulai North	—	—	
Mulliyavalai	441	110	25
Puthukudiyiruppu	—	—	
Karikkaddumulai South	104½	26	12½
Vanni Pattus.			
Melpattu North	1,033	253	25
Melpattu East	1,331	332	75
Melpattu South	651	162	75
Kurunavalpattu South	869	217	25
Kilakkumulai, &c.			
Kilakkumulai North	1,966	491	50
Udaiyar-ur	607	151	75
Total	7,002½	1,750	62½

G. C. ROOSMALECOCQ,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
26th February, 1877.

CUSTOMS.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE RETURNS FOR 1876.

STOMS.

MEMORANDUM.

The valuation of the year's trade during 1876 gives

Imports, value	...	...	Rs. 59,337,427
Exports do.	...	...	„ 48,102,353
		Total...	Rs. 107,439,780

And deducting Specie.

Imports	...	...	Rs. 49,071,807
Exports	...	...	„ 46,032,618
		Total...	Rs. 95,104,425

But in comparing this last mentioned amount with the value of our commerce in 1874 and 1875, there is a satisfactory increase on imports, but a large decrease as compared with our exports in 1875, attributable to the short crops of coffee of 1875 and 1876.

Imports, less Specie.

Increase over 1874	...	...	Rs. 2,424,944
Do. 1875	...	...	„ 4,243,757

Exports less Specie.

Increase over 1874	...	..	Rs. 1,164,260
Decrease over 1875	...	...	„ 10,303,387

Arms and ammunition shew a decrease of 60,464 rupees, and in duty of 4,517 rupees, chiefly owing to less importation of blasting powder.

Cotton Manufactures.—Cotton goods, twist and thread, shew a total value of 9,769,968 rupees, and the duty collected on the quantity entered for home consumption amounts to 320,578 rupees, which is in excess of that collected in 1874 by 52,525 rupees and in 1875 by 36,304 rupees.

There is an increase in value of 1,457,256 rupees from the United Kingdom, and also an improvement from British and Foreign possessions in India, amounting to 164,408 rupees in value.

Candles.—The increased value of 47,332 rupees on this article is accounted for by a smaller consumption of kerosine oil, the importation of which has declined in value by 9,103 rupees.

Cement.—Exclusive of the quantity imported at Colombo for Government stores there is an increase of 6,320 rupees in value, as compared with preceding year. The value of the quantity imported by Government amounts to 39,659 rupees.

Coal and Coke.—A decrease in the quantity imported, being tons 64,002 against 86,232 in 1875. The landings at the two principal ports are as follows :—

Colombo	10,309
Galle	53,693

The above does not include 5,034 tons imported at Colombo as Government stores.

Food, articles of.—As compared with 1875 there has been a general increase in the following articles :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Biscuits	34,397	Sugar	26,826
Butter.....	11,383	Curry stuffs.....	61,650
Hams and Bacon	12,317	Fish, dried and salted..	5,996
Oilman stores	36,979		

But a decrease on wheat flour of 42,410 rupees.

CUSTOMS.

MEMORANDUM.

Grain.

There has been an increased importation of grain, giving an increased revenue of 62,886 rupees. The following is a statement of the importation of rice for home consumption during the last three years :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Bushels...	5,444,395.	5,377,785.	5,744,531.

Manures shew an increase in the quantity and value :—

Tons	and	Packages.	Value.
5,968.		43,978.	536,678.

There is, however, a decrease in this article imported from Australia—value Rs. 42,405.

Machinery gives an increase of 44,488 rupees.

Metals and Metal-ware shew a decreased importation, amounting in value to 133,255 rupees.

Poonac.—A decrease in value of 37,078 rupees.

Live Stock (of all kinds).—There is a decrease in value of 9,237 rupees.

Malt Liquor gives an increased value of 97,200 rupees. Of 306,313 gallons imported, 236,155 gallons were entered for duty.

Opium shews an increase of 18,956 rupees and of 1,896 lbs. in quantity.

Spirits of all kinds give an increase of 152,614 rupees in value and 20,348 gallons in quantity.

Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff shew an increased value of 81,416 rupees.

Wines of all sorts shew a decrease of 20,341 rupees in value and 4,000 gallons in quantity.

There is a decrease in the value of imports from Australia of 1,057,173 rupees, of which 951,250 is from specie. There is also a decrease in value of goods from Hong-kong, but an increase in specie of 1,288,538 rupees.

EXPORTS.

The total value of Ceylon produce exported in 1876 shews a falling off of 9,633,662 rupees as compared with 1875, but an increase of 1,853,684 rupees over 1874.

The value of imports exported shews a falling off of 669,726 rupees as compared with 1875, and of 689,425 rupees as compared with 1874.

The value of specie exported in 1876 was 2,069,734 rupees, being an increase of 1,068,033 rupees over 1875, and of 64,205 rupees over 1874.

The value of exports to different countries during 1876, as compared with 1875.—There is a decrease in value to

United Kingdom	Rs.	7,784,085
United States of America ...	„	910,912
Trieste	„	1,080,538
Italy	„	250,339
Odessa (Russia)	„	22,793

But an increase to

France	Rs.	583,746
Australia	„	211,704

Compared with the year 1874 there is an increase to

United States of America	Rs.	29,219
Trieste	„	2,359,940
Italy	„	373,975

And a corresponding increase to

	Rs.
France	431,965
Australia	75,641

The principal articles which have contributed to the exports of the Island, and which shew an increase or decrease, are as follows :—

Coffee (of both kinds) shews a decrease in quantity of 258,640 cwts. as compared with 1875, and a decrease of 65,311 cwts. as compared with 1874. Consequently the value also of this article shews a decrease of 10,828,780 rupees as compared with 1875, but an increase of 2,073,720 rupees over 1874, which is owing to the difference of value fixed for that year—viz., 45 rupees and 37 rupees 50 cents per hundredweight for plantation and native coffee, and 53 rupees and 40 rupees, respectively, in 1876.

Cinnamon shews a decrease of 50,109 lbs., 25,070 rupees, compared with 1875, but an increase of 224,710 lbs., 112,295 rupees, over 1874.

Cinchona bark shews a falling off of 4,220 lbs. as compared with 1875, and of 25,420 lbs. as compared with 1874.

Coir Stuffs shew a decrease in quantity and value of 1,544 cwts. (Rs. 45,894) as compared with the previous year.

Citronella Oil shews a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with the two preceding years.

Other Essential Oils shew an increase in quantity and value of 57,001 ozs., 6,240 rupees over 1875, and 28,811 ozs. over 1874.

Cocoanut Oil shews an increase over 1875 and 1874 of 1,109,008 gallons, 1,111,440 rupees, and 844,902 gallons, 846,533 rupees, respectively.

Plumbago shews an increase of 7,338 cwts. over 1875. The quantity exported during the period under review, and the royalty recovered on it, are shewn in the following statement :—

	Cwts.	Royalty.
1876	117,361	58,680·55
1875	110,023	55,011·79
	Increase cwts. 7,338	Increase Rs. 3,668·76

	Cwts.	Royalty.
1874	149,938*	47,209·94
1876	117,361	58,680·55
	Decrease cwts. 32,577	Increase Rs. 11,470·61

Salt.—The quantity exported from the Northern Province to India was 51,000 cwts., value 22,185 rupees, in 1876 ; while 2,244 cwts. only were exported in 1875.

Arrack shews an increase of 32,176 gallons, value 81,028 rupees, over 1875, but a decrease of gallons 54,583, 24,296 rupees, as compared with 1874.

The quantity exported in 1876 was in the following proportion :—

From Colombo ...	15,854 gallons.
„ Galle ...	103,031 „
Total ...	118,885 gallons.

Value 152,797 rupees and 17 cents.

Tea shews a falling off as compared with 1875.

Timber.

Ebony shews a falling off of 12,223 cwts., value 52,417 rupees, as compared with 1875 ; and 25,425 cwts., 104,354 rupees, as compared with 1874.

Sapan, similarly, shews a falling off in quantity and value as compared with preceding years, as also does *satinwood.*

All other kinds of wood shew a falling off as compared with the two preceding years.

Tobacco, manufactured, shews an increase of 1,071 cwts., 13,612 rupees, over 1,875.

The number of elephants exported has decreased from 77 in 1874, seven in 1875, to three only in 1876.

IMPORTS EXPORTED.

Cotton Goods shew a falling off in quantity and value as compared with 1875 and 1874.

Cotton and cotton wool shew a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with 1874, but an increase over 1875.

Rice shews an increase of 26,735 bushels and 70,213 bushels over 1874 and 1875, respectively.

SHIPPING.

There is an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels inwards in 1876 as compared with 1875, of 87 vessels and 41,986 tons, and compared with 1874 there is an increase of 139 and 152,615 tons, of which the increase in steamers is :—

Year.	Numbers.	Tons.
1874	17	44,798
1875	73	105,760
1876	34	41,749

There is likewise an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels outwards : namely, as compared with 1875, 216 vessels, 66,135 tons ; as compared with 1874, 101 vessels, 156,751 tons.

Of which steamers shew the following result :—

1874	17	44,798
1875	71	102,914
1876	30	37,174

Customs, Colombo,
8th June, 1877.

W. HALLILEY,
Acting Principal Collector.

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* The Royalty having come into operation from 1st April of that year, the quantity which became liable to it was only 94,419½ cwts.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

THE amount realized by the sale of Crown lands in 1876 was greater than in any preceding year.

Of lands sold during the year 2,791 lots containing in extent 25,632½ acres were disposed of for 1,101,394 rupees, or at an average rate of 42 rupees and 98 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to 50,179 rupees and 70 cents.

Certificates were given for 693 lots containing in extent 2,867 acres, the survey fees on which amounted to 7,067 rupees and 30 cents.

The fees recovered on account of temple land surveys amounted to 9,189 rupees and 8 cents.

The fees due on temple land title plans sent to the Commissioner during the year amounted to 5,100 rupees and 50 cents.

The sum in arrears for temple land title plans up to 31st December was 38,556 rupees and 39 cents, and the fees to be recovered on preliminary plans in the hands of the Commissioner amounted to 42,496 rupees and 25 cents, making a total sum to be recovered of 81,052 rupees and 64 cents.

The fees recovered for tracings and copies of title plans prepared in the office amounted to 2,928 rupees and 70 cents.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown during the year was 3,819, comprising 38,052 acres and 3 roods (9,553 acres and 2 roods of which were temple lands), and the total sum realized by land sales, including survey fees and fees for tracings, &c., amounted to 1,171,216 rupees and 21 cents.

The gross expenditure of the Department amounted to 302,038 rupees and 45 cents, but there should be deducted from this, expenses on account of

	Rs.	Cts.
Chena land surveys	27,568	2½
Railway surveys (Kalutara extension and Nanu-oya trace) ...	3,604	34
Colombo Water-works surveys	2,159	36
Town surveys	1,827	57
Irrigation surveys (exclusive of the sum received through the Public Works Department on the irrigation vote) ...	17,242	37
Miscellaneous work including surveys of forest reserves, old boundary questions, ground for hospitals, police stations, &c.	18,470	81
Lithography...	774	53
Meteorological observations and instruments	2,270	20
Total, Rs...	73,917	20½

leaving 228,121 rupees and 24½ cents due to the ordinary work of surveying lands for sale and settlement.

During the year 1876 Europeans purchased 117 lots containing 13,484 acres 2 roods and 2 perches, for 784,308 rupees and 25 cents, against 137 lots containing 7,581 acres 3 roods and 34 perches, for 431,264 rupees and 41 cents in 1875, and natives purchased 3,367 lots containing 15,014 acres 3 roods and 3 perches, for 370,045 rupees and 82 cents, against 3,670 lots containing 12,364 acres, for 198,323 rupees and 52 cents in the year 1874.

The rates per acre realized were higher than in the previous year, viz. :—

From Europeans,	1875	Rs.	56·88	per acre.
„ „	1876	„	58·16	„
„ Natives	1875	„	16·00	„
„ „	1876	„	24·64	„

the Europeans who purchased in the Central Province having paid on an average 69 rupees per acre, and those in the Western Province 58 rupees, whilst the natives in the

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Report.

Central Province paid on an average 57 rupees and 74 cents per acre, and those in the Western Province only 15 rupees and 75 cents.

The lowest average rates per acre were paid in the Eastern and Northern Provinces viz. :—

In the Eastern, 13·80 rupees per acre.
In the Northern, 11·10 do. do.

The details of lands disposed of are as follows :—

Western Province.

1,156 lots comprising 8,877 acres were sold for 305,010 rupees, or at an average rate of 34 rupees and 36 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to 18,685 rupees.

Certificates were given for 570 lots containing 1,655 acres, on which the amount realized in fees was 4,889 rupees.

Of old grants made in terms of the Minute of 8th August, 1844, one of eleven acres was settled.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 1,727, the acreage 10,545, and the sum realized including fees was 328,585 rupees. In the previous year the number of lots was 1,648, the acreage 5,565, and the sum realized 73,602 rupees.

Central Province.

183 lots containing 8,984 acres were sold for 634,954 rupees, or at the rate of 70 rupees and 67 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to 13,427 rupees.

Certificates were given for eighty-four lots containing 705 acres, the fees on which amounted to 1,322 rupees and 30 cents.

267 lots were therefore alienated from the Crown comprising 9,689 acres, and the sum realized including fees was 649,703 rupees and 38 cents.

In the previous year the number of lots was 741, the extent 8,989 acres, and the sum realized was 474,293 rupees.

Southern Province.

609 lots containing 1,431 acres were sold for 23,597 rupees, or at the rate of 16 rupees and 48 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to 4,279 rupees and 80 cents.

Certificates were given for five lots containing two and-a-half acres, the fees on which amounted to 7 rupees and 50 cents. The number of lots alienated from the Crown was 614, the extent 1,433½ acres, and the total sum realized was 27,884 rupees and 45 cents.

In the previous year the number of lots was 284, the extent 990 acres, and the sum realized was 17,793 rupees.

Eastern Province.

623 lots containing 2,411½ acres were sold for 33,288 rupees and 56 cents, or at an average rate of 13 rupees and 80 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to 6,779 rupees and 50 cents.

No lots were settled on certificates.

The total number of lots alienated was therefore 623, the extent 2,411½ acres, and the sum realized 40,068 rupees and 6 cents. In the previous year the number of lots was 735, the extent 1,672 acres, and the sum realized was 29,007 rupees.

North-Western Province.

124 lots containing 3,552 acres were sold for 100,380 rupees, or at an average rate of 28 rupees and 26 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to 5,966 rupees.

Certificates were granted for thirty-three lots, in extent 492 acres, the fees on which amounted to 848 rupees and 30 cents.

157 lots were therefore alienated from the Crown comprising 4,044 acres, and the sum realized was 107,194 rupees and 69 cents.

In the previous year the number of lots was 321, the extent 2,520 acres, and the sum realized 45,833 rupees.

Northern Province.

96 lots containing 375 acres were sold for 4,163 rupees and 44 cents, or at an average rate of 11 rupees and 10 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to 1,041 rupees and 80 cents, making the total sum realized 5,205 rupees and 24 cents. No certificates were given.

North-Central Province.

No lands were sold or otherwise disposed of.

Preliminary Plans.

362 preliminary plans in which were 7,516 lots containing 43,237½ acres were forwarded to the Government Agents during the year, and seven plans containing 334½ acres were forwarded to the Temple Lands Commissioner.

On the 31st December there were in the hands of the Temple Lands Commissioner preliminary plans of sixty-three lots containing 201,192 acres, the moiety of survey fees recoverable on which amounts to 42,496 rupees and 25 cents.

Title Plans.

3,237 title plans representing an area of 35,100 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches were prepared, in triplicate, of which 335 plans containing 9,553 acres, 1 rood, and 36 perches were of temple lands.

No delay occurred in the preparation of title plans after they were applied for, and all the title plans for large blocks in the Central and North-Western Provinces were prepared before the days fixed for their sale.

Applications for about six hundred title plans came in in December, too late to be prepared last year.

Triangulation.

One hundred and forty-five new stations were erected during the year, one hundred and twenty of which were fixed trigonometrically. Important observations were taken from Adam's Peak and Kiripanagala by Mr. James Mantell, assisted by Mr. More, with the 13-inch theodolite.

The great Trigonometrical Survey of India has been extended to Ceylon, and whenever I am able to have our triangulation taken to the north, I hope to connect our work with it. The officer in charge of this work was Major Branfill, R.E.

Mr. Hennessey, Officiating Superintendent of the great Trigonometrical Survey (during the absence on leave of Colonel Walker, R.E.) in his report for the past year wrote as follows :—

"Major Branfill's duties were carried on under unusual difficulties. The stations of the Ceylon series were necessarily all on islands, and visits to these, involving as they did, voyages by sea, were not unattended with danger, since this department could not afford to employ better means of transport than those offered by the common open country boats. The series has been laid out with considerable care and skill, and the completion of the connecting link between the triangulations of Ceylon and India is a matter for congratulation, not only on the score of having been well achieved, but in that it meets a long existing desideratum : complete unity can now be introduced between the triangulation of Ceylon and India, and the required electro-telegraphic measures, believed to be not far distant, in connecting India with Greenwich, as respects longitude, will now also establish a similar connection with Ceylon: the alternate stations fixed by Major Branfill on the island of Neduvan, are those of Amanakkamunai and Urimunai which afford the required means of junction to the Surveyor-General of Ceylon."

Field Work of the Department.

Appendix K. shews the work performed by each officer of the department.

A complete survey, with levels, for Mr. Bateman's scheme for supplying Colombo with water from the Kelani river, was made by Mr. J. Stoddart, assisted by Messrs. J. L. Hampton and H. E. Daveran, plans and sections of which were furnished to Government.

Surveys were made of all the properties between the Galle road and the sea from Moratuwa to Kalutara, and of the railway trace between those towns.

Surveys were completed of the old estates of "Wadiyakadullakele," "Vellai-oya," "Hadden's land," "Darawela" and "Alu-oya," and the positions of several other estates in Ambagamuwa were fixed and mapped, including "Hatton," "Kuda-oya," and "Dunbar," exceeding 10,000 acres in extent.

Mr. Rutherford took soundings and made surveys to determine how far the inlets into Tamblegam Bay are navigable.

The areas surveyed during the year were as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Central Province	16,133	2	36·75
Western Province	14,736	3	33·23
Southern Province	5,551	2	20
Eastern Province	1,397	0	18
North-Western Province ...	5,957	1	19·12
Northern Province	239	2	31
North-Central Province ...	256	2	21
	44,273	0	19·10
Chena surveys	29,788	0	0
Irrigation	30,584	2	33
Total surveyed...	104,645	3	12·10

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

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Irrigation Surveys.

In the Eastern Province Mr. Rutherford, assisted by Messrs. DeKoning and Sisouw, made a complete survey with levels of 26,000 acres irrigable under Kanthalai tank. He also took levels and laid out new channels for the lands irrigable under Periyakulam. In the Southern Province detailed surveys were made of 2,135½ acres for assessment purposes. Levels were also taken over the lands to be assessed under Denegama, Udukiriwala, Weanwewa, and Kirama. In the North-Western Province detailed surveys were made of 2,449 acres under Magala-wewa, Galgamuwa, and Tenapita-wewa, and the surveys of the irrigable lands under Maha-us-wewa were commenced. In the Central Province a channel, five and a-half miles in length, was surveyed and levelled with longitudinal and cross sections, by Mr. W. Stoddart, for the irrigation of lands from the Badulla-oya near Taldena.

Chena Surveys.

Very good progress has been made in the survey of chena lands. The extent surveyed was 29,787 acres against 26,765 in 1875, being an increase of 3,022 acres. The surveys are all well fixed trigonometrically and laid down on the general map, and they reflect great credit on the officers engaged on that arduous work. (I annex Mr. Mantell's report, Appendix J.)

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations have been, with one or two exceptions, taken carefully at all the different stations, and most valuable meteorological statistics have now been obtained from seven years' observations, the results of which I am abstracting, and hope to publish shortly.

Miscellaneous.

The miscellaneous work in the office consisted of maps of land required for public purposes; plans and sections of the Colombo Water-works' scheme; plans of irrigation surveys; maps of Ceylon for the Intelligence Department and for the Encyclopædia Britannica; a map of schools in the Island; maps of several districts for Magistrates and Government Agents, and of Mannar and Mullaittivu for the Colonial Secretary, &c.; lithographs of lands for sale, of diagrams for Administration and other reports, of itinerary maps, labels for the Museum, &c., and reports on Mr. Bateman's scheme for supplying Colombo with water from the Kelani river, on recent surveys of old title plans, on irrigation surveys, and to the various Government Agents on encroachments and disputed boundaries.

A. B. FYERS, LIEUT.-COLONEL, R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 23rd May, 1877.

APPENDIX.

A.

ABSTRACT shewing the number of Lots, Acreage, Purchase Amount, and Fees of Lands sold or otherwise alienated from the Crown, in the respective Provinces, during the year 1876.

PROVINCES.	Lots sold and granted at half value.						Lots settled on Certificates, Free Grants, &c.			Total receipts for each Province.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Purchase Amount.	Average rate per acre.	Fees.		No. of Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	
		A. R. P.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.			A. R. P.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Central ...	183	8984 3 1·50	634954 8	70 67	13427 0		84	704 3 28·50	1322 30	649703 38
Western ...	1156	8877 2 25	305016 75	34 35	18685 60		571	1667 2 31	4889 20	328585 55
Eastern ...	623	2411 1 37	33288 56½	13 80	6779 50		...	..	..	40068 6½
Southern ...	609	1431 0 25·41	23597 15	16 48¾	4279 80		5	2 1 16	7 50	27884 45
Northern ...	96	375 0 35	4163 44	11 10	1041 80		...	...	...	5205 24
North-Western ...	124	3552 0 13	100380 39	28 26	5966 0		33	491 3 33	848 30	107194 69
North-Central ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	2791	25632 1 16·91	1101394 37½	42 98	50179 70		693	2866 3 28·50	7067 30	1158641 37½
Temple lands shewing fees due on title plans issued ...	...	...	...	...	...		335	9553 1 36	5100 50	...
Fees actually recovered on account of temple land title plans ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	9189 8
Fees for tracings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3385 75½	3385 75½
Total ...	2791	25632 1116·91	1101394 37½	42 98	50179 70		1028	12420 1 24·50	15553 55½	1171216 21

B.

ABSTRACT of Lands sold to Europeans and Natives in 1876.

PROVINCES.	Europeans.						Natives.					
	Lots.	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	Lots.	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	Cts.
Central	79	7794	1	7	540290	15	188	1895	1	23	109413	23
Western	31	3842	3	11	223026	50	1696	6702	2	5	105559	5
Eastern	—		—		—		623	2411	1	37	40068	6½
Southern	—		—		—		614	1433	2	1 40	23597	15
Northern ...	—		—		—		96	375	0	35	5205	24
North-Western ...	7	1847	1	24	20991	60	150	2196	2	22	86203	9
North-Central ..	—		—		—		—		—		—	
Totals...	117	13484	2	2	784308	25	3367	15014	3	3·40	370045	82½

C.

RETURN of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents and to the Temple Land Commissioner during the year 1876.

PROVINCES.	Number of Plans.	Number of Lots.		Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.						TOTAL.		
		Crown.	Claim.		Crown.			Claim.					
					A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Central	59	179	262	441	8,137	2	10	7,051	3	9·50	15,189	1	19·50
Western ...	142	604	3,596	4,200	6,109	2	34	5,474	2	2	11,584	0	36
	15	—	264	264	—			4,751	2	10	4,751	2	10*
Eastern	25	252	414	666	1,593	2	2	684	3	15·25	2,278	1	17·25
Southern	37	379	5 6	915	1,786	2	22·35	2,328	3	17·75	4,115	2	0·10
Northern ...	58	181	138	319	855	3	8	112	0	8	967	3	16
North-Western ...	22	73	433	506	2,011	1	28	2,082	3	5·62	4,094	0	33·62
North-Central ..	4	145	60	205	214	1	13	42	1	8	256	2	21
Temple Lands ...	7	—	7	7	—			334	2	5	334	2	5
Totals...	369	1,813	5,710	7,523	20,708	3	37·35	22,863	1	1·12	43,572	0	38·47

* Chena lands.

D.

RETURN of Lands sold or otherwise disposed of during the year 1876.

PROVINCES.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold, or given at Valuation.				Granted at half Value.				Old Grants, or Grants made in terms of the Minute of 8th August, 1844.			Free Grants, or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year.				
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Amount including Fees.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	127	8,843	630,329	12,987	8	23	478	67	48	118	4,147	372	...	...	...	84	705	1,322	267	9,690	634,954	14,749	649,703
Western	945	8,525	293,101	17,523	...	...	...	...	211	352	11,909	1,162	1	11	...	570	1,655	4,889	1,727	10,545	305,010	23,574	328,585
Eastern	421	2,122	27,534	5,724	43	104	1,709	321	159	186	4,046	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	2,412	33,289	6,780	40,069
Southern	212	789	14,418	2,169	380	631	8,878	2,062	17	11	302	49	...	...	...	5	3	7	614	1,434	23,598	4,287	27,885
Northern	96	375	4,163	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	375	4,163	1,041	5,205
North-Western ...	109	3,475	99,040	5,734	...	...	...	...	15	77	1,340	231	...	...	...	33	492	848	157	4,044	100,380	6,814	107,195
North-Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temple lands shewing fees due on the Title plans issued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,556	38,556
Fees actually recovered on Temple Land Title plans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,006	48,006
Fees for Tracings, &c...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,386	3,386
Totals ...	1,910	24,129	1,068,585	45,178	431	758	11,065	2,450	450	744	21,744	2,549	1	11	...	692	2,855	7,066	3,484	28,500	1,101,394	147193	1,248,590

E.

RETURN of Title Plans prepared and forwarded to Government Agents and the Temple Land Commissioner during the year 1876.

PROVINCES.	Sets of three.	Plans.	Extent in Acres. A.	R.	P.
Central	325 ...	975 ...	6734	1	26·25
Western	1203 ...	3609 ...	10704	3	12·68
Eastern	755 ...	2265 ...	1889	1	30
Southern	291 ...	873 ...	869	0	16
Northern	22 ...	66 ...	194	2	33
North-Western ...	306 ...	918 ...	5154	1	18·50
North-Central	— ...	— ..		—	
Temple Lands	335 ...	1005 ...	9553	1	36
Totals	3237 ...	9711 ...	35100	1	12·43

F.

PROGRESS RETURN of Temple Land Surveys up to 31st December, 1876, shewing the extent of Land surveyed with the cost including preparation of Plans. Preliminary and Title plans forwarded and total fees recovered and recoverable on them.

Particulars.	Plans.	Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Fees. Rs.	Cts.
Previous to the year 1876.							
Preliminary plans	2,302	3,540	370,688	1	10	128,778	32
Title plans	1,925	3,149	160,177	2	14	81,461	62
Fees recovered on title plans	—	—	—			38,816	65
Total fees still due on title plans issued to the Commissioner	—	—	—			—	
Unapproved preliminary plans in the hands of the Commissioner	—	—	—			—	
During the year 1876.							
Preliminary plans	7	7	334	2	5	280	5
Title plans	335	335	9,553	1	36	5,100	50
Fees recovered on title plans	—	—	—			9,189	8
Total fees still due on title plans issued to the Commissioner	—	—	—			—	
Unapproved preliminary plans in the hands of the Commissioner	—	—	—			—	
Total.							
Preliminary plans	2,309	3,547	370,922	3	15	129,058	37*
Title plans	2,260	3,484	169,731	0	10	86,562	12
Fees recovered on title plans ...	—	—	—			48,005	73
Total fees still due on title plans issued to the Commissioner	—	—	—			38,556	39
Unapproved preliminary plans in the hands of the Commissioner	49	63	201,191	3	5	42,496	25

Extent surveyed 379,593 acres.
Cost of survey including the preparation of plans, &c., Rs. 677,808.

* REMARKS.—Excluding cancelled plans, &c.

G.

EXPENDITURE of the Department for the year 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Fixed salaries	63,085	45		
Provisional salaries	142,389	29		
Miscellaneous services	71,752	61		
Transport	9,947	8		
Contingencies, including 240 rupees. Expenditure on account of the Town Clock, and the item to be provided for in the Second Supplementary Supply Bill in connection with the expenses of the Crown Agent	14,864	2	302,038	45
Chena land surveys	27,568	2½		
Railway surveys	3,604	34		
Meteorological observations and instruments	2,270	20		
Town surveys	1,827	57		
Irrigation surveys, excluding the sum received through the Public Works' Department on the irrigation vote	17,242	37		
Miscellaneous work, including surveys of forest reserve and old boundary questions...	18,470	81		
Lithography	774	53		
Water works, Colombo	2,159	36	73,917	20½
		Rs. ...	228,121	24½

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

H.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1876.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	£	£	£	£		Acres.
1833 to 1843	2693	267373	142758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Department.	—	—	8893	371397
1844	71	7703	18270		—	—	479	42027
1845	329	19450	31480		—	—	970	41364
1846	200	3590	12103	4533	—	7570	206	4239
1847	180	4508	6496	4785	—	1711	101	2210
1848	88	2761	4672	4711	89	—	85	4977
1849	82	786	2265	7368	5103	—	141	3227
1850	118	2962	2603	4360	1756	—	71	6319
1851	95	939	1695	3785	2090	—	108	1088
1852	48	1848	2479	4159	1680	—	144	1859
1853	53	2200	3324	4510	1186	—	47	2126
1854	87	8209	9927	4725	—	5202	68	3555
1855	57	7286	16410	4720	—	12140	68	5475
1856	183	11656	22805	8450	—	14355	91	11786
1857	493	19795	37027	11365	—	25662	188	14494
1858	873	15752	33425	18051	—	15375	340	14323
1859	2000	23447	38589	24358	—	14232	906	14931
1860	3704	33660	51628	28081	—	23547	2369	34865
1861	5987	28329	44166	22595	—	21571	2438	30535
1862	3572	25302	45300	17883	—	27417	2540	21558
1863	1663	27990	72808	17606	—	55202	2053	31212
1864	3542	34122	76567	17458	—	59109	2670	42262
1865	4609	41150	68276	17274	—	51002	2002	28960
1866	8553	45546	72021	19307	—	52714	2473	46369
1867	7284	44019	45257	23094	—	22163	2779	26178
1868	5832	27358	38514	24974	—	13540	2999	23753
1869	6321	37369	57964	25820	—	32144	3043	22305
1870	6074	31781	57226	25146	—	32080	2771	22700
1871	5609	40853	70580	26099	—	44481	3555	32144
1872	5223	47445	69563	25916	—	43652	5854	59046
1873	4973	54541	103089	27438	—	75651	4760	55588
1874	5940	41429	108484	27556	—	80928	4896	36361
1875	4349	54274	65203	28747	—	36456	4426	62495
1876	3819	38052	117122	30204*	—	86918	3257	35100
Totals ...	94694	1053585	1550096	514984	11904	854915	67771	1156828

* Deduct £7,392, paid for Chena land surveys, Railway surveys, Irrigation works, Town surveys, and for Meteorological purposes and instruments.

I.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Hon'ble Colonel A. B. FYERS, R.E., Surveyor-General.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

	Assistants.	Salaries.	
Assistant Surveyor	J. Stoddart	Rs. 6,000 per annum	Office Assistant, Colombo, in charge of surveys in the Western, Northern, and North-Central Provinces.
Do.	D. G. Mantell	2,000 and 2,500 half salary and 1,500 allowance	Superintending Chena land surveys in Kegalla District.
Do.	J. W. Robertson	2,250, 1,500 and 500 half salary	Negombo District.
Do.	H. J. MacVicar	2,000 and 1,750 half salary	Colombo Office, Trigonometrical Computer.
Do.	W. A. B. Fyers	1,750 and 1,750 half salary	Panadura District.
Do.	J. Mantell	2,000 and 2,000 do.	Colombo Office, attending to Miscellaneous duties.
Do.	H. L. Ward	1,750 and 1,750 do.	Saparagamuwa District.
Do.	E. F. Vansittart	1,750 and 1,625 do.	Panadura District.
Do.	H. P. Lovering	1,750 and 1,625 do.	Salpiti Korale
Sub-Assistant Surveyor	E. Creasy	3,193·75 per annum	Do.
Do.	C. E. Spooner	3,193·75 per annum	Do.

ESTABLISHMENTS.—*Continued.*

	Assistants.	*Salaries.*	
Sub-Assistant Surveyor	E. F. Caldera	2,737·50 per annum	Kalutara District.
Do.	J. Jayesinghe	2,737·50 do.	Siyane Korale.
Do.	G. E. Leembruggen	2,281·25 do.	Colombo District & Colombo town survey
Do.	H. E. Daveran	2,281·25 do.	Kalutara District
Do.	J. Laurie	1,825 do.	Balangoda.
Temporary Surveyor	J. M. Kavanagh	Rs. 2,281·25	Temporarily employed in Chena land surveys.
Do.	T. A. White	2,281·25	
Do.	T. F. Ondatjie	2,281·25	
Do.	J. A. Williams	2,281·25	
Do.	C. H. Patterson	1,460·00	

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor	J. Winzer	Rs. 7,500 per annum	Kandy, in charge of surveys in the Central Province.
Do.	W. Stoddart	2,000 and 1,750 half salary	Lindula and Nuwara Eliya Districts
Do.	W. A. Coulter	1,750 and 1,750 do	Badulla District.
Do.	F. H. Grinlinton	1,750 and 1,750 do.	Assisting Mr. Ferrar in Railway Extension surveys.
Sub-Assistant Surveyor	C. P. Martinus	3,193·75 per annum	Ramboda and Pussellawa Districts.
Do.	J. Ingleby	3,193·75 do.	Lunugala.
Do.	S. J. More	3,193·75 do.	Matale.
Do.	F. W. Thomson	3,193·75 do.	Maskeliya.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor	J. E. Daveran	Rs. 6,500 per annum	In charge of surveys in the Southern Province.
Do.	G. B. Capper	1,500, 2,000 and 500 half salary	Matara.
Sub-Assistant Surveyor	R. B. Young	3,193·75 per annum	Galle.
Do.	J. Hardy Harris	2,281·25 do.	do.
Do.	F. Foenander	2,281·25 do.	Matara.
Temporary Surveyor	R. B. Campbell	1,825·00 do.	Matara. Temporarily employed in irrigation surveys.
Do.	A. Senaviratna	912·50 do.	do.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor	W. Rutherford	Rs. 5,500 per annum	Batticaloa, in charge of surveys in the Eastern Province.
Sub-Assistant Surveyor	H. H. de Koning	3,193·75 per annum	Trincomalee.
Do.	J. L. Hampton	2,281·25 do.	Batticaloa.
Do.	D. A. Godwin	730·00 do.	do.
Temporary Surveyor	J. Sisouw	1,825·00 do.	Trincomalee, temporarily employed in irrigation surveys.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Sub-Assistant Surveyor	X. S. Daniels	Rs. 3,193·75 per annum	Puttalam District.
Do.	A. Fernando	2,737·50 do.	Kurunegala District.
Temporary Surveyor	J. Koch	1,460·00 do.	Temporarily employed in irrigation surveys.
Do.	R. Morgan	912·50 do	

ON LEAVE TO EUROPE.

Assistant Surveyor ... G. H. Symonds.
Do. ... T. J. Reynolds.

OFFICE.

ACCOUNTANTS, REGISTRARS, STOREKEEPERS, AND CLERKS.

	Rs. Cts.		
Mr. J. H. E. Gomes	2,500 0	per annum	Accountant.
„ J. L. K. VanDort	1,500 0	„	Clerk.
„ R. G. Fernando	1,400 0	„	Registrar of Title Plans
„ E. Ohlmus	1,277 50	„	Registrar of Field Plans
„ J. S. de Silva	912 50	„	Storekeeper
„ D. C. Da Silva	912 50	„	Clerk
„ J. D. Jayasingha	730 00	„	Asst. to the Accountant
„ R. Gomes	547 50	„	Clerk

COMPUTERS.

	Rs. Cts.		
Mr. Juan de Silva	912 50	per annum	Meteorb : Computer
„ C. VanCuylenberg	1,000 0	„	Computer of Areas
„ E. Joseph	1,000 0	„	do.
„ M. Rodrigoe	900 0	„	do.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN PROVINCE PLANS.

		Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. F. Foenander	...	3,193	75	per annum
„ W. A. Dharmaratna	...	1,100	0	„
„ M. de Coorey	...	900	0	„
„ C. E. Wallbeoff	...	1,277	50	„
„ B. Van Royen	...	912	50	„
„ J. H. Pieris	...	547	50	„
„ E. Rode	...	547	50	„
„ F. Perera	...	547	50	„
„ B. de Silva	...	547	50	„
„ W. Malliappah	...	547	50	„
„ A. Dias	...	547	50	„
„ E. G. de Waas	...	547	50	„

CENTRAL AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE PLANS.

		Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. C. Van Rooyen	...	2,281	25	per annum
„ J. R. de Silva	...	730	0	„
„ D. J. Wanigasooriya	...	547	50	„
„ W. P. Wijeyasekara	...	547	50	„
„ H. F. Perera	...	547	50	„

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PROVINCE PLANS.

		Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. A. Perera	...	1,825	0	per annum
„ J. E. de Zilwa	...	1,277	50	„
„ G. L. A. Dharmaratna	...	730	0	„
„ E. Ludekens	..	730	0	„
„ B. Perera	...	547	50	„

PREPARATION OF TITLE PLANS.

		Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. J. W. de Waas	...	2,000	0	per annum
„ G. A. Rode	...	1,277	50	„
„ E. De Run	...	1,277	50	„
„ J. M. de Silva	...	1,277	50	„
„ R. B. Corner	...	912	50	„
„ M. Ekanayaka	...	547	50	„
„ H. R. Pieris	...	730	0	„
„ E. Bracker	..	547	50	„
„ C. F. de Cuyper	...	547	50	„
„ J. F. de Fonseka	...	547	50	„

PREPARATION OF TEMPLE LANDS TITLE PLANS.

		Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. W. de Abrew	...	1,000	0	per annum
„ F. de Fonseka	...	912	50	„
„ A. de Silva	...	547	50	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. J. P. de Fransz	...	1,825	0	per annum
„ J. G. VanLangenberg	...	1,825	0	„
„ C. de Silva	...	912	50	„
„ E. Koelman	...	730	0	„
„ J. R. Franciscus	...	730	0	„
„ J. G. A. Perera	...	547	50	„
„ H. M. Perera	...	547	50	„
„ L. Mack	...	547	50	„
„ J. L. Pieris	...	547	50	„

J.

Chena Lands Survey Office,
Avisawella, 27th January, 1877.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to submit the following remarks as my annual report on the progress of the Chena lands surveys for 1876, viz.:—

1.—24 new trigonometrical stations were observed and fixed early in the year; the work of erecting and clearing the majority of them had, however, been chiefly done in 1875.

2.—29,787 acres in 1,306 lots have been surveyed and mapped, at an expenditure of Rs. 27,568·02, being at the rate of 93 cents per acre. This includes triangulation, superintendence, and total cost under all heads; but the actual average cost per acre performed by my assistants, excluding these items, amounts to only 63 cents—vide annexed table.

3.—7,000 acres, approximately speaking, of Crown forest have been surveyed and mapped, shewing, as I predicted in my annual report for 1875, that the extent of this description of land would increase as the surveys advanced to the south-east. This land, if strictly conserved by the Government Agent from future encroachment, may be considered as what has been rescued by the survey, from destruction by the chena cultivators. With the present growing desire amongst

planters to obtain land for Liberian coffee and tea cultivation, it is quite possible that some of these lands may be purchased to form estates. Several capitalists, approving of the climate for that cultivation, have been inspecting some of the blocks, and if their speculations be carried out and prove successful, the result cannot but be of great benefit to the Colony, and may recoup the Government for all the cost of the chena survey.

4.—70,793 acres since August 1873 have now been completely mapped as follows, viz :—

	Acres.
In 1873—	1,465
1874—	11,975
1875—	26,765
1876—	30,588
	70,793

All the korale, district and village boundaries ; all the rivers, roads and principal streams and paths within this area have been surveyed, and a valuable map is gradually extending with the progress of the survey of a region of the Island comparatively unknown. A general survey of villages having only a few gardens and fields has been adopted and carried out with your sanction, at an extra expense scarcely appreciable.

5.—1,400 acres were surveyed by myself, during the intervals of superintendence, in the Hewagam Korale of the Colombo district. I was induced to request your authority to undertake this survey, having heard that extensive and daring depredations on Crown forest, within a few miles from my office at Avisawella, had been committed by certain parties. Legal proceedings, on my reports and plans, have been instituted by the Hon'ble the Government Agent for the Western Province, against the encroachers, and the matter is, at present, *sub-judice*.

I was also engaged for six weeks in the beginning of the past year on special examination duty in Saparagamuwa district, but, in my returns, I have not made my reservation for this.

6.—I beg to subjoin the following table which will shew the amount and cost of work performed by each member of the staff, and, considering that the country is peculiarly rough and every chain had to be cut and opened through dense bamboo jungle previous to survey, the progress has been very creditable to the officers enagaged in the work.

NAMES.	Land.			Total Cost.		Cost per acre in Cts.	Remarks.
	Acres.	No. of Lots.	Average size of Lots.	Rs.	Cts.		
Mr. D. G. Mantell (Suptd.) ..	—	—	—	6,994	88	—	Surveyed 1,400 acres of Crown land and claims to detect encroachments, &c.
Mr. Kavanagh ..	7,163	373	19·3	3,842	89	53	
Mr. F. G. Durnford ...	5,501	142	39·8	3,227	75	58	
Mr. White ...	4,336	195	21·8	3,483	7	82	
Mr. Ondaatjé ...	3,773	335	11·3	3,616	56	96	
Mr. Williams ..	6,301	176	36·0	3,268	4	52	
Mr. Patterson ...	2,713	85	26·3	2,593	6½	95	Some of this work was surveyed under the head of Applications, but it was completed on the chena staff.
Mr. D. Durnford ...	—	—	—	541	77	—	Work finished up by another officer who gets credit for the acreage.
Totals ...	29,787	1,306	22·5	27,568	2½	93	

D. G. MANTELL,
Superintendent of Chena Land Surveys.

K.

PROGRESS and Cost of Field Surveyors' Work during the year 1876.

Names of Surveyors.	No. of Lots.	Total extent surveyed. A.	R.	P.	Total of Salaries, &c. Rs.	Cts.	Rate per acre. Rs.	Cts.	Average extent. A.	R.	P.	Survey fees. Rs.	Cts.	REMARKS.
WESTERN PROVINCE.														
J. Stoddart ...	..		..		7179	14	...			...		...		Office Assistant, Colombo, Provincial Assistant, Western and Northern Provinces. Surveying and levelling for Colombo Waterworks (extra.)
G. H. Symonds ...	...		...		...		...			..		...		On leave to Europe.
T. J. Reynolds ...	289	660	2	8·23	3612	94	5	47	1	2	5	162	60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
" ...	...		...		150	0	..			...		...		Defining old boundaries, &c.
" ...	...		...		337	50	...			...		..		Sick and leave (leave to Europe from 21st August, 1876.)
D. G. Mantell ...	52	1399	0	39	1524	29	...			...		2122	20	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
J. W. Robertson ...	...		..		1198	16	...			...		...		Surveying applications. Plans incomplete.
" ...	...		...		3344	9	...			...		...		Colombo Office, examining title plans, miscellaneous works, &c.
" ...	...		...		694	43	...			..		..		Sick and leave.
S. D. Thwaites ...	...		...		3292	53	...			...		...		Surveying applications. (No plans received.)
" ...	...		...		97	20	...			...		...		Sick and leave. Discharged after examination by a medical board as unfit for service.
W. A. B. Fyers ...	409	1844	2	6	4422	87	2	39	4	2	1	3587	30	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
" ...	...		...		383	66	...			...		...		Irrigation surveys.
" ...	...		...		474	33	...			...		...		Miscellaneous work, &c.
" ...	...		...		316	44	...			..		..		Sick and leave.
H. L. Ward ...	74	363	1	14	2458	41	6	75	4	3	25	936	40	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (This was very close work in Wellawatta, similar to a town survey.)
" ...	10	1346	3	25	2173	21½	1	61	134	2	30	1983	40	Surveying applications above 100 acres.
" ...	...		...		116	71	...			...		..		Triangulation.
" ...	...		...		844	56	...			...		...		Miscellaneous work
" ...	...		...		490	98	...			...				Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...			...		80	35	...			...		...		Sick.
E. F. Vansittart ...	2001	1224	3	0	4781	14½	...			...		...		Kalutara railway extension and village surveys. (Very close work.)
" ...	...		...		236	25	...					..		Sick and leave.
R. Wilson ...	98	148	0	0	1427	14½	9	64	1	2	1	227	60	Surveying applications under 100 acres, (close work.)
" ...	...		...		43	75	...			...		...		Sick and leave. Resigned owing to ill-health on 7th April. Some work unfinished, for which he receives no credit.
H. P. Lovering ...	551	1032	0	30	3847	97	3	72	1	3	19	2487	0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (Village surveys rather close.)
" ...	...		...		254	60	...			...		...		Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
" ...	...		...		547	73	...			...		...		Re-opening old boundaries, &c.
" ...	...		..		195	0	...			...		..		Sick and leave
C. E. Spooner ...	141	1174	3	8	1168	58½	0	99	8	1	13	2360	0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
" ...	...		...		126	87	...			..		..		Salary during the voyage.
E. Creasy ...	105	230	0	0	934	59	4	6	2	0	30	326	0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
" ...	...		...		646	88	...			...		...		Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...		...		214	87	...			...		...		Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...	...		...		201	25	...			..		...		Sick and leave (see also Northern Province)
E. F. Caldera ...	222	944	3	30	3664	38	3	87	4	1	1	1884	30	Surveying applications under 100 acres. Work too expensive, but Mr. Caldera was in bad health.
" ...	1	286	0	0	191	50	0	66	286	0	0	393	20	Do. above 100 acres.
" ...	...		...		104	10	...			...		...		Surveying roads, streams, &c.
" ...	...		..		289	45	...			...		...		Defining old boundaries, &c.
" ...	...		...		300	0	...			...		...		Sick and leave.
J. Jayesinghe ...	254	1184	2	32	2678	29	2	26	4	2	26	3112	70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
" ...	...		...		998	11	...			..		...		Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...		...		427	50	...			...		...		Sick and leave.

G. E. Leembruggen ...	...	...	674 76	...	...	...	Morutuwa railway extension surveys.
" ...	...	...	1827 57	...	...	...	Colombo Town surveys.
" ..	...	...	308 81	..	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	125 0	...	...	..	Sick and leave.
J. L. Hampton ...	553	568 2 1	1593 59	...	...	1051 30	Kalutara Railway extension and village surveys.
" ..	...	...	718 32	...	...	...	Colombo Water-works surveys.
" ...	...	...	68 75	...	...	...	Sick and leave (see also Eastern Province).
H. E. Daveran ...	78	353 0 20	439 17	1 24	4 2 4	556 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	643 37	...	...	...	Colombo Water works surveys.
" ...	669	626 1 26	1622 9½	...	...	1170 20	Kalutara Railway extension and village surveys.
" ...	...	...	50 0	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
James Laurie ...	40	1348 3 34	3004 28	...	33 2 35	2273 80	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	412 21	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ..	...	...	72 24	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ..	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	Sick.
CHENA LAND SURVEYS.							
D. G. Mantell ...	...	...	6009 75	...	...	...	Superintending chena surveys.
" ...	...	...	132 0	...	...	..	Sick and leave.
" ...	...	...	853 13	..	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
F. G. Durnford ...	100	4464 0 17	1381 78	0 75	39 3 0	6089 30	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
" ..	21	1037 1 3	1012 63	...	...	1620 20	Do. applications under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	223 46	...	...	....	Triangulation.
" ...	...	...	122 31	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	250 7	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...	...	...	237 50	...	...	...	Sick and leave. Resigned on 16th November.
J. M. Kavanagh ...	340	7163 0 0	2913 1	0 53	19 2 0	9384 0	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
" ..	...	...	471 86	...	...	...	Triangulation.
" ...	...	...	225 0	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	..	89 27	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...	...	...	143 75	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
T. A. White ...	195	4336 0 0	2976 63	0 82	21 3 0	6387 60	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	67 94	...	...	...	Triangulation.
" ...	...	...	20 50	...	...	...	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
" ...	...	...	16 50	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work
" ...	...	...	64 0	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...	...	...	337 50	.	...	...	Sick and leave.
T. F. Ondaatje ...	335	3773 1 39	3255 20	0 96	11 2 0	5090 80	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	167 61	...	...	...	Triangulation.
" ...	...	...	193 75	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
J. A. Williams ...	175	6301 0 0	3045 54	0 52	36 0 0	8211 20	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
" ..	...	...	50 0	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	21 25	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ..	...	...	151 25	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
C. H. Patterson ...	150	2713 0 3	2395 0½	0 95	26 0 0	4214 90	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	63 0	...	...	...	Triangulation.
" ...	...	...	7 6	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...	...	...	128 0	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
D. Durnford ...	14	800 0 0	541 77	...	...	..	Surveying chenas under and above 100 acres. Services dispensed with on 6th March.
NORTHERN PROVINCE.							
E. Creasy ...	187	239 2 31·64	1319 12	5 49	1 1 5	900 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	95 80	...	...	...	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
" ...	...	...	342 82	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	432 22	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...	...	...	61 25	...	...	...	Sick and leave (see also Western and North-Central Provinces.)

K.—*continued.*

Names of Surveyors.	No. of Lot.	Total extent surveyed.	Total of salaries, &c.	Rate per acre.	Average extent.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. Cts.	
North-Central Province.							
E. Creasy ..	205	256 2 21	478 41	1 86	1 1 0	911 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	116 37	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also Northern and Western Provinces.)
Central Province.							
J. Winzer ..	27	269 0 30·75	11042 33	...	...	510 80	Surveying applications { In charge of the surveys in the Province. Cost of work cannot be determined.
" ...	...	...	301 70	...	..	..	Leave.
J. Mantell ..	32	1328 3 28	1335 87	0 84	102 0 22	2010 80	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	2536 10	...	...	...	Triangulating.
" ...	...	...	2682 49	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work and at Colombo Office.
" ..	...	...	465 13	...	...		Travelling on duty.
W. Stoddart ...	10	1580 1 28	3572 99	2 26	158 0 18	1379 40	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ..	...	...	102 0	...	...	...	Triangulating.
" ...	...	...	2426 76	...	...	...	Irrigation survey, traced and levelled channel to Teldena fields, 5½ miles.
" ...	...	...	397 79	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ..	...	...	962 66	...	...	...	Travelling on duty.
" ...	...	...	208 20	...	...	..	Sick and leave.
W. A. Coulter ...	72	1736 1 3	5297 3	2 91	63 0 21·50	3095 40	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ..	...	...	1935 1	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	313 13	...	...	...	Travelling on duty.
" ...	...	...	128 0	...	...	...	Sick.
F. H. Grinlinton ..	25	1109 0 20	3789 98	3 41	44 1 18	1762 20	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ..	...	...	1018 70	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	580 32	...	...	..	Railway extension survey.
C. P. Martinus ...	174	2277 0 5	3398 87	1 49	13 0 13	4201 70	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	974 18	...	...	...	Triangulating.
" ...	...	...	213 7	...	..	..	Surveying Kandy and Nuwara Eliya road.
" ...	..	..	707 61	..	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
J. Ingleby ...	420	4924 0 36	5447 59	1 10	11 2 35	9113 0	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	..	484 58	...	...	...	Triangulating.
" ...	...	...	461 91	...	...	...	Travelling on duty.
S. J. More ...	45	1186 3 1	2481 99	2 9	26 1 19	1970 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	2193 49	...	...	...	Triangulating.
" ...	...	...	166 34	...	...	...	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
" ...	...	...	843 77	...	...	..	Miscellaneous work.
" ..	...	...	573 14	...	...	...	Travelling on duty.
" ...	...	...	182 47	...	...	...	Sick.
F. W. Thomson ...	9	1721 3 5	2101 66	1 22	191 1 13	2157 70	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	88 75	...	...	...	Triangulating.
" ...	...	...	268 44	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	197 4	...	...	...	Travelling on duty.
" ...	...	...	122 50	...	...	...	Half pay on passage.
North-Western Province.							
X. S. Daniels ..	448	4119 3 2	4381 55	1 6	9 0 31	8072 80	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	97 92	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	282 65	...	...	...	Travelling on duty.
" ...	...	...	281 15	...	...	...	Leave

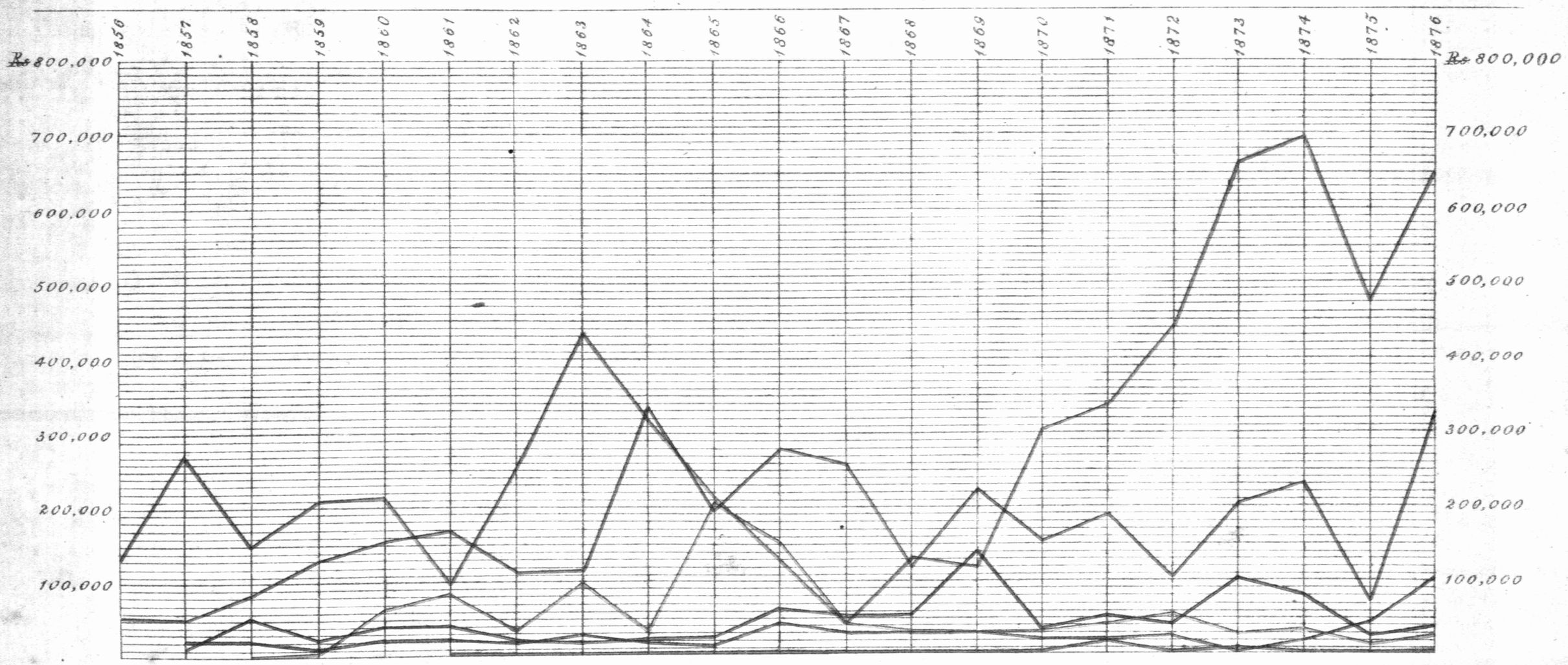
A. Fernando ...	91	1847 1 39·12	2409 72	1 19	124 1 28·50	3289 30	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	23 12	...	...	...	Triangulating.
" ...	...	...	521 28	...	...	...	Irrigation surveys.
" ...	...	...	674 40	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	230 61½	...	...	...	Travelling on duty.
" ...	...	...	416 25	...	...	...	Sick and Leave.
J. G. Koch ...	224	1191 2 1	2762 59	...	...	...	Irrigation surveys.
" ...	...	...	68 0	...	...	...	Sick.
R. H. Morgan ...	185	1247 2 17	2212 69	...	...	...	Irrigation surveys.
" ...	...	...	32 62	...	...	...	Travelling on duty.
" ...	...	...	95 0	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.							
J. E. Daveran ...	75	448 0 34	6111 40	...	...	891 20	In charge of surveys in the Province, and drawing up plans of old estates in Ambepussa, about 7,000 acres in extent, surveyed in previous years.
" ...	...	...	2227 58	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
" ...	...	...	233 28	...	...	...	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
R. B. Young ...	695	1124 0 4	4357 86	3 87½	1 2 19	3596 70	Triangulation.
" ...	...	...	434 73	...	...	...	Miscellaneous. Opening boundaries of a large title plan and on jury.
" ...	...	...	325 83	...	...	...	Surveying lots under 100 acres. A few small scattered lots having long traverses.
G. B. Capper ...	74	92 3 25	658 64	...	...	321 50	Triangulation.
" ...	...	...	360 35	...	...	...	Irrigation.
" ...	765	...	3858 91	3 72¼	1 1 16	...	Surveying roads unconnected with applications.
" ...	...	...	122 40	...	...	...	Miscellaneous work.
" ...	...	...	108 23	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
" ...	...	...	24 75	...	...	...	On leave.
" ...	...	...	350 69	...	...	...	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
Francis Foenander ...	428	1547 1 23	2883 3	1 86½	3 2 18	4412 0	Do. do. above 100 acres.
" ...	3	1625 2 0	667 47	0 41	541 3 13	1468 40	Irrigation.
" ...	...	...	186 26	...	—	...	Surveying applications under 100 acres, small lots.
J. Hardy Harris ...	474	713 2 14	3505 73	4 90½	1 2 1	2387 30	Irrigation.
" ...	...	...	85 0	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
" ...	...	...	125 0	...	...	...	Triangulation.
R. B. Campbell ...	...	...	300 0	...	...	...	Irrigation.
" ...	700	1099 3 35	2837 46	2 57½	1 2 11·42	...	Sick and leave.
" ...	...	...	88 0	...	...	...	Irrigation.
A. Seneviratna ...	...	...	153 54	...	...	...	
EASTERN PROVINCE.							
W. Rutherford ...	...	26000 0 0	7096 77	...	...	...	In charge of surveys in the Eastern Province. Irrigation. Levelling Pulukanawa, Kantalai and Periya kulam, and examining Tampalakamam Bay, assisted by Messrs. DeKoning and Sisouw.
" ...	...	...	218 75	...	...	...	Miscellaneous.
H. H. De Konning. ...	8	141 2 27	317 44	2 23½	17 2 33	323 70	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	1076 36	...	...	...	Triangulation.
" ...	...	...	2686 73	...	...	...	Levelling and contouring lands under Kantalai Irrigation.
" ...	...	...	217 0	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...	...	...	192 52	...	...	...	On leave.
J. G. Sisouw ...	...	...	2814 36	...	...	...	Irrigation. Levelling and contouring lands under Kantalai.
" ...	...	...	380 0	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
D. A. Godvin ...	115	1116 3 31	1570 34	1 40½	9 2 34	2750 30	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	92 0	...	...	...	On leave.
J. L. Hampton ...	46	138 2 0	474 91	3 43½	3 0 1	411 0	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
" ...	...	...	212 56	...	...	...	Travelling on duty when changing station.
" ...	...	...	18 75	...	...	...	Sick and leave.
C. C. M. Fyers ...	...	...	2192 43	...	...	...	Surveying lots under 100 acres. (Survey incomplete.)
" ...	...	...	43 75	...	...	...	Miscellaneous (serving on the Jury.)
" ...	...	...	243 15	...	...	...	On leave. Resigned on the 26th August.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 23rd May, 1877.

A. B. FYERS, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. E.,
Surveyor-General.

I.

Diagram shewing the Amounts realized by Land Sales and Fees in each Province from 1856 to 1876 inclusive.



Western Province
Central do.
Southern do.
Eastern do.
North-Western do.
Northern do.

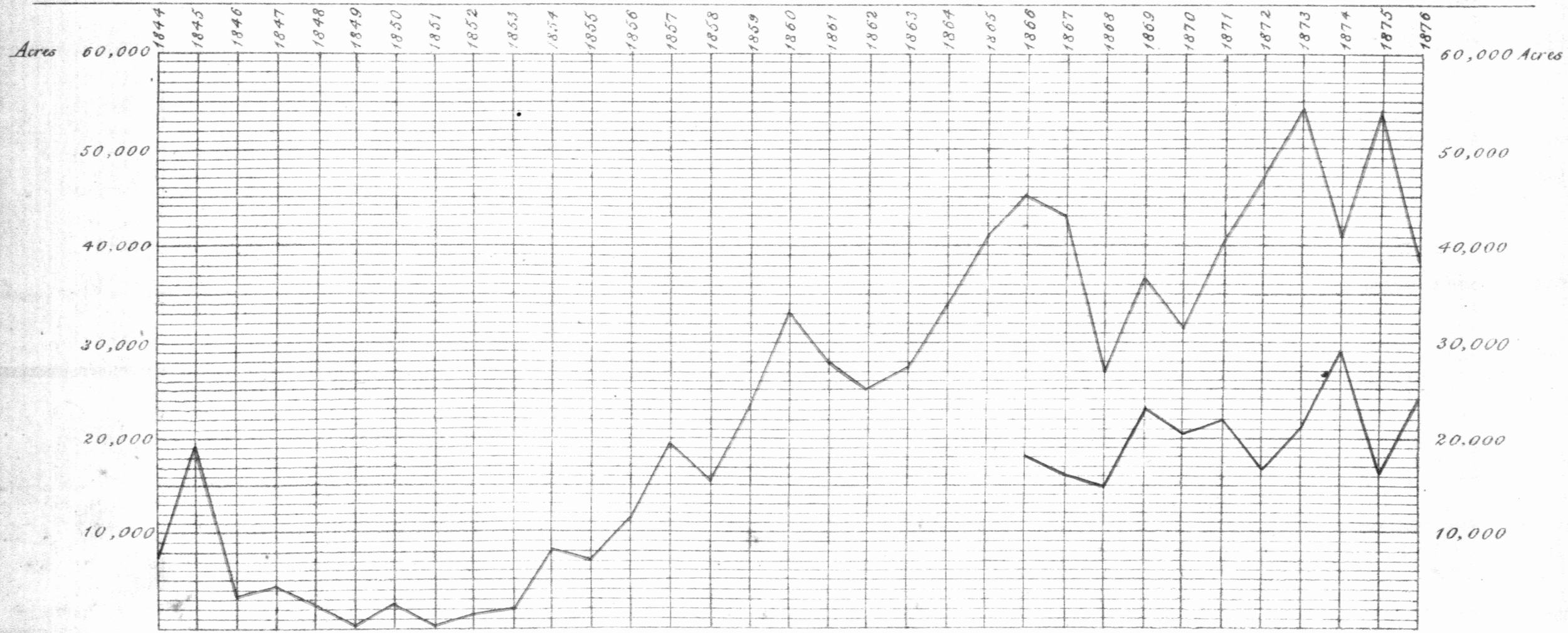
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 23rd May 1877

A B Fyers Lt Colonel R.E.
Surveyor General.

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Colombo.

II.

Diagram shewing the Number of Acres of Land sold in each year from 1844 to 1876 inclusive.



Sold and settled on Certificate

Sold

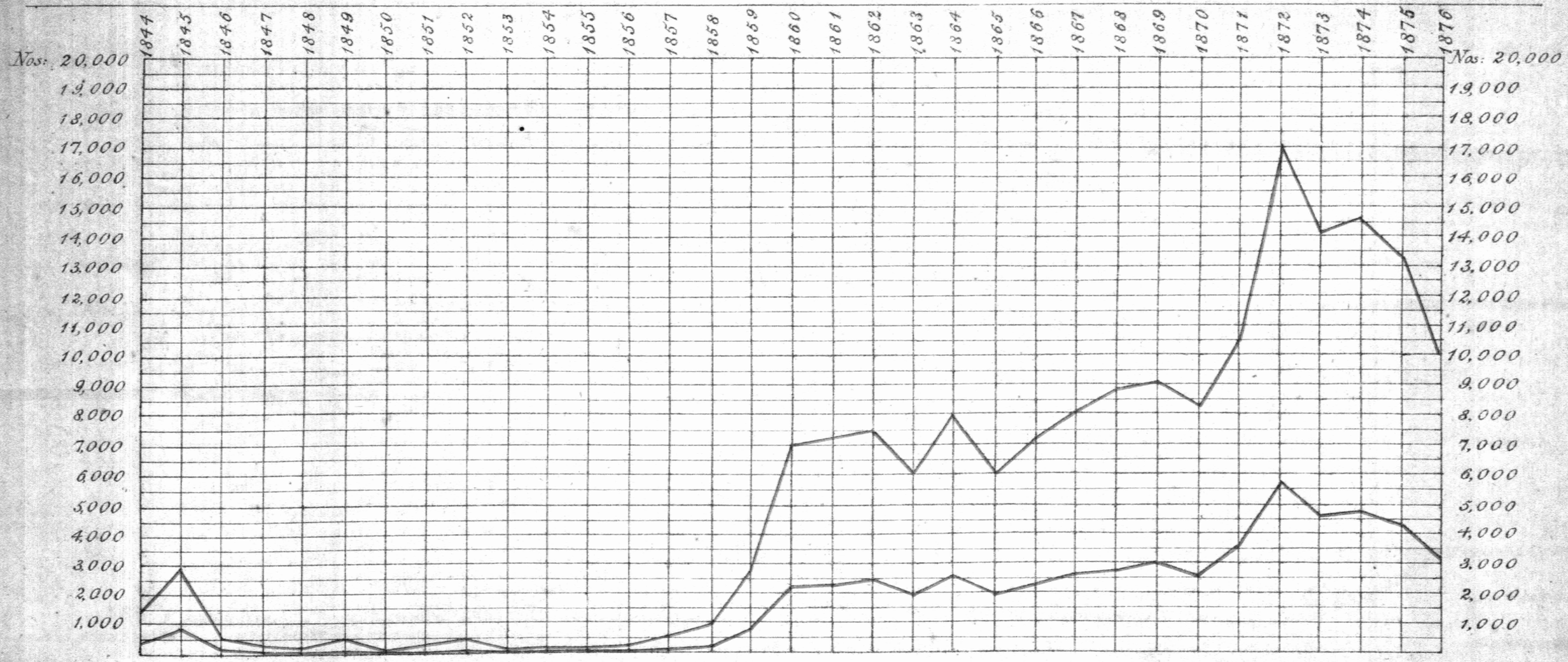
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 23rd May 1877

A. B. Fyers Lt Colonel R.E.
Surveyor General.

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Colombo.

III.

Diagram shewing the Number of Title Plans prepared in the Surveyor General's Department in each Year from 1844 to 1876 inclusive.



Number of copies prepared.

Number of Sets prepared in Triplicate

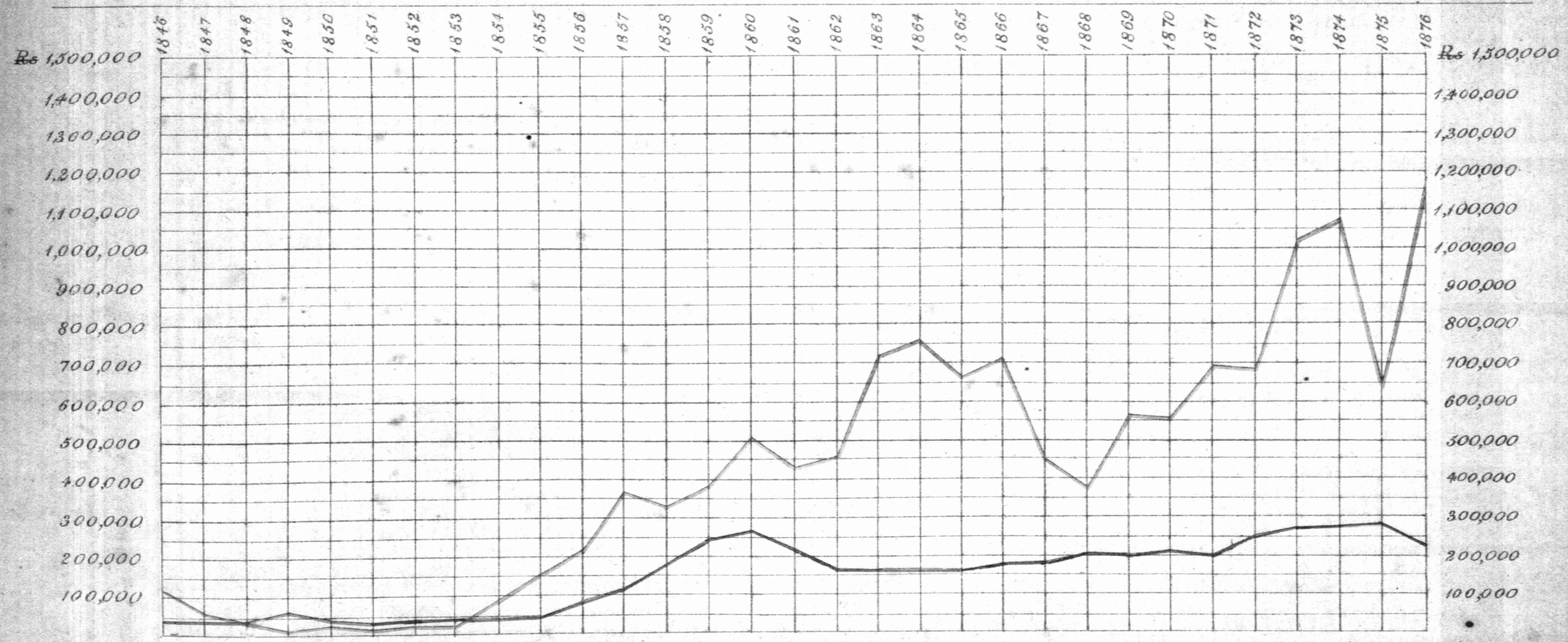
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 23rd May 1877

A. B. Fyers Lt Colonel R.E.
Surveyor General.

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Colombo.

IV.

Diagram shewing the Revenue from Land Sales including Fees & the Expenditure on the Ordinary Work of the Surveyor General's Department from 1846 to 1876 inclusive.



Revenue

Expenditure

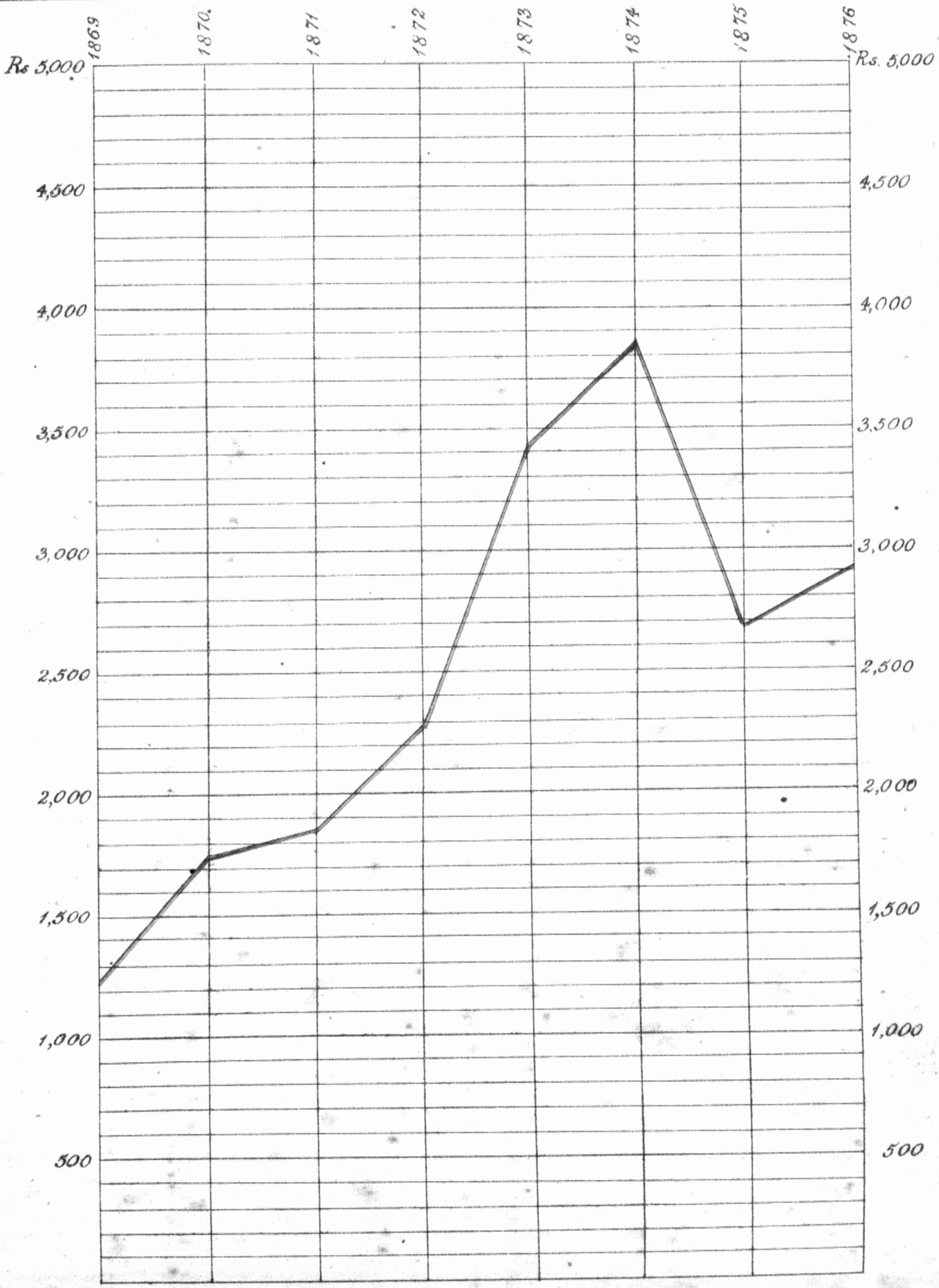
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 23rd May 1877

A. B. Fyers Lt Colonel R.E.
Surveyor General.

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Colombo.

V.

Diagram shewing the Amounts realized for Miscellaneous Plans prepared in the Office on application from 1869 to 1876.



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 23rd May 1877

A. B. Fyers Lt Colonel R.E.
Surveyor General.

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Colombo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

THE expenditure of the Department during the last year was 4,656,801 rupees and 22½ cents, being 417,938 rupees and 38½ cents in excess of the previous year, or an increase of 9·85 per cent.

The details of this expenditure may be classed as follows :—

	1876.		1875.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Establishment, including Transport, Rent, and Contingencies..	383,724	24	372,648	54	11,075	70	—	
Upkeep of Roads, Bridges, Canals and Irrigation Works ...	1,682,838	29½	1,495,612	73	187,225	56½	—	
Repairs of Buildings ...	108,787	96½	122,757	38	—		13,969	41½
Departmental Charges and Miscellaneous	190,715	8	259,396	9	—		68,681	1
New Works and Buildings ...	388,836	96	394,070	27	—		5,233	31
Alterations and additions to Buildings	105,319	66	85,593	54	19,726	12	—	
New Roads and additions to Roads	1,099,716	55½	924,092	97	175,623	58½	—	
New Bridges	401,358	11½	318,450	51	82,907	60½	—	
Inland Navigation	21,583	11	27,820	64	—		6,237	53
Irrigation Works	273,921	24½	238,420	17	35,501	7½	—	
	4,656,801	22½	4,238,862	84	512,059	65	94,121	26½

The funds from which the expenditure has been met are as follows :—

	1876.		1875.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Supply Bill, 1876	2,823,652	95	2,603,708	54	219,944	41	—	
Supplementary Supply Bill, 1876	384,677	30	201,618	95	183,058	35	—	
Unexpended balances of previous years	971,630	91½	852,865	69	118,765	22½	—	
Road Ordinance Funds ...	243,577	72½	240,229	63	3,348	9½	—	
Private Contribution ...	166,092	77½	190,130	24	—		24,037	46½
Loan Board Funds... ...	18,540	83	39,534	16	—		20,993	33
Surplus Fund, 1873 ...	47,297	71	101,895	51	—		54,597	80
From votes from other Departments	1,331	2	5,505	96	—		4,174	94
	4,656,801	22½	4,235,488	68	525,116	8	103,803	53½

The expenditure in each Province, including the cost of Establishment, divided proportionately over the Provinces, is approximately as follows :—

	1876.		1875.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Western Province	1,453,111	24	1,375,230	69	77,880	55	—	
North-Western Province ...	288,663	18½	236,478	45	52,184	73½	—	
Southern Province	475,088	15	367,643	92	107,444	23	—	
Eastern Province	230,750	10½	289,761	74	—		59,011	63½
Northern Province	409,722	59	341,324	39	68,398	20	—	
North-Central Province ...	371,470	72½	280,546	91	90,923	81½	—	
Central Province	1,427,995	23	1,347,876	74	80,118	49	—	
	4,656,801	22½	4,238,862	84	476,950	2	59,011	63½

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

I annex a diagram shewing the detail of the expenditure in the department since the year 1840, as well as the total expenditure and the cost of establishment.

The following items are included under this heading :—

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Fixed salaries	183,957	92		
Provisional salaries	115,688	40		
			299,646	32
Allowances	...		2,936	98
Transport	61,314	25		
Office contingencies	18,866	69		
Rent	960	00	81,140	94
		Rs.	383,724	24

Staff.—I have pleasure in reporting on the satisfactory manner in which the works generally have been carried on by the officers of this department during the year 1876.

As the vacancies which now occur in the department are filled by men professionally trained in England and selected by the Consulting Engineer of the Government, the staff is gradually becoming more efficient, and it will increase in efficiency as each untrained officer retires.

The description of works now undertaken by the department being of a much higher class than formerly, a professionally educated and experienced staff has now become indispensable.

The present mode of selecting officers commenced early in the year 1875; and as changes can only be gradually made, I fear some ten years will yet elapse ere the beneficial effects of the present system can be fully experienced.

As stated by my predecessor in 1867, and as remarked in almost every Administration Report since that date, the strength of the staff still remains quite insufficient for the daily increasing work of the department, and consequently numerous surveys and the execution of many works, which otherwise could be undertaken, are delayed.

To shew the increasing works now devolving upon the department, the following figures from the address of His Excellency Sir William Gregory on closing the late session of the Legislative Council, are quoted :—

Expenditure on Public Works, Ceylon.

		Increase over 1871.	Increase per cent.
From 1865 to end of 1871.—Rs. 17,668,124 ...	From 1st January, 1872, to 3rd December, 1876, including those voted in Supply Bill, 1877.—Rs. 22,340,096. ...	Rs. 4,671,972 ...	26·44
Average of seven years.—Rs. 2,524,918. ...	Average of six years.—Rs. 3,723,249. ...	,, 1,199,331 ...	47·51
Officers of the Department on 1st January 1872.—No. 70. ...	Officers of the Department on 1st January, 1877.—No. 75. ...	No. 5. ...	7·0
Expenditure per officer per annum.—Rs. 36,057. ...	Expenditure per officer per annum.—Rs. 49,644. ...	Rs. 13,587 ...	37·68

From the time occupied in recruiting the staff of the department in England there would appear to be much difficulty in obtaining suitable men at the commencing salary, (3,000 rupees) provided. It has frequently been reported that while India and many other colonies offer better inducements than Ceylon, suitably trained men are not likely to come here, and this remark applies especially to the Public Works Department of India, where the field being so much larger, and the salary of the junior officers commencing at 4,200 rupees instead of 3,000 rupees as here, both the remuneration obtained and the chances of promotion are there far greater than in this Colony.

Examination.—The third examination of officers in this department for promotion took place on 3rd July last, when the undermentioned officers passed and were promoted as follows :—

Senior Division.

Mr. Ffinch from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500.
Mr. S. Fuller from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500.
Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Hayes } Eligible for promotion on a vacancy.

Junior Division.

Mr. J. Johnstone from Rs. 2,360 to Rs. 3,000.
Mr. A. W. Taffs from Rs. 2,360 to Rs. 3,000.
Mr. R. Macpherson from Rs. 2,360 to Rs. 3,000.
Mr. Senanayaka from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000.
Mr. C. Koch from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000.

RETURN of Pioneer Force on 31st December, 1876.

	Number employed.	Nominal strength of Division.	Deficiency.
Divisions	10	10	—
Serjeant Majors	10	10	—
Serjeants	24	25	1
Corporals	23	25	2
1st class Artificers	96	100	4
2nd Do.	133	150	17
3rd Do.	476	750	274
Pioneer probationers and boys	331	625	294
TOTAL	1,093	1,685	592

The actual deficiency was 592, as compared with 502 in 1875, or 35 per cent. in 1876, instead of 30 per cent. in 1875 on the nominal strength; and the following are the comparative numbers on 31st December, 1875 and 1876:—

	1876.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
Strength of Force	1,093	1,183	—	90
Enlisted and re-joined	113	244	—	131
Discharged	61	61	—	—
Deserted	50	40	10	—
Deaths	58	32	26	—
Pensioned	34	12	22	—

The following figures shew the number of the Force at the end of the last five years:—

	Nominal strength.	Actual.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
31st December, 1871	2,844	1,716	1,128	39
Do. 1872	2,844	1,537	1,307	46
Do. 1873	1,685	1,238	447	26
Do. 1874	1,685	1,084	601	36
Do. 1875	1,685	1,183	502	30
Do. 1876	1,685	1,093	592	35

It will be noted with regret that the Pioneer Force still continues to decrease, the strength being 1,093 in 1876 as compared with 1,183 in 1875, or a decrease of 90.

During the past year negociations for recruiting the force in the Madura, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts of Southern India have been carried on with the Madras Government, and arrangements have been made, which encourage the hope that when the new system commences in 1877, the difficulty of obtaining Pioneer recruits will be diminished.

The result is however uncertain, and considering the number of coolies who come from India to work on the estates, their disinclination to enlist in the Pioneers, where they are so much better off than elsewhere, is remarkable.

I can only account for it by a dislike for enlistment involving prolonged service in unhealthy districts, and dislike for discipline—conditions, however, which are essential for the existence of the Pioneer Force.

Transport.

The following is the state of the Transport Establishment at the end of the last year as compared with the end of 1875, the increase being only commensurate with the requirements of the department:—

	1876.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
Elephants	18	19	—	1
Bullocks and Buffaloes	145	118	27	—
Sling carts	92	96	—	4
Hand carts	651	629	22	—
Water carts	64	64	—	—
Wagons and trucks	15	15	—	—
	985	941	49	5

UPKEEP OF ROADS, BRIDGES, CANALS, AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

Roads.

The following tabular statement shews the length of the roads and the expenditure on the upkeep for the years 1876 and 1875:—

	1876.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mileage of metalled road	1007·83	955·40	52·43	—
Do. gravelled road	618·02	537·38	80·64	—
Do. natural road	825·43	885·40	—	59·97
	2451·28	2378·18	133·07	59·97

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Increase. Rs.	Cts.
Total expenditure on Principal Roads...	1,568,970	83½	1,390,607	64	178,363	19½
Total on Minor Roads	33,222	12	29,131	86	3,090	26
	1,602,192	95½	1,419,739	50	181,453	45½

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Average rate per mile on Principal Roads ...	637	46	584	73	52	73

The increased cost per mile of upkeep of principal roads (52 rupees and 73 cents.) in 1876 as compared with the cost in 1875, arises not only from increased general traffic, but in the coffee districts especially from the heavy cartage of manure to the estates, a traffic which had hitherto existed to comparatively a small extent.

The following figures shew the tonnage of manure conveyed from 1874 to 1876 by railway from Colombo to Kandy or Navalapitiya, the whole of which passes afterwards over some of the roads.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Manure (tons)	11,217	14,410	24,277

Taken at one ton per cart, this traffic last year would average 66 cart-loads per day.

The manure traffic is still increasing, the tonnage conveyed by train from 1st January to 31st May, 1877, being 16,836 tons, equal, when taken over the roads, to an average of 111 cart-loads per day, and an increase of about 70 per cent. over the traffic of last year.

The increase in the mileage of principal roads in 1876 as compared with 1875 is thus accounted for :—

	Miles.
Road round Fort salt stores, Puttalam	0·25
Road to western salt pans	0·75
Hambantota to Weligatta	6·75
Lewaya road, Hambantota	8·50
Tondiamannar to Matakal	3·0
New trace, Central road, towards Mullaittivu ...	25·0
Dimbula road extension	3·59
Dikoya road extension	3·17
Dikoya-Maskeliya road	3·67
Lorne road	3·42
Maturata road	4·0
Lake road to Nuwara Eliya	2·75
Approach road to brick kiln	0·50
Moon Plain road to Nuwara Eliya	2·50
Lemastota road extension	4·0
	73·35
Deduct approach road to Gampola Railway Station ...	0·25
	73·10

Upkeep of Canals.	1876. Miles.	1875. Miles.
North-Western Province.....	63·5	63·5
Northern Province	50·0	50·0
Western Province	54·0	54·0
Expenditure	Rs. 57,348·56	Rs. 53,213·40

The mileage of canals maintained during 1876 was the same as that during the previous year, but the cost has increased 4,135 rupees and 16 cents or 24 rupees and 68 cents per mile.

Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

The comparative cost of irrigation works is shewn in the following statement :—

	1876. Rs.	Cts.	1875. Rs.	Cts.	Increase. Rs.	Cts.	Decrease. Rs.	Cts.
Western Province ...	1,012	28	809	91	202	37	—	
North-Western Province ...	1,661	99	1,938	25	—		276	26
Southern Province ...	9,876	54	8,880	92	995	62	—	
Eastern Province ...	8,811	70	10,056	66	—		1,244	96
North-Central Province ...	746	93	—		746	93	—	
Central Province ...	1,187	34	974	9	213	25	—	
	23,296	78	22,659	83	2,158	17	1,521	22

The cost of maintaining these works has increased by 636 rupees and 95 cents.

It affords me much satisfaction to be able to report on the general good condition of the irrigation works.

On a recent inspection through the Batticaloa district I found all the tanks and anicuts in excellent repair.

In order to keep the expenditure within the amount which the proprietors were willing to repay in ten years, many of the early irrigation works were constructed with an insufficient margin of safety. Since 1871 the dimensions of such works have been considerably increased, with the satisfactory result that the bunds, which are now consolidated, have ample strength to resist any ordinary floods or other contingencies.

I regret to add that many of the irrigation works, as alluded to in the Administration Report of 1875, are still seriously injured by wild animals.

Summary.

	1876.		1875.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Upkeep of Roads and Bridges ...	1,602,192	95½	1,419,739	50
Do. Canals	57,348	56	53,213	40
Do. Irrigation Works ...	23,296	78	22,659	83
	1,682,838	29½	1,495,612	73

The total increase being 187,225 rupees and 56½ cents, or 12·51 per cent. over the expenditure of 1875.

Upkeep of Buildings.

The total sum expended upon repairs of buildings during last year was 108,787 rupees and 96½ cents :—

	Rs.	Cts.
Repair of buildings under General Vote ...	79,059	91½
Upkeep and repairs of Queen's Houses and Pavilion, Kandy	5,419	65
Upkeep and repair of jetties and cranes	2,381	62
Repair to Smiths' shop and Foundry, Government Factory	3,913	25
Repairs to Customs buildings, Galle ...	1,875	0
Repairs, &c., to General Post Office, Colombo ...	795	63
Repairs, &c., to Police Magistrate's house, Matale ...	936	92
Repairs, &c., to Royal Hotel premises, to fit them up as Offices for Telegraph Department	582	38
Repairs, &c., to old Survey Office to fit it up for Education Department	2,902	58
Fitting up end of old Survey Office for the Savings Bank ...	843	78
Repairs to Small-pox and Cholera hospital, Galle ...	1,229	93
Shifting tiles of Slave Island Prison	1,001	93
Repairs to buildings under General Vote of 1875 ...	1,882	12
Repairs to Civil hospital, Dambulla	1,025	77
Repairs and additions to Negombo Kachcheri ...	3,787	5
Certain minor repairs	1,150	44
Total...Rs.	108,787	96½

DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The items under this heading are the following :—

Departmental Charges.

	Rs.	Cts.
For surveying and tracing roads	14,774	2
For keep of sick bullocks	396	37
For Elephant establishment	4,894	51
For purchase of carts and bullocks	6,524	4
For repair of ferry boats, &c.	1,305	41
For working of the Factory	4,972	45
For implements	59,984	89
For general service	12,847	5
For recruiting Pioneers	2,861	13
For drawing materials	166	59
For surveying and drawing instruments	644	75
For purchase of iron hand-carts	4,998	89
For measuring tapes and hand mortar mills... ...	900	0
For machinery of the Government Factory ...	6,643	11
	121,913	21

Miscellaneous.

For improvements to the Colombo Lake	21,851	13
For Record Presses for the Registrar-General's Department	7,000	0
Do. for the Police Court, Kandy ...	1,200	0

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	Rs.	Cts.
For improvements to Nuwara Eliya	4,500	0
For repair of Kapu-ela Canal	3,485	64
For construction of new Ferry Boats	2,401	43
For depôting timber in the North-Western and North-Central Provinces, and for felling timber in the Monaragalakanda Forest	6,652	16½
For sinking wells	2,629	90
For an embankment from Puliyantivu to Valawravu ...	2,499	4½
For boiler for the Government Printing Office ...	1,734	74
For filling up the swamp opposite the Railway Station, Maradana	3,238	92
For fittings for the Colombo Museum	9,299	67
For improvements to the town of Negombo ...	1,666	38
For repair of the dam at Kelani ...	41	37
For pillar letter-boxes for the town of Kandy ...	66	91
For opening the mouths of the Kelani and Kalutara rivers	306	57
For supplying three carts for the removal of latrine refuse, Negombo	159	67
For transport of antiquities for the Colombo Museum ...	68	33
Rs.	190,715	8

NEW WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The chief items under this heading are the following :—

	Rs.	Cts.
For medical officers' quarters, Batticaloa and Gampola	2,044	55
For schools at Borella, Pettah, and Maradana	16,974	5
For police stations, Ramboda, Ratnapura, Negombo, Maskeliya, Belgravia, Matara, and Kew barracks	17,583	61
For Assistant Government Agent's house, Anuradhapura	6,772	79
Post Office at Uduwaka, Lunugala, and office and quarters at Gampola and Mankulam	8,408	54
New jail at Kandy	55,961	64
For new works at the Customs premises, Colombo	9,717	87
For new office for the Surveyor-General	40,321	6
For fountains at Matale and Gampola	10,329	26
For Government grant for erection of a Seamen's home	10,000	0
For the Museum, Colombo	1,696	61
For office for Fiscal's clerk, Anuradhapura	644	42
For residences for subordinate officers of the Anuradhapura Kachcheri ...	8,627	73
For medical lecture and dissecting rooms	5,481	42
For improvements of the Galle harbour	6,477	9
For rest-houses at Panichankulam, Kekerawe, Tiripane, and on the 10th mile, Central road	16,043	19
For grand bazaar, Jaffna	9,393	36
For public latrines, Negombo	1,787	68
For beacons off Batticaloa Bar	5,142	66
For permanent cooly lines	8,563	85½
For water supply, Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya	7,691	6
For house for Office Assistant to Government Agent, Kurunegala ...	1,619	50
For guard room and jailer's quarters, Badulla	508	0
For quarters for the turnkey at Ratnapura	503	7
For purchase of land and for completing the lock-up at Haldummulla ...	3,159	76
For bathing trough for the Nuwara Eliya prison	199	73
For works in connection with the new Custom House, Colombo ..	2,667	94
For clerks' quarters at Vavuniya-Vilankulam ...	7,828	64
For residence for Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya-Vilankulam ...	9,183	84
For Kachcheri at Vavuniya-Vilankulam	9,552	61
For house for Superintending Officer, Vavuniya-Vilankulam	5,744	50
For lock-up at Vavuniya-Vilankulam	2,395	29
For house for Provincial Assistant, Anuradhapura	1,743	65
For shed and bathing places for women in new lake, Kandy	627	62
For house for Police Magistrate, Avisawella	5,950	19
For tappal buildings on the new trace, Central road	4,695	52
For wall round hospital and medical officers' quarters, Batticaloa and Hambantota	3,474	0
For wall round parade ground and jail at Hambantota	1,350	0
For new market at Puliyantivu	3,094	47
For wall on Norris Canal side of Civil Hospital, Borella	4,005	0
For burial ground wall, Nuwara Eliya	2,870	97
For completing Protestant burial ground, Chilaw	988	26
For house for Landing Waiter, Valluveddittura	2,696	84
For public latrines, Nuwara Eliya and Badulla ...	1,644	66
For wall round graveyard, Galkissa	756	96

	Rs.	Cts.
For market at Matara	940	0
For erecting a Court-house at Pasyala	3,391	0
For rest-house at Kanthalai	1,857	62
For lock-ups at Maturata and Balapitimodara	6,239	0
For residence for Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Anuradhapura	3,693	37
For new buildings at Wellikada Jail	20,033	83
For cholera shed, Urugodawatta road, including purchase of land ...	4,730	0
For cemetery keeper's lodge, old Cemetery, Kandy	2,392	97
For new District Court, Kandy	10,965	37½
For thermometer shed near the Surveyor-General's Office	660	0
For cholera hospital and shed near Peradeniya	500	0
For rest-house at Habarana	1,663	5
For sundry small works	2,853	53
For house for health officer, Kankesanturai	1,993	75
Rs.	388,836	96

The following important buildings were completed in 1876 at the undermentioned cost :—

Post Office and quarters, Gampola	6,403	0
Surveyor-General's Office	65,993	6
A block of 32 cells, Welikada Jail	11,041	84
The Colombo Museum	119,993	93
The Custom House, Colombo	112,267	88
The Medical Lecture room	11,984	92

The following important buildings were commenced in 1876, at the undermentioned estimated cost :—

Police stations at Negombo, Ratnapura, and Matara	21,800	0
New jail, Kandy	365,365	0
Schools at Pettah, Maradana, and Ratnapura	15,656	83
Clerks' quarters, Vavuniya-Vilankulam	16,000	0
Assistant Agent's quarters, Vavuniya-Vilankulam	16,000	0
Kachcheri at Vavuniya-Vilankulam	14,000	0
Superintending Officers' quarters, Vavuniya-Vilankulam	6,400	0
Lock-up at Vavuniya-Vilankulam	8,950	0
House for Provincial Assistant, Anurádhapura	14,000	0
House for Assistant Government Agent, Kurunegala	7,559	0
District Court, Kandy	33,000	0
Grand Bazaar, Jaffna	18,000	0
Converting Elephant pass rest-house into a jail	15,000	0

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

The alterations and additions to buildings are as follows :—

For additional offices to the Anuradhapura Kachcheri	2,482	92
For alterations to Kachcheri Offices, Mannar	841	80
For certain additions to Salt store, Puliyantivu	609	61
For converting the rest-house at Elephant pass into a jail	5,986	64
For additions to the Kurunegala hospital	2,971	21
For additions to the Mihintalai hospital	1,384	21
For additions to the Dambulla hospital	2,203	20
For enlarged improvement to the Anuradhapura rest-house	4,255	47
For alterations and additions to Assistant Agent's house, Negombo ...	4,126	33
For materials for Breakwater jail	3,800	0
For new windows to the Wolfendahl Church	3,880	0
For new godowns to the rest-house, Negombo	1,860	0
For works at the Audience Hall, Kandy	2,911	66
For improvements to the jail premises, Hambantota	2,308	17
For improvements to Welikada Jail	1,911	69
For improvements to Kurunegala Jail	9,024	37
For additions to Nuwara Eliya Jail	350	0
For improvements to Matale Jail	299	99
For improvements to Kalutara and Panadure jails	435	81
For improvements to Matara Jail	260	0
For building rooms to be attached to hospitals at Kandy, Jaffna, and Batticaloa, for suspected cases of insanity	5,499	81
For building rooms to be attached to hospitals at Ratnapura, Negombo, and Badulla	1,938	24
For additions and alterations to Police Court, Kandy	10,299	57
For latrines and baths to hospitals at Trincomalee, Hambantota, and Tangalla	2,200	0
For alterations and additions to Civil Hospital, Maradana	5,612	50
For do. do. District Court, Colombo	2,193	62
For do. do. Government Agent's house, Batticaloa ..	1,972	99

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	Rs.	Cts.
For new stables to Assistant Agent's house, Nuwara Eliya	650	0
For additional wards, Negombo hospital	3,082	50
For female ward and bath room, Tangalla hospital	1,413	0
For female ward and latrine, Hambantota hospital	1,630	0
For flag staff at Batticaloa Bar	1,993	38
For cattle shed at landing place, Ratnapura	1,400	0
For additions to Government Agent's house, Anuradhapura	4,021	28
For supplying and fixing a Crease's filter to the Civil hospital, Colombo ...	964	20
For protecting the export and import jetties at Galle with fender piles ...	3,500	0
For certain additions to the rest-house, Anuradhapura	3,748	82
For additions to the Puttalam Jail	574	29
For sundry small works	722	38
Total, Rs. ...	105,319	66

NEW ROADS AND ADDITIONS TO ROADS.

The following is the expenditure during 1876 on new roads and additions to roads :—

	Miles.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Previous Expenditure. Rs.	Cts.
Lemastota road extension	14·75	141,961	96	85,105	36
Rakwana road to Bulutota	9·31	86,957	79	49,736	94
Dikoya-Maskeliya road to Blair Athol gap ...	4·18	17,360	2	63,831	30
Dikoya road, Elbedda to Tientsin ...	4·93	17,027	70	65,132	41
Dimbula road to Agras	3·60	21	19	56,950	0
Lorne road	5·85	10,805	38	94,194	62
Walaha road	1·91	5,227	76	42,620	24
Uda Pusselawa road	4·07	19,280	23	59,085	27
Dikoya-Maskeliya road, Blair Athol to Brownlow ...	2·75	850	0	54,370	33
For improvement, Kandy-Trincomalee road ...	—	69,510	43½	282,986	16
For opening road from Mankulam to Mullaittivu ...	25	8,943	21	22,364	45
For improvement to the Central road to Jaffna ...	—	226,470	38	305,583	25
For improvement of road between Nuwara Eliya and 53rd mile-stone	—	462	83	—	
For opening a minor road from Wellepenna to the plumbago diggings, Kalutara District ...	10	9,077	2	5,856	62
For improvement of road from Hambantota towards Wellawaya	—	58,494	54	32,276	72
For metalling the Urugodawatta road ...	—	12,754	27	—	
For improvement of Puttalam-Trincomalee road ...	—	24,739	57	—	
For improvement of Gampola-Nuwara Eliya road	—	532	2	—	
For improvement of Haragama and Bilihul-oya road	—	687	46	—	
For improvement of road from Anuradhapura towards Kurunegala	—	819	15	—	
For improving Lewaya road	—	1,500	0	—	
For minor road from Topawewa to Mahagantota ...	—	1,228	86	—	
For completing road through Moon-plains, Nuwara Eliya	—	2,053	85	—	
For Lagalla tavalam road	—	4,198	99	—	
For extending Dikoya road to Cotteagalle Estate ...	2·41	37,580	16	6,625	3
For Madampitiya road	1·70	38,134	19	—	
Road to Kalkudah	6·25	9,756	32	—	
For extending Galle Face path	—	8,372	29	—	
For Uplands walk	—	7,375	17	—	
For Dikoya-Maskeliya road to Cruden Gap ...	3·67	41,364	59½	57,001	17
For Dimbula road extension to Railway Gorge ...	3·04	26,663	36½	—	
For Dikoya road from Wanarajah Bridge to Castlereigh bridge	2·65	9,972	45	—	
For road from Puliyantivu to Kalmunai ...	—	19,563	45	—	
For road from Kankesanturai towards Matakal ...	3·0	7,828	5	—	
For opening two streets in Matara ...	—	4,999	24	—	
For metalling the Badulla and Batticaloa road ...	—	60,926	48½	—	
For improvement of the Morowaka road ...	—	8,776	95	—	
For widening road from Dikwella to Wilson's Bungalow	—	20,220	0	—	
For improvement of road between Batala-oya and Maturankuli	—	16,239	96	—	
For improvement of Puttalam-Nikaweratiya road...	—	3,847	25	—	
For improvement of Toppu road	—	3,740	55	—	
For deviation of a portion of Kemagoda-Hambantota road	—	2,356	29	—	
For improving Maturata road from Nuwara Eliya to junction with Moon-plains road ...	—	3,456	0	—	
For improvement of road between Nuwara Eliya and the Horton plains	—	1,413	50	—	

	Miles.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Previous Expenditure, Rs.	Cts.
For re-constructing a further portion of the Maturata road from foot of hill at new barracks to junction with Bazaar road, Nuwara Eliya ...	— ..	4,533	67 ...	—	
For improvement of the Dikoya road ...	— ...	4,431	85 ...	—	
For road from Nataudiya to Gregory-wila ...	— ...	1,835	0 ...	—	
For works of additions and improvements to existing roads and for sundry small works ...	— ...	35,365	15½ ...	...	
	Rs.	1,099,716	55½ ...	...	

New Roads.

It will be noted that the expenditure under this heading amounted to 1,099,716 rupees, as compared with 924,092 rupees in 1875, the increase being 175,624 or 18·68 per cent.

This expenditure embraces part of the cost of constructing the road from Dambulla to Trincomalee now completed, the total expenditure up to 31st December, 1876, being 352,496 rupees: and also part of the cost of the Central road from Dambulla to Elephant Pass, on which there has been spent up to 31st December, 1876, 532,053 rupees. The whole of this road will be finished by the end of 1877.

The road from Lemastota to Hambantota has also made satisfactory progress.

The roads now undertaken, especially those which are metalled, are formed very substantially, and as regards construction or upkeep they will bear fair comparison with roads in any other colony.

The increased cost of roads at present, as compared with their cost a few years ago, arises from the following causes:—

1st.—The general increased cost of labour.

2nd.—The improved description of road, especially as regards greater width and more metal.

3rd.—The special order of His Excellency Sir William Gregory, that all bridges in future should be built of brickwork or of masonry with arches, or with iron girders sufficiently strong to carry a metalled roadway, instead of the rough and frequently temporary bridges of former days, most of which had timber tops which constantly required renewal, in some cases had abutments formed only of jungle sticks and planking.

The following important roads were completed in 1876 at the undermentioned cost:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Hambantota towards Wellawaya, 1st section, 6¾ miles ...	39,850	57
Dikoya-Maskeliya road to Blair Athol Gap, 4·18 miles ...	81,191	32
Wadaha road, 1·91 miles	47,848	0

The following important roads were commenced in 1876 at the estimated cost here given:

	Rs.
2nd section of Hambantota road to Wellawaya, eight miles ..	68,450
Dimbula road to Railway Gorge, 3·04 miles ...	119,236
Dikoya road to Castlereagh bridge, 2·65 miles	71,670
Road to Kalkuda, 6·25 miles	18,820
Madampitiya road, 1·70 miles	68,000

NEW BRIDGES.

The following is the expenditure under this heading :—

	Rs.	Cts.
Bridge over the Kalutara river	272,639	14
Alut-oya bridge	89	75
Kalaar bridge on the Mannar-Madawachiya road ...	120	53
Bridges on the Manaar-Madawachchiya road	31,996	41½
Maha-oya bridge near Toppu	20,054	35
Bridge at Ja-ela on the Negombo road	18,958	93
Kananke bridge	49	32
Malwetty-oya bridge, Central road	682	57
Deduru-oya bridge	3,782	48
Mi-oya bridge	4,320	19
Bridge on the new road to Mullaittivu	15,386	99
Naneri-oya bridge	12,716	64
Bridge at Gintota	13,374	74
Coopa-oya bridge	3,200	0
Bridge over the Nupe canal	8,099	95
For four iron buckled plate-bridges over the Nanthekadel near Mullaittivu	1,579	44
For Horakellai bridge	515	68
Total, Rs.	401,358	11½

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NEW BRIDGES.

Of the new bridges in hand during the past year the most important are the following:—

	Estimated Cost. Rs.
Kalutara bridge	604,295
Deduru-oya bridge, one span of 150 feet ...	46,692
Mi-oya bridge, one span of 100 feet	44,347
Bridges on the new road to Mullaittivu ...	26,500
Nauceri-oya bridge	21,736
Bridges on the Mannar-Madawachchi road ...	39,500
Bridge at Gintota	13,948
Coopa-oya bridge, Uda Pussellawa road ...	4,200
Horakellai bridge	8,674
Bridges over the Nanthekadal near Mullaittivu ...	17,600
Ja-ela bridge	22,870

By the end of last year the difficulties in sinking the cylinders of the Kalutara bridge were overcome, and in view of the destruction by floods of so many bridges in India, it is satisfactory to state that all the piers of the Kalutara bridge rest on the *solid rock*. This work will be completed by the date already named, the end of next month (July, 1877).

The class of masonry now put up by the pioneers, whether in dry stone culverts or in bridges in mortar, is very substantial; it will bear comparison with masonry in any other country; it is quite as good as is necessary; and any further expenditure would be merely ornamental.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The following is the expenditure under this heading up to end of 1876:—

	Expenditure up to end of 1875. Rs.	Cts.	Expenditure in 1876. Rs.	Cts.	TOTAL. Rs.	Cts.
Southern Province.						
Allawattagoda anicut ...	16,167	12	17	7	16,184	19
Denagama and Weangwewa ...	92,472	93	24,510	48	116,983	41
Tissamaharama ...	101,373	66	26,651	54	128,025	20
Batuwita and Udawa channels ...	38,166	28	817	69	38,983	97
Ellawella tank and channel ...	82,061	42	4,602	12	86,663	54
For sundry work to the Gangaboda Pattu irrigation works ...	4,984	4	34,949	54	39,933	58
Bridge over irrigation channel at Mailagastota ...	—	...	810	0	810	0
Accommodation bridge at Urubokka and wooden platform over anicut at Sapugoda ...	—	...	645	76	645	76
Petre anicut ...	18,487	94	1,709	45	20,197	39
Udukiriwila ...	—	...	538	75	538	75
Hali-ela ...	—	...	174	76	174	76
Surveys of proposed irrigation works	219	98	333	23	553	21
Eastern Province.						
Kanthalai Tank ...	66,727	69½	1,257	57	67,985	26½
Kaddukkaymunai ...	33,962	93	1,039	57	35,002	50
Muthur channel and Allai tank	63,875	87	2,288	15	66,164	2
Earthen dam across the Marodeadde	2,240	57½	1,262	16	3,502	73½
Repairs to Maha Panoa tank ...	5,546	49½	1,008	97	6,555	46½
Iron sluices to Irikamam and Ambarai tanks ...	—	...	4,709	71	4,709	71
Surveys of proposed irrigation works	—	...	1,058	69	1,058	69
North-Central Province.						
Bassawakkulam tank ...	39,000	17	11,979	10	50,979	27
Maha Madawachchiya ...	24,486	74	2,770	32	27,257	6
Village sluices and permanent kalingulas ...	21,970	18	31,642	45	53,612	63
Surveys of proposed irrigation works	3,957	22	7,202	60	11,159	82
Western Province.						
Sluice at Peliyagoda ...	2,759	15	266	42	3,025	57
Sluice and spill at Bolabotu-wewa	—	...	525	79	—	
Cost of sluices got down from England	—	...	38	71	—	
Fort bridge at Boralesgama ...	—	...	6,515	72	—	
For surveying lands benefited by restoration of irrigation works	—	...	13,074	97	—	

	Expenditure up to end of 1875. Rs. Cts.		Expenditure in 1876. Rs. Cts.	Total. Rs. Cts.
North-Western Province.				
Maha-us-wewa tank	—	...	26,467 38	—
Galgamuwa tank	—	...	14,716 21½	—
Magala-wewa	—	...	450 28	—
Tinipiti-wewa	—	...	2,424 0	—
For making copies of plans of irrigation works in the North-Western Province for the use of the Government Agent	—	...	187 6	—
Surveys	—	...	945 70	—
Central Province surveys	—	...	149 0	—

Pay and Allowance to Irrigation Officers.

		Rs.	Cts.			
Eastern Province	...	4,916	65			
North-Central Province	...	17,861	38			
North-Western Province	...	8,633	78			
Southern Province	...	14,835	19			
Western Province	...	933	32			
				...	47,180	32
				Rs.	274,921	24½

Although many of the larger works were well advanced by the end of 1875, the expenditure last year was 274,921 rupees, as compared with 238,420 rupees in the previous year, the increase being 36,501 rupees.

Of the principal works, the tanks at Denagama, Tissa-maha-rama, Bassawakkulam, Galgamuwa, and Madawachchi, have been completed. Fair progress has been made in the smaller works above enumerated; and about forty-eight village sluices and nine kalingulas have up to 31st December, 1876, been built in the North-Central Province, at a cost of 31,642 rupees.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

The expenditure under this heading has been as follows :—

				Rs.	Cts.
Bridge across Hamilton canal	...	...	...	229	36
Shoring banks of canal between Puttalam and Andipana lake			...	499	84
Certain improvements to Kalu-ganga navigation		...	...	3,184	4
Restoring banks of Hamilton canal	...	...	...	8,263	17
Improvement of Kaymal canal	...	...	..	3,957	72
Repairing bridge on canal between Maturankuli and Andipana			...	1,099	16
For deepening Natandiya canal	...	...	...	4,349	82
			Total Rs.	21,583	11

The expenditure under this heading amounted to 21,583 rupees, as compared with 27,820 rupees in 1875, the decrease being 6,237 rupees.

As remarked in the Administration Report for 1875, the canal from Puttalam to Negombo and that from Colombo to Kalutara are not in good condition; but to put them into a satisfactory state would "entail an expenditure which the traffic would not warrant." Nothing more than is necessary to keep open the traffic has therefore been done during the past year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I am compelled again to repeat the concluding remarks of the Administration Reports for the years 1874 to 1875, that no increased staff has been provided to meet the daily increasing works devolving upon the Department; that, without question, careful surveys and ample skilled supervision are true economy, and that for want of the latter many works are imperfectly executed and much extra expense is incurred.

I would repeat that skilled labour can command its value, and that experienced engineers will not join this Department for less remuneration than they can obtain elsewhere.

The experience of another year confirms the opinion already expressed, that works either of construction or of upkeep are better done departmentally, in the manner most suitable to each case, rather than by large contracts.

I regret that my time having lately been much occupied with reports on the Railway Extensions, I have been unable to furnish this report at an earlier date.

Colombo, 25th June, 1877.

J. R. MOSSE,
Director of Public Works.

To accompany Report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1876.

P.W.D.

DIAGRAM SHEET

SHEWING FLUCTUATIONS OF

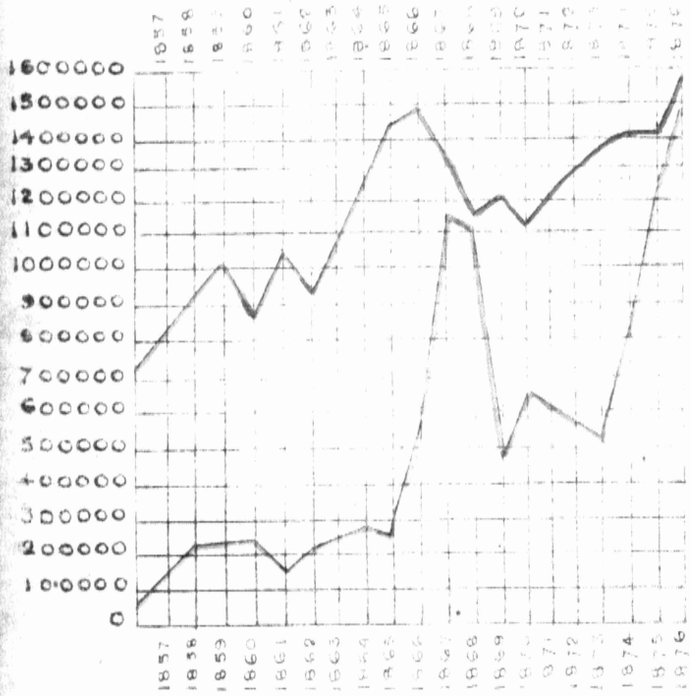
EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1876.

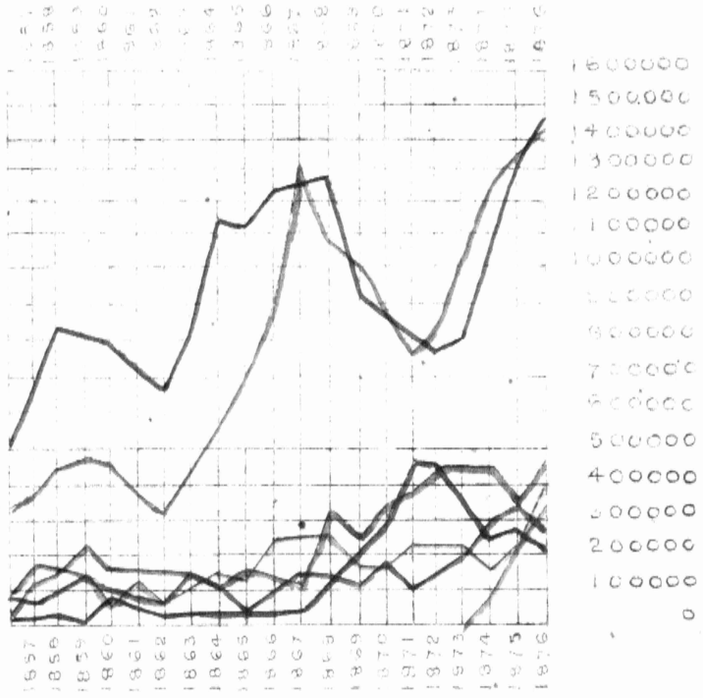
To accompany the Report for the

DIAGRAM
SHEWING
ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE
REPAIR & CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS



Upkeep
New Roads

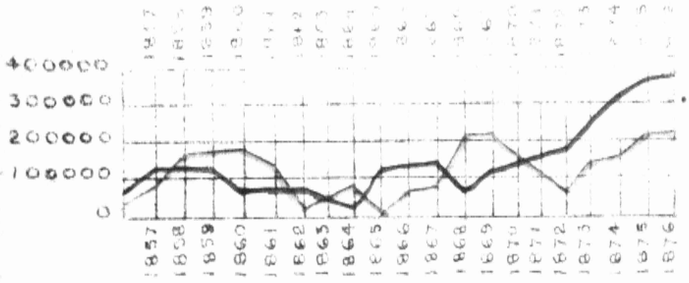
DIAGRAM
SHEWING
FLUCTUATION OF EXPENDITURE
IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCE
FOR THE LAST 21 YEARS



Note. expenditure includes the proportion of Establishment &c

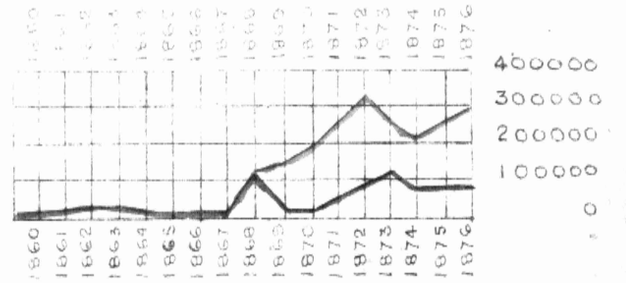
Western Pro
Central Pro
Southern Pro
Northern Pro
North W. Pro
Eastern Pro
North Central Pro

BUILDINGS



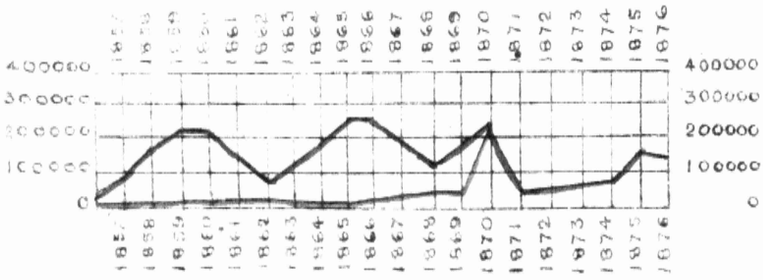
Repair of Buildings
New Buildings

CANAL & IRRIGATION



Canals
Irrigation

SUNDRIES

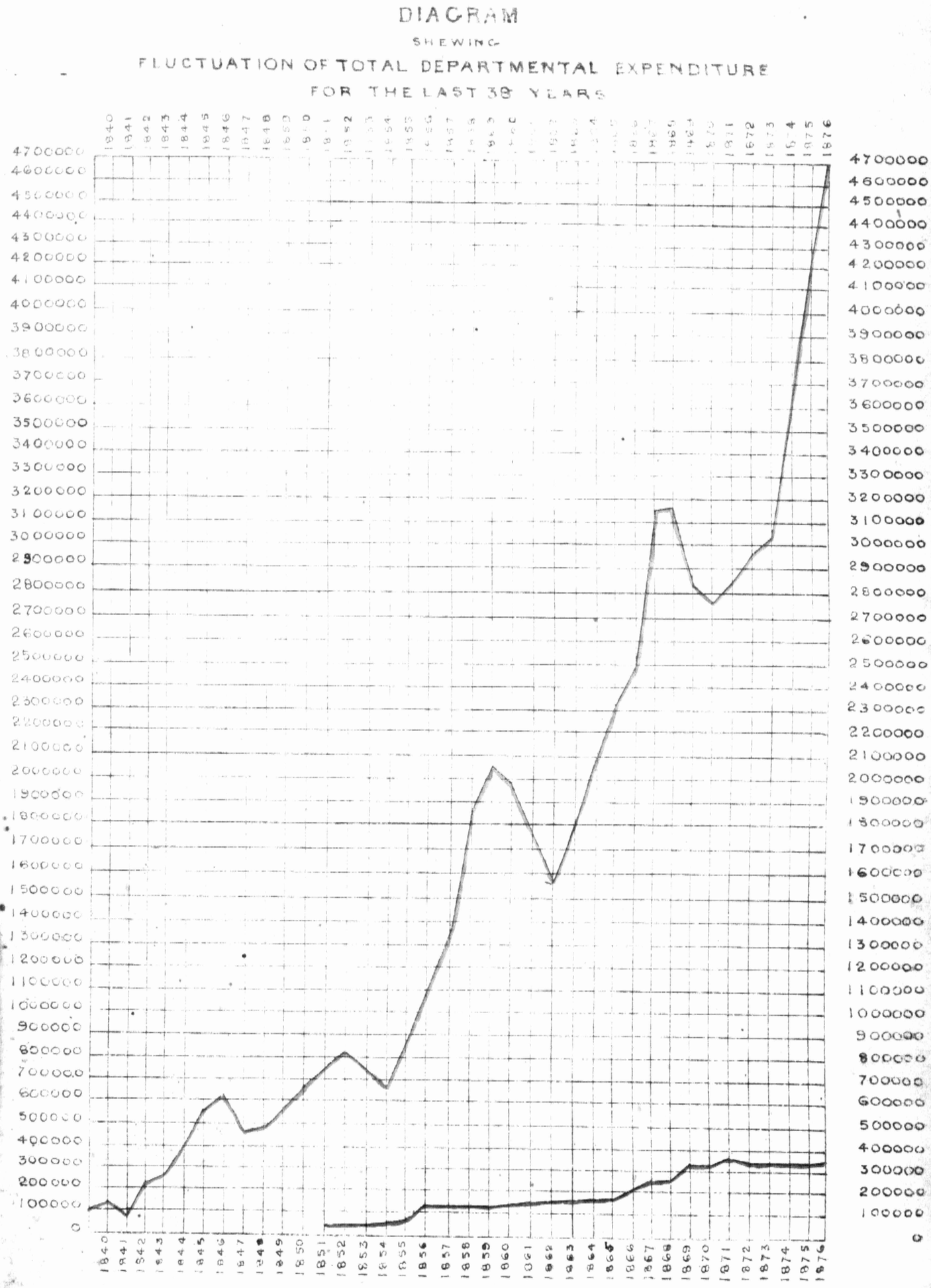


Miscellaneous
Contingencies

DEPARTMENT

DIAGRAM

of the Director of Public Works
year 1876



Total Expenditure.....
Establishment.....

Note. The establishment was combined with that of the Survey Dept until the year 1852 it cannot therefore be given before that date

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

I.—OFFENCES.

TABLE shewing the Number of Offences reported to the Police or the Magistrates during 1876.

	Total Number of Offences reported.	Offences against the Person.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences* against Property.	Other Offences.
Police Courts	57,150	16,527	...	8,753	31,870
Justices of the Peace ...	7,691	1,365	1,385	2,735	5,485

* Include both Offences against rights of Property and injuries to the subjects of Property.

II.—APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES.

TABLE shewing the Number of Persons brought before the Magistrates' Courts by Arrest Warrant or Summons for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts.

	Number discharged for want of Prosecution by the Party complaining or for want of Evidence.	Number of Cases dismissed on the Merits.	Number of Persons summarily Convicted.	Number of Persons Committed for Trial in the Superior Courts.
Offences against the Person ...	34,374	2,687	6,280	633
Cattle Stealing	2,335	422	...	375
Offences against Property*... ...	16,898	1,861	4,020	424
Offences against Master and Servants' Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies	7,811	304	887	2
Other Offences	24,371	709	10,771	284
Total Number of Persons Summoned or Apprehended 131,366 ...	85,789	5,983	21,958	1,718

NOTE.—Purely Civil Cases in which Magistrates exercise jurisdiction are not included in this or the following table.

* See foot note (*) above.

III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

TABLE shewing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kind of Punishments Inflicted.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against the person.	Malicious Injuries to Property.	Offences against Property other than Malicious Injuries to Property.	Offences against Revenue Acts, Highway Acts, Health Acts, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against Masters and Servants' Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies.	Other Offences.
Fine	8,727	1,897	76	189	4,983	176	1406
Fine and Imprisonment ...	307	107	12	102	30	9	47
Imprisonment, in lieu of fine or security	704	164	...	74	532	5	19
Peremptory Imprisonment ...	2,779	872	101	1003	379	331	93
Do. and Whipping ...	178	112	...	58	...	...	8
Whipping	90	42	...	...	...	...	48
Bound over with or without sureties	216	104	...	...	...	66	46
Total	13,091	3,298	189	1,426	5,924	587	1,667

NOTE.—Where there has been an Appeal from the Magistrate's decision the case is entered as finally decided, and not according to the Magistrate's original decision.

IV.—INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS,

Including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i. e.*, District Courts, &c.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each Prisoner tried is counted as separate case.)	Total.	Murder, other than Wife and Child Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences.											
					Murder of Wife, Reputed Wife, or Concubine.	Child Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Abortion.	Rape.	Unnatural Crimes.	Other Offences against the Person.	Malicious Injuries to Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.
Judgment for the Crown ...	984	6	48	3	...	...	6	...	18	...	287	...	114	170	145	187
Judgment for the Prisoner ...	759	43	18	1	...	...	1	...	10	1	177	4	109	187	115	93
Prisoner found Insane ...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Case fell through for want of Prosecution, including cases where a Bill was thrown out by Grand Jury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V.—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE shewing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals, for the last Four Years.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
The number of offences reported to the Police or to the Magistrates	62,941	63,734	64,324	64,841
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates	132,040	130,637	130,121	131,366
The number of summary convictions :—				
1. For offences against the person	2,658	2,568	3,119	3,298
2. For offences against property	1,278	1,856	2,608	1,817
3. For other offences	5,867	7,370	7,881	6,164
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :—				
1. For offences against the person	330	35[illegible]	412	368
2. For cattle stealing	232	274	269	170
3. For other offences against property ...	234	21[illegible]	353	259
4. For other offences	110	264	127	187
The number of persons acquitted :—				
1. In the Inferior Courts	94,745	104,474	96,920	99,143
2. In the Superior Courts	538	622	699	759

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR 1876.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Report.

THE length of line open for public traffic was the same as in the previous year, 91½ miles, to which must be added three-and-a-half miles of line for carriage of material for the Colombo Harbour Works, making in all ninety-five miles.

The total number of train miles run was 421,445, against 383,401 in 1875.

Receipts.

The receipts from passengers, parcels, &c., exhibit a satisfactory increase of 70,345 rupees; but there was a considerable falling off in the receipts from goods traffic, which threatened at one time to leave a considerable deficit in the year's revenue. This was entirely owing to the shortness of the coffee crop of 1875–76, the weight of coffee carried in the first half of 1876 being only 13,401 tons against 28,893 tons in the first half of 1875. Thanks, however, to the steady increase in the rice, manure, and other goods traffic, I had the satisfaction, at the end of the year, of recording an increase of 33,222 rupees in the receipts from goods traffic.

The total receipts from all sources amounted to 2,992,~~874~~ rupees, against 2,896,223 rupees in 1875, viz.:—

1875.		1876.
Rs.		Rs.
739,344	Coaching	807,714
2,116,166	Goods and Live Stock...	2,151,364
40,713	Miscellaneous	33,~~796~~ 227
Rs... 2,896,223	Total...	~~2,992,874~~ 2,992,228

Passengers.

The number of passengers carried was 879,308, against 858,094 in 1875, viz.:—

First class	20,658
Second class	25,698
Third class and coolies	832,952

In comparing the above results it should be borne in mind that the traffic in 1875 benefited largely by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The following table shews the traffic between stations:—

1876.

Stations.		Number of Passengers Booked.					
		Up.			Down.		
Between	And	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Colombo	Kelaniya ...	40	359	9,874	39	268	7,020
	Mahara ...	94	512	4,961	103	468	4,144
	Henaratgoda ...	65	502	7,254	66	484	7,970
	Véyangoda ...	85	436	6,696	70	343	6,886
	Mirigama ...	7	23	101	7	26	148
	Ambepussa ...	12	101	1,933	14	92	1,886
	Polgahawela ...	235	581	8,168	232	571	8,970
	Rambukkana ...	30	21	1,386	41	21	1,791
	Kadugannáwa ...	109	62	3,836	81	57	4,868

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Report.

1876.—*continued.*

Stations.		Number of Passengers Booked.					
		Up			Down.		
Between	And	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Colombo ..	Péradeniya ...	230	53	2,575	251	72	4,479
	Kandy ...	2,579	2,211	39,473	2,593	2,307	45,659
	Gampola ...	710	323	10,561	675	315	13,699
	Náwalapitiya ...	1,080	345	12,522	963	364	16,218
Kelaniya ...	Mahara ...	—	7	1,446	—	9	995
	Henaratgoda ...	—	37	5,488	—	32	4,988
	Véyangoda ...	—	22	2,888	2	30	2,805
	Mirigama ..	—	4	84	—	3	75
	Ambépussa ...	—	22	1,061	—	20	772
	Polgahawela ...	—	14	1,611	1	14	1,513
	Rambukkana ...	—	1	498	—	1	520
	Kadugannáwa ...	—	—	594	—	—	621
	Péradeniya ...	1	—	548	1	1	560
	Kandy ..	7	26	3,953	12	24	3,197
	Gampola ...	—	16	921	7	14	765
	Náwalapitiya ..	4	5	1,040	7	7	1,644
Mahara ...	Henaratgoda ...	1	4	1,709	1	3	1,429
	Véyangoda ...	5	10	1,092	1	13	1,041
	Mirigama ...	—	—	26	—	—	37
	Ambépussa ...	—	7	434	—	6	389
	Polgahawela ...	—	2	1,334	2	3	1,248
	Rambukkana ...	—	—	159	—	—	138
	Kadugannáwa ...	—	—	456	—	—	504
	Péradeniya ...	—	—	222	—	—	243
	Kandy ..	3	30	1,279	2	32	1,214
	Gampola ..	—	—	520	—	2	546
	Náwalapitiya ...	—	1	766	—	1	771
Henaratgoda ...	Véyangoda ...	8	26	1,388	8	22	1,291
	Mirigama ...	—	—	58	—	—	66
	Ambépussa ..	—	4	747	1	7	761
	Polgahawela ...	2	14	3,093	1	15	3,386
	Rambukkana ...	—	2	623	—	2	756
	Kadugannáwa ...	—	—	477	—	—	653
	Péradeniya ...	—	2	341	—	2	424
	Kandy ...	11	6	1,590	6	10	1,642
	Gampola ...	—	1	523	—	3	588
	Náwalapitiya ...	—	—	828	—	2	952
Véyangoda ...	Mirigama ..	—	—	100	—	—	124
	Ambépussa ..	2	3	807	1	8	823
	Polgahawela ...	4	19	2,857	3	33	3,259
	Rambukkana ...	—	—	397	—	—	428
	Kadugannáwa ...	—	—	606	—	—	795
	Péradeniya ...	—	6	186	—	4	283
	Kandy ...	8	20	2,563	3	15	2,425
	Gampola ..	3	1	547	1	1	586
	Náwalapitiya ...	4	5	679	5	6	660
Mirigama ..	Ambépussa ...	1	2	116	—	2	154
	Polgahawela ...	—	—	154	—	—	199
	Rambukkana ...	—	—	29	—	—	34
	Kadugannáwa ...	—	—	48	—	—	45
	Péradeniya ..	1	1	16	1	1	27
	Kandy ..	2	—	52	1	—	105
	Gampola ...	—	—	42	—	—	28
	Náwalapitiya ..	—	—	19	—	—	23
Ambépussa ...	Polgahawela ...	1	14	2,186	2	12	2,173
	Rambukkana ...	—	1	344	—	5	334
	Kadugannáwa ...	—	—	198	—	—	329
	Péradeniya ...	—	1	151	—	—	177
	Kandy ...	1	14	1,125	—	10	1,119
	Gampola ..	—	—	354	—	2	315
	Náwalapitiya ...	1	—	499	5	—	436
Polgahawela ...	Rambukkana ...	11	29	2,633	9	18	2,665
	Kadugannáwa ...	8	4	813	8	11	939
	Péradeniya ...	4	19	329	7	12	403
	Kandy ...	68	268	4,316	77	284	4,054
	Gampola ..	7	18	666	12	21	645
	Náwalapitiya ..	11	10	675	4	8	629

1876.—*continued.*

Stations.		Number of Passengers Booked.					
		Up.			Down.		
Between	And	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rambukkana ...	Kaḍugannáwa ...	12	23	1,214	4	21	1,261
	Péradeniya ...	1	8	441	1	11	590
	Kandy ...	24	28	2,096	28	29	1,934
	Gampola ...	3	3	392	3	3	360
	Náwalapiṭiya ..	2	1	486	3	—	373
Kaḍugannáwa...	Péradeniya ...	46	17	1,701	39	27	2,536
	Kandy ...	366	295	16,168	336	277	17,371
	Gampola ...	46	59	2,263	42	64	2,524
	Náwalapiṭiya .	19	25	1,749	14	26	1,714
Péradeniya ...	Kandy ...	377	1,054	29,293	476	1,059	30,599
	Gampola ...	108	165	10,149	105	168	7,443
	Náwalapiṭiya ...	109	80	9,389	84	77	5,921
Kandy ...	Gampola ...	1,456	2,522	61,860	1,394	2,564	69,768
	Nawalapitiya ...	1,844	921	48,418	1,887	1,007	52,874
Gampola ...	Náwalapiṭiya ...	520	1,328	48,969	498	1,290	47,054
	Total, 1876...	10,388	12,756	406,142	10,270	12,942	426,810
	Total, 1875...	10,539	15,899	387,066	10,544	15,236	418,810

By comparing the above figures with those for 1875, it will be seen that although there was a falling off in the number of passengers from Colombo to Kandy, there was an increase in the number from Kandy to Colombo. Between Colombo and Gampola the numbers increased thirty-two per cent., and between Colombo and Náwalapiṭiya sixty per cent. There was an increase of about fourteen per cent. in the traffic between Kandy and Náwalapiṭiya, and although there was an increase from Kandy to Gampola, there was a marked decrease in the third class traffic from Gampola to Kandy. Of the total number of passengers, two-and-a-quarter per cent. travelled first class, three per cent. second class, and ninety-four and-three-quarter per cent. third class.

By the following analysis of the traffic it will be further seen that the average distance travelled by each passenger was slightly greater, and that the average fare paid by each passenger was slightly higher in 1876 than in 1875. The average fares per mile remained the same in the two years. The number of miles travelled by passengers was 25,701,899, being an increase of 2,115,863 miles over the preceding year.

Analysis of Passenger Traffic.

	Number of Passengers.				Amount.				Number of miles travelled by Passengers.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
					Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.				
Total, 1876 ...	20,658	25,698	832,952	879,308	69,573 46	38,362 48	607,484 18	715,420 12	911,244	775,889	24,014,766	25,701,899
Total, 1875 ...	21,083	31,135	805,876	858,094	67,645 94	44,101 98	542,006 54	653,754 46	887,922	897,919	21,800,195	23,586,036

	Average number of miles travelled by each Passenger.				Average Fare of each Passenger.				Average Fare per mile travelled by each Passenger.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
					Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Total, 1876 ...	44·1	30·2	28·8	29·2	3 37	1 49	0 73	0 81	7·6	4·9	2·5	2·8
Total, 1875	42·1	28·8	27·1	27·5	3 21	1 42	0 67	0 76	7·6	4·9	2·5	2·8

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Report.

The receipts from other "coaching" traffic were as follows:—

1875. Rs.		1876. Rs.
49,662	Parcels	52,974
20,062	Horses, Carriages, &c. ...	23,453
15,867	Mails	15,867
Rs... 85,591		Rs... 92,294

The increments in the above receipts though not large are satisfactory, and they shew that notwithstanding the enormous development in the traffic in parcels, &c., since the first opening of the line, the highest point of development has not yet been reached. In 1868 the receipts from parcels were only 14,421 rupees, and from horses, &c., 11,103 rupees.

GOODS.

The gross weight of goods carried was 258,984 tons, inclusive of 62,599 tons of material for the construction of the Colombo Breakwater. The weights of the different descriptions and classes of goods are given below, as well as those for 1875:—

1875. Tons.		1876. Tons.
3,508	1st Class	3,794.
56,207	Coffee	41,211
62,033	Rice	66,276
47,066	2nd Class	50,060
14,410	Manure	24,277
5,641	3rd Class	5,688
4,374	Railway materials ...	5,079
18,990	Breakwater materials ...	62,599
Tons ... 212,229		Tons ... 258,984

The most noticeable features in the above table are the heavy falling off in the quantity of coffee, and the enormous increase in the traffic in manures. Should the present rate of increase in manure traffic be maintained, and the traffic in coffee continue to range between 45,000 and 60,000 tons, we shall in a few years see the anomaly of a ton of manure going up-country by railway for every ton of coffee coming down. To shew that there is no present slackness in the manure traffic, I may here mention that the quantity sent up in the first four months of 1877 was 12,634 tons.

The traffic in plumbago from Polgahawela to Colombo fell from 2,568 tons in 1875, to 2,248 tons in 1876. From Véyangoda there were 305 tons.

The traffic in straw was as follows:—

	Wagon Load.	Weight.
From Henaratgoda	23 ...	28
,, Véyangoda	53 ...	69
,, Mirigama	15 ...	—
,, Ambepussa	487 ...	568
,, Polgahawela	204 ...	218
,, Rambukkana	69 ...	84
,, Kadugannáwa	489 ...	573
Total, tons ...	1,340 ...	1,540

The following return of the number of loaded carts which passed over the Kandy road between Colombo and Central Province is compiled from the Police returns kindly sent me by the Superintendent of Police, Central Province.

	Up from Colombo.	Down to Colombo.
In January	85 ...	59
February	133 ...	72
March	187 ...	77
April	157 ...	35
May	163 ...	64
June	141 ...	37
July	235 ...	8
August	122 ...	62
September	193 ...	141
October	116 ...	40
November	122 ...	19
December	123 ...	25
Total ...	1,777 ...	639

The following table shews the goods traffic between each station, and the average rates per ton and per ton per mile.

Stations.			Up Traffic.					Down Traffic.				
Between	And	Distance, miles.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average Rates. Per Ton.	Average Rates. Per Ton per Mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average Rates. Per Ton.	Average Rates. Per Ton per Mile.
Colombo ...	Mahara ...	9	1	9	9	0·09	1·00	8	9	72	1·13	0·12
	Henaratgoḍa.	17	179	256	3,043	1·43	0·08	841	975	14,[illegible]97	1·16	0·06
	Véyangoḍa	23	636	1,879	14,628	2·95	0·13	1,282	3,350	29,486	2·61	0·12
	Mírigama ..	31	14	61	434	4·36	0·14	1	7	31	7·00	0·23
	Ambépussa...	35	108	623	3,780	5·77	0·16	119	511	4,165	4·30	0·12
	Polgahawela..	46	4,410	33,595	202,860	7·62	0·17	3,651	17,984	167,946	4·93	0·11
	Rambukkana	53	2,057	10,388	109,021	5·05	0·10	628	4,897	33,284	7·80	0·15
	Kaḍugannáwa	65	4,000	34,193	260,000	8·55	0·13	892	8,617	57,980	9·66	0·15
	Pérádeniya ...	71	1,783	17,501	126,593	9·82	0·14	1,470	15,377	104,370	10·46	0·15
	Kandy ...	75	62,476	722,893	4,685,700	11·57	0·15	23,158	234,782	1,736,850	10·14	0·14
	Gampola ...	79	16,923	204,839	1,336,917	12·10	0·15	5,445	61,440	430,155	11·28	0·14
	Náwalapitiya	88	37,931	484,718	3,337,928	12·78	0·15	10,923	138,119	961,224	12·64	0·14
Mahara ..	Henaratgoḍa	8	1	1	8	1·00	0·08	—	1	—	—	—
	Véyangoḍa ...	14	4	17	56	4·25	0·30	1	5	14	5·00	0·36
	Mírigama ..	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ambépussa...	26	1	1	26	1·00	0·04	3	16	78	5·33	0·21
	Polgahawela..	37	3	19	111	6·33	0·17	22	134	814	6·09	0·16
	Rambukkana	44	1	8	44	8·00	0·18	3	35	132	11·67	0·27
	Kaḍugannáwa	56	65	610	3,640	9·38	0·17	4	47	224	11·75	0·21
	Pérádeniya ...	62	93	971	5,766	10·44	0·17	1	14	62	14·00	0·23
	Kandy ..	66	231	2,382	15,246	10·31	0·16	7	68	462	9·71	0·15
	Gampola .	70	322	3,030	22,540	9·41	0·13	—	—	—	—	—
	Náwalapitiya.	79	212	2,149	16,748	10·14	0·13	2	37	158	18·50	0·23
Henaratgoḍa.	Véyangoḍa ...	7	7	6	49	0·86	0·12	1	3	7	3·0	0·43
	Mírigama ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	19	16	20	304	1·25	0·07	1	5	19	5·00	0·26
	Polgahawela ..	29	13	55	377	4·23	0·15	18	110	522	6·11	0·21
	Rambukkana .	36	45	116	1,620	2·58	0·07	3	18	108	6·00	0·17
	Kaḍugannáwa	49	31	129	1,519	4·16	0·08	1	12	49	12·00	0·24
	Pérádeniya ...	55	62	541	3,410	8·73	0·16	1	4	55	4·00	0·07
	Kandy ...	59	338	2,772	19,942	8·20	0·14	7	75	413	10·71	0·18
	Gampola .	63	150	1,636	9,450	10·91	0·17	1	17	63	17·00	0·27
	Náwalapitiya.	72	341	4,386	24,552	12·86	0·18	1	17	72	17·00	0·24
Véyangoḍa ...	Mírigama ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ambépussa	12	9	10	108	1·11	0·09	7	10	84	1·43	0·12
	Polgahawela..	23	17	164	391	6·12	0·27	37	142	851	3·84	0·17
	Rambukkana.	30	33	75	990	2·27	0·08	2	8	60	4·00	0·13
	Kaḍugannáwa	43	17	105	751	6·18	0·14	1	4	43	4·00	0·09
	Pérádeniya ...	49	19	163	931	8·58	0·18	3	16	147	5·33	0·11
	Kandy ...	52	2,171	24,412	164,892	7·70	0·15	124	1,108	6,448	8·94	0·17
	Gampola ..	57	750	7,191	42,750	9·59	0·17	26	225	1,482	8·65	0·15
	Náwalapitiya	66	822	9,335	54,252	11·36	0·17	46	521	3,036	11·33	0·17
Mírigama ...	Ambépussa...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Polgahawela..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rambukkana.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pérádeniya ..	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy .	44	14	102	616	7·29	0·17	—	1	—	—	—
	Gampola ..	48	8	67	384	8·38	0·17	—	—	—	—	—
	Náwalapitiya	57	29	334	1,653	11·52	0·20	—	—	—	—	—
Ambépussa...	Polgahawela .	11	16	13	176	0·81	0·07	2	6	22	0·3	0·27
	Rambukkana	18	25	33	450	1·32	0·07	—	1	—	—	—
	Kaḍugannáwa	31	4	19	124	4·75	0·15	—	—	—	—	—
	Pérádeniya ...	37	40	210	1,480	5·25	0·14	6	15	222	2·50	0·07
	Kandy ...	40	354	2,344	14,160	6·62	0·17	20	144	800	7·20	0·18
	Gampola ...	45	192	760	8,640	3·96	0·09	8	60	360	7·50	0·17
	Náwalapitiya	54	731	7,979	39,474	10·92	0·20	13	123	702	9·46	0·18
Polgahawela..	Rambukkana	7	33	35	231	1·06	0·15	22	49	154	2·23	0·32
	Kaḍugannáwa	20	13	44	260	3·38	0·17	2	10	40	5·00	0·25
	Pérádeniya	26	56	116	1,456	2·07	0·08	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ..	30	1,597	6,442	47,910	4·03	0·13	21	146	630	6·95	0·23
	Gampola ..	34	112	639	3,808	5·71	0·17	1	12	34	12·00	0·35
	Náwalapitiya.	43	377	3,358	16,211	8·91	0·21	2	17	86	8·50	0·20
Rambukkana.	Kaḍugannáwa	13	50	65	650	1·30	0·10	—	2	—	—	—
	Pérádeniya ..	19	55	102	1,045	1·85	0·10	3	8	57	2·67	0·14
	Kandy ...	23	548	1,632	12,604	2·98	0·13	13	69	299	5·31	0·23
	Gampola ...	27	27	118	729	4·37	0·16	—	—	—	—	—
	Náwalapitiya	36	157	1,069	5,652	6·81	0·19	1	7	36	7·0	0·19

Stations. Between	And	Distance, miles.	Up Traffic. Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average Rates. Per Ton.	Per Ton per Mile.	Down Traffic. Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average Rates. Per Ton.	Per Ton per Mile.
Kadugannáwa	Pérádeniya ...	6	12	9	72	0·75	0·12	5	4	30	0·80	0·13
	Kandy ...	10	144	204	1,440	1·42	0·14	51	148	510	2·90	0·29
	Gampola ...	14	41	108	574	2·63	0·19	12	19	168	1·58	0·11
	Náwalapitiya	23	631	3,574	14,513	5·66	0·25	3	20	69	6·66	0·29
Pérádeniya	Kandy ...	4	54	95	216	1·76	0·44	29	32	116	1·10	0·28
	Gampola ..	8	43	70	344	1·63	0·20	11	20	88	1·82	0·23
	Náwalapitiya	17	342	1,213	5,814	3·55	0·21	17	59	289	3·47	0·20
Kandy ...	Gampola ...	11	708	1,899	7,788	2·68	0·24	377	830	4,147	2·20	0·20
	Náwalapitiya	21	1,444	6,148	30,324	4·26	0·20	329	1,250	6,909	3·80	0·18
Gampola ..	Náwalapitiya	10	1,362	2,273	13,020	1·75	0·17	245	382	2,450	1·56	0·16
	Total 1876 ...	—	146,451	1,612,273	10,703,184	11·01	0·15	43,934	492,154	3,573,481	9·86	0·14
	„ 1875 ...	—	129,225	1,446,758	9,232,557	11·20	0·16	64,014	650,024	4,758,402	10·15	0·14
Breakwater Traffic.												
Colombo Galle Buck	Kelaniya .	5	—	—	—	—	—	1,104	602	5,520	0·54	0·11
	5th mile siding	7	—	—	—	—	—	25,777	12,939	180,439	0·50	0·07
	Mahara ..	12	1,617	1,011	19,404	0·63	0·05	34,101	21,314	409,212	0·63	0·05
	Total, 1876	—	1,617	1,011	19,404	0·63	0·05	60,982	34,855	595,171	0·57	0·06
	„ 1875	—	1,200	1,638	—	1·36	0·11	17,790	11,941	—	0·67	0·06

Live Stock.

The receipts from live stock were 11,070 rupees, against 9,095 rupees in 1875.

Miscellaneous.

The miscellaneous receipts were as follows:—

1875. Rs		1876. Rs
7,979	Rent of Houses	7,954
5,634	Warehouse Rent	4,527
35	Wagon Hire	29
17,145	Interest	~~18,180~~
9,920	Sundries	21,140
Rs. ... 40,713	Total ... Rs. ...	~~52,130~~ 53,650

The following is a table of the traffic in each month of the year, inclusive of Breakwater materials.

Month.	Coaching. No. of Passengers.	Receipts. Rs	Cts.	Goods. Tons.	Amount. Rs	Cts.	Live Stock. Rs	Cts.	Total, 1876. Rs	Cts.	Total, 1875. Rs	Cts.
January	74,868	65,415	71	20,090	200,623	71	786	70	266,826	12	299,016	43
February ...	72,894	64,217	81	21,283	172,936	39	1,144	70	238,298	90	266,013	89
March	81,362	70,999	28	21,716	162,388	62	934	50	234,322	40	270,396	93
April	78,017	70,511	93	14,198	115,026	6	897	65	186,435	64	217,765	3
May.....	75,556	69,212	73	16,010	131,080	89	978	65	201,272	27	194,785	28
June.....	69,395	64,066	76	19,939	150,303	68	867	25	215,237	69	166,092	43
July.....	68,436	63,604	43	18,002	147,072	17	617	65	211,294	25	213,477	77
August.....	70,234	65,967	69	20,194	158,148	69	733	30	224,849	68	184,565	49
September	66,768	63,991	92	21,352	165,559	80	977	80	230,529	52	219,063	88
October	68,351	62,731	45	23,528	194,432	27	1,007	80	258,171	52	250,236	10
November..	79,918	64,976	46	31,321	266,430	74	735	75	332,142	95	282,546	3
December..	82,509	82,017	57	31,351	276,290	19	1,388	95	359,696	71	291,551	3
Total.. ..	879,308	807,713	74	258,984	2,140,293	21	11,070	70	2,959,077	65	2,855,510	29

The "up" and the "down" goods traffic, exclusive of Breakwater materials, in each month of the year, were as follows :—

	1875.				1876.			
	Up.		Down.		Up.		Down.	
	Tons.	cwts.	Tons.	cwts.	Tons.	cwts.	Tons.	cwts.
January	11,458	10	10,000	0	11,246	7	6,320	12
February	10,916	5	8,226	8	11,195	5	4,049	16
March	11,373	16	7,073	5	14,193	17	2,578	18
April	10,386	6	3,999	15	9,069	6	1,322	7
May	10,166	9	2,211	19	12,178	15	1,820	5
June	8,850	5	1,431	14	12,081	10	1,427	6
July	12,793	9	1,248	4	11,485	3	1,321	13
August.....	10,362	2	1,653	10	11,788	8	1,087	1
September...	11,169	2	4,133	15	15,490	7	1,734	16
October.....	10,583	10	7,167	11	11,268	5	4,575	16
November...	10,689	7	9,192	7	14,846	12	12,575	1
December...	10,475	9	7,676	0	11,607	13	11,120	0
Total ... Tons	129,224	10	64,014	10	146,451	8	49,933	11

Working Expenses.

The following is an account of the working expenses of the whole line in 1875 and 1876.

1875.						1876.				
Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.		Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Maintenance of Way, Works, and Buildings.*	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,025	0	—	—	0·10	Under Contract	38,025	0	—	—	0·9
—		—	—	—	Beyond Contract	190,463	92	—	—	0·47
45,284	90	—	—	0·12	Salaries and Allowances ..	44,339	81	—	—	0·10
201,227	26	—	—	0·52	Wages and Permanent Way Materials	—		—	—	—
411	39	—	—	—	Office Expenses	237	55	—	—	—
2,945	31	—	—	0·01	Repairs of Houses	2,352	12	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	Building house for Foreman Platelayer at Veyangoda ..	3,510	48	—	—	—
287,893	86	9·9	3,031	0·75		278,928	88	9·3	2,936	0·66
					Locomotive Expenses.					
36,724	18	—	—	0·10	Salaries of Superintendent, Foremen, Clerks, &c. ...	39,008	87	—	—	0·09
112,437	74	—	—	0·30	Wages of Enginemen, Firemen, &c.	111,333	33	—	—	0·26
133,484	64	—	—	0·35	Fuel	131,833	13	—	—	0·32
20,577	85	—	—	0·05	Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c. ...	24,132	26	—	—	0·06
3,811	23	—	—	—	Water	5,176	6	—	—	0·02
82,717	31	—	—	0·22	Repairs of Engines and Tenders	87,034	62	—	—	0·20
770	71	—	—	—	Office Expenses	947	99	—	—	—
44	81	—	—	—	Sundry charges	2,205	59	—	—	—
390,568	47	13·5	4,111	1·02		401,671	85	13·3	4,228	0·95
79,303	59	2·7	835	0·21	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons	97,625	6	3·2	1,027	0·23
					Traffic Charges.					
62,082	72	—	—	0·16	Salaries of Managers, Station Masters, Clerks, &c. ...	62,488	31	—	—	0·15
69,673	1	—	—	0·18	Wages of Guards, Porters, &c.	74,296	62	—	—	0·17
9,967	63	—	—	0·03	Oil, Grease, and other Stores ..	15,863	22	—	—	0·03
3,583	95	—	—	0·01	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising	4,240	18	—	—	—
3,146	46	—	—	0·01	Sundry charges	1,837	25	—	—	—
148,403	77	5·1	1,562	0·39		158,725	58	5·3	1,671	0·35
					Police Charges.					
26,070	50	0·9	274	0·07	Wages, Clothing and Stores for Police, Pointsmen and Gatemen	27,131	83	0·9	285	0·06
					Telegraph Charges.					
13,039	6	0·5	137	0·03	Salaries of Signallers ...	13,437	86	0·5	142	0·03
					General Charges.					
16,152	90	—	—	0·04	Audit, Pay, and Accountant's Office	16,633	61	—	—	0·05
9,756	8	—	—	0·03	Stores Department ...	9,861	92	—	—	0·03
2,652	64	—	—	0·01	Rates and Taxes	2,652	64	—	—	—
446	25	—	—	—	Fire Insurance ...	446	25	—	—	—
840	15	—	—	—	Claims for compensation ...	1,316	80	—	—	—
2,133	32	—	—	—	Payments in England ...	2,133	32	—	—	—
5,570	16	—	—	0·01	Sundry Charges	—		—	—	—
37,551	50	1·3	395	0·09		33,044	54	1·0	348	0·08
982,830	75	33·9	10,345	2·56	TOTAL ..	1,010,565	60	33·5	10,637	2·36

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Report.

The expenditure under the heads of maintenance, locomotive power, and repairs of carriages and wagons, will be dealt with in the Engineer's report. The increase in traffic charges under the minor heads, wages of guards, &c., is explained by the more liberal treatment of guards in respect of extra pay for working on Sundays and for working overtime on week-days. I can afford no explanation of the increased expenditure on oil, grease, &c., as although the charge is debited to "traffic" the expenditure is controlled by the Resident Engineer. The cost of oil and grease (exclusive of other stores) per train mile was 2·12 cents in 1875, but in 1876 it had risen to 3·03 cents, being an increase of about 43 per cent., the price and quality of the grease and oil being practically the same in the two periods. I have requested that this charge shall in future be debited to repairs of carriages and wagons as is done on Indian railways, as this is not only a more legitimate way of dealing with it, but will also relieve my department of a charge over which I can exercise no control whatever.

A new station at Mirigama, for which I had been contending for several years, was opened in November, and so far it has proved a financial success, and is a great boon to the inhabitants in the district. I anticipate a marked increase in the traffic in cocoanuts, oil, straw, and other products of the district when the proposed new road between the Mirigama station and Kotadeniyâwa is made.

Main Line, Colombo and Kandy.

The open mileage was the same as in 1875, viz., 74½ miles.

The number of train miles run was, 335,013; in 1875 the number was 312,256.

Receipts.

The receipts were 2,637,059 rupees, particulars of which are as follows:—

1875. *Summary of Main Line Receipts.* 1876.

Amount.		Per mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.			Amount.		Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	
Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Rs.	Cts.
592,437	36	7,952	1	90	Coaching	649,224	35	8,715	1	94
1,941,268	12	26,057	6	21	Goods and Live Stock ...	1,939,013	82	26,027	5	79
37,212	65	500	0	12	Sundries	48,820	85	655	0	14
2,570,918	13	34,509	8	23	Total ..	2,637,059	2	35,397	7	87
13,578	60	—	2	37	Breakwater	35,866	44	—	2	51

There was therefore an increase of 885 rupees in the receipts per mile of line open, but a decrease of 36 cents in the receipts per train mile, which is attributable to the unusual discrepancy between the "up" and the "down" traffic in goods, the "up" traffic having been 146,000 tons, and the "down" only 49,900 tons. Two-thirds of the down trains were therefore run empty.

Working Expenses.

The working expenses were as follows:—

1875. *Main Line, Working Expenses.* 1876.

Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per mile Open.	Cost per Train mile.			Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Train mile.	
Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Rs.	Cts.
241,948	0	9·4	3,248	0	77	Maintenance	223,905	0	8·5	3,005	0	67
318,049	0	12·4	4,269	1	4	Locomotive Power	325,767	0	12·4	4,372	0	97
67,529	0	2·6	906	0	21	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons	82,602	0	3·1	1,109	0	25
112,896	0	4·4	1,515	0	36	Traffic charges	122,535	0	4·6	1,645	0	36
17,190	0	0·7	231	0	6	Police charges	17,056	0	0·7	229	0	5
11,345	0	0·4	152	0	4	Electric Telegraph charges ...	11,228	0	0·4	151	0	3
35,919	0	1·4	482	0	11	General charges	29,285	0	1·1	393	0	9
804,876	0	31·3	10,803	2	57	Total...	812,378	0	30·8	10,904	2	42

The increase in "traffic charges" I have already explained when dealing with the expenditure of the whole line.

By the above table it will be seen that the net earnings were 1,824,681 rupees, being at the rate 10½ per cent. on the capital expenditure, of 17,384,830 rupees.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Railway between Colombo and Kandy from the first opening in 1865 to end of 1876.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Receipts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Passengers, Parcels, Carriages, &c....	25,631 96	165,239 87	257,256 21	371,694 21	367,575 46	413,765 17	414,041 21	405,734 82	515,143 30	562,664 44	592,437 36	649,224 35
Merchandise and Live Stock ...	...	67,385 37	547,777 50	1,253,791 83	1,417,875 79	1,630,265 33	1,561,029 87	1,439,884 91	1,723,118 48	1,682,218 86	1,941,268 12	1,939,013 82
Miscellaneous ..	1,471 50	7,479 87	10,568 96	11,184 96	24,199 33	22,372 75	20,979 67	21,873 75	23,465 11	29,194 69	37,212 65	48,820 85
TOTAL ... Rs.	27,103 46	240,105 11	815,602 67	1,636,671 0	1,809,650 58	2,066,403 25	1,996,050 75	1,867,493 48	2,261,726 89	2,274,077 99	2,570,918 13	2,637,059 2
Working Expenses.												
Maintenance ...	27,800 0	109,625 0	179,012 87	249,044 92	260,616 42	259,541 92	260,777 17	251,772 33	279,778 69	269,208 24	241,947 59	223,905 0
Locomotive power ...	5,756 75	69,229 25	169,911 21	289,607 25	243,182 87	258,270 29	262,784 75	277,603 63	319,699 39	313,465 95	318,049 19	325,767 0
Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ...	...	5,664 87	14,356 75	31,014 79	53,101 42	55,794 46	60,495 21	49,036 3	72,119 72	75,098 20	67,529 7	82,602 0
Traffic charges ...	7,667 58	51,202 50	73,185 79	104,636 71	104,948 71	104,473 17	102,576 67	105,688 40	108,301 46	106,541 46	112,895 77	122,535 0
Police charges ...	...	9,501 29	12,983 54	17,654 96	17,340 8	16,057 0	16,509 4	16,317 97	16,479 21	16,978 58	17,190 50	17,056 0
Electric Telegraph charges ..	...	...	5,561 46	12,067 33	10,686 96	9,916 62	9,272 71	10,387 22	8,487 90	8,762 75	11,345 6	11,228 0
General charges ...	12,674 62	17,728 83	24,326 29	42,833 92	35,127 21	31,414 17	30,301 12	27,276 44	30,614 11	27,517 26	35,918 50	29,285 0
TOTAL ... Rs.	53,898 95	262,951 74	479,337 71	746,859 88	725,003 67	735,467 63	742,716 67	738,082 2	835,480 48	817,572 44	804,875 68	812,378 0
Net profit per annum ...	Loss	Loss	Rs.336,270	Rs.889,790	Rs.1,084,650	Rs.1,330,950	Rs.1,253,320	Rs.1,129,410	Rs.1,426,250	Rs.1,456,510	Rs.1,766,040	Rs.1,824,680
Per-centage of profits to capital ...	...	...	1·9	5·1	6·2	7·7	7·2	6·5	8·2	8·4	10·2	10·5
Miles of Line open (average) ...	34½	36⅓	57½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Number of Passengers ...	19,253	132,431	167,360	196,722	201,258	223,121	234,978	358,651	644,374	708,376	858,094	879,308
Tonnage of Goods ...	Nil	12,789	54,850	116,178	134,369	156,205	149,033	138,429	171,193	167,975	193,239	196,385
Train miles run ..	10,839	71,197	133,846	242,804	245,464	252,305	251,921	237,997	287,510	294,769	312,256	345,013
Receipts per mile of Line open ...	Rs. 790	Rs. 6,610	Rs. 14,180	Rs. 21,970	Rs. 24,290	Rs. 27,630	Rs. 26,790	Rs. 25,140	Rs. 30,360	Rs. 30,520	Rs. 34,510	Rs. 35,397
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Receipts per Train mile ...	2 50	3 37	6 8	6 75	7 37	8 20	7 90	7 86	7 68	7 58	8 25	7 87
Expenses per Train mile ...	4 96	3 71	3 58	3 8	2 96	2 92	2 96	3 9	2 90	2 70	2 58	2 42
Expenses per cent. of Receipts ...	Loss	Loss	58¾	45½	40	35½	37	39½	36½	36	31¼	30·8

NOTES.

Sections of Line when opened for public traffic.

1865.	Colombo to Ambépussa.....	34½ miles,	open for coaching traffic	2nd October.
1866.	" "	"	" Goods traffic	1st January.
"	Ambépussa to Polgahawela...	11 "	" Goods and coaching traffic..	1st November.
1867.	Polgahawela to Kandy... ...	29 "	" Coaching traffic	1st August.
"	" " "	"	" Goods traffic	1st October.

Expenditure on New Works from current Revenue, but not included in the Working Expenses.

					Rs.
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,650
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	151,170
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,550
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,490
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,610
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,620
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,030
1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,641
"	.....	(Waterways).		.....	28,776

This return includes the number of passengers and tons of goods passed over both the Main and the Branch lines :—

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Branch Line, Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiya.

The open mileage was seventeen miles as in 1875. The number of train miles run was 72,118 against 65,414 in 1875.

Receipts.

The receipts for the years 1875 and 76 are given in the following summary :—

Summary of Branch Line Receipts.

1875. Amount.	Per mile of Line open.	Per Train mile.		1876. Amount.	Per mile of Line open.	Per Train mile.
Rs. Cts.	Rs.	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	Rs.	Rs. Cts.
146,907 15	8,642	2 24	Coaching	158,489 39	9,323	2 20
161,319 6	9,489	2 47	Goods and Live stock ...	176,483 65	10,381	2 44
3,500 27	206	0 5	Sundries	3,308 70	195	0 5
311,726 48	18,337	4 76	Total...	338,281 74	19,899	4 69

The increase, which is equal to about eight per cent., is due not to any one particular cause, but rather to general development. The receipts per mile of line open increased 1,562 rupees, or about 8½ per cent., while the receipts per train mile decreased seven cents, owing, as I have said in a previous paragraph of this report, to the inequalities between the "up" and the "down" goods traffic.

Working Expenses.

The working expenses of the years 1875 and 76 compare as follows :—

Branch Line Working Expenses.

1875. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.		1876. Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.
Rs. Cts.		Rs.	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs.	Rs. Cts.
41,301 0	13·2	2,429	0 63	Maintenance	45,434 0	13·4	2,673	0 63
66,722 0	21·4	3,925	1 2	Locomotive power ...	62,021 0	18·3	3,648	0 86
11,775 0	3·8	692	0 18	Repairs of Carriages & Wagons	14,423 0	4·3	848	0 20
32,929 0	10·6	1,937	0 50	Traffic charges	33,470 0	9·9	1,969	0 46
6,497 0	2·1	382	0 10	Police charges	6,404 0	1·9	377	0 9
1,694 0	0·5	100	0 3	Electric Telegraph charges ...	2,210 0	0·7	130	0 3
1,633 0	0·5	96	0 3	General charges	3,200 0	0·9	188	0 5
162,551 0	52·1	9,561	2 49	Total ...	167,162 0	49·4	9,833	2 32

The only item requiring an explanation is that for "general charges," the increase in which is really no increase at all, but is due to a more correct adjustment of the charges between the main and branch lines in 1876 than in the previous year.

By the above statements of receipts and expenses it will be seen that the net receipts were 171,120 rupees, being 6·4 per cent. on the capital expended to 31st December, 1876, which aggregated 2,663,016 rupees.

It will be seen on reference to the appendix shewing the expenditure on account of new works that a further sum of 15,500 rupees was expended out of main line revenue for alterations to Pérádeniya junction and station. The total cost of this work has been 30,265 rupees, viz., 7,764 rupees from main line revenue in 1875, 15,501 rupees from main line revenue and 7,000 rupees from Náwalapitiya branch line capital. In my opinion the cost of the work should have been defrayed in equal proportions from main line revenue and branch line capital.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Railway between Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiya, from the first opening in 1873, to end of 1876.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Receipts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Passengers, Parcels, Carriages, &c. ...	59,144 46	70,826 41	146,907 15	158,489 39
Merchandise and Live Stock	62,218 75	78,326 40	161,319 6	176,483 65
Miscellaneous	1,414 76	2,328 85	3,500 27	3,308 70
	122,777 97	151,481 66	311,726 48	338,281 74
Working Expenses.				
Maintenance	17,290 76	20,200 0	41,301 25	45,434 0
Locomotive power	15,925 70	17,900 0	66,722 28	62,021 0
Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ...	3,412 65	3,800 0	11,774 52	14,423 0
Traffic charges	12,058 3	20,936 0	32,929 0	33,470 0
Police charges	2,730 12	4,399 84	6,497 0	6,404 0
Electric Telegraph charges	1,365 6	916 82	1,694 0	2,210 0
General charges	1,592 57	1,123 74	1,633 0	3,200 0
	54,374 89	69,276 40	162,551 5	167,162 0

STATEMENT of Receipts and Working Expenses.—*continued.*

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Net profit per annum	Rs. 68,410	Rs. 82,200	Rs. 149,180	Rs. 171,120
Per-centage of profits to capital	—	—	5¾	6·4
Miles of line open (average)	7½	8½	17	17
Number of passengers ...	Included in Main Line Return.			
Tonnage of goods	Ditto			
Train miles run	22,751	25,252	65,414	72,118
Receipts per mile of line open	Rs. 15,840	Rs. 17,820	Rs. 18,340	Rs. 19,899
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Receipts per train mile	5 39	6 0	4 76	4 69
Expenses per train mile ..	2 39	2 70	2 49	2 32
Expenses per cent. of receipts	42¾	45¾	52	49½

NOTES.

1873.—Peradeniya to Gampola, 7¾ miles, open for goods, 15th January.
1873.—Peradeniya to Gampola, 7¾ miles, open for coaching, 1st February.
1874.—Gampola to Náwalapitiya, 9¼ miles, open for goods, 1st December.
1874.—Gampola to Náwalapitiya, 9¼ miles, open for coaching, 21st December.

Breakwater Line.

The weight of stone and other materials carried by railway for the construction of the Colombo Harbour was 62,599 tons; the receipts from which were 35,866 rupees, and the working expenses 31,026 rupees, leaving a profit of 4,840 rupees. The number of train miles run was 14,314.

1875. Rs.	*Working Expenses.*	1876. Rs.
4,645	Maintenance	9,590
5,797	Locomotive Power	13,884
—	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ...	600
2,579	Traffic Charges	2,720
2,383	Police „	3,672
—	General „	560
15,404	Total ..	31,026

General Remarks.

Considerable inconvenience and some loss to consignees was caused during the height of the coffee season, for want of sufficient warehouse accommodation at Colombo goods station, especially for coffee delivered into boats; for the accommodation of which formerly there was a warehouse on the lake side, but this warehouse had to be pulled down as the Breakwater and Moratuwa lines ran through it. The existing outwards warehouse was designed to accommodate an annual traffic of 50,000 tons, but in the year under review I had to work 130,000 tons through it. A few years hence, when the Breakwater works shall be sufficiently advanced to allow of the railway wagons being loaded alongside of vessels in the harbour, much of the "up" traffic will be diverted from the present station; but it is questionable whether we can manage to pull through the next few years with the existing means.

For the better accommodation of the coffee traffic, the present shed could be temporarily enlarged, and permanent accommodation such as a shed, wharf, cranes, shoots, &c., should be erected for the boat traffic. It has been suggested to Government to remove the Colombo passenger terminus to a site more central for the Fort and the Pettah. This proposed new station would also be the terminus for the Kalutara railway. If this is done, the whole of Maradana yard will be devoted to the goods traffic. It has also been suggested to double the line between Maradana and the Customs premises so as to enable wagons to be worked up and down whenever required and at a minute's notice. This I consider an absolute necessity, if the traffic is to be worked to the satisfaction of the public, and with credit to the department, for if the line remains single and passenger trains run over it, it will have to be worked under "Train Staff" regulations, and that means, that wagons could only be worked between Maradana and the Harbour at certain fixed times. The carrying out of these suggestions would entail a large expenditure, and should therefore be very carefully considered; but it is certain that something must be done to make provision for the enormously increased traffic with which we shall have to deal on completion of the Colombo Harbour Works, and the extension of the railway to Uva, to Mátalé, and to Kalutara.

Now that the Government are about to undertake the construction of new railways, I would urgently recommend the adoption of a more modern type of design of goods warehouse than the abortions on the existing lines, which are neither economical in construction nor in working. Nearly the whole of the goods conveyed on this railway are packed in bags weighing from one and-a-half to two cwts. each, and in loading and unloading, have to be carried on men's backs. At present the men have to carry their loads up a flight of four or five steps from the yard to the warehouse, and then up an inclined

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plane from the warehouse to the wagon. What I beg to recommend is, that the cart roadway shall be on a level with the floor of the warehouse, with just sufficient slope for effective drainage, and that the floor of the warehouse shall be on a level with the floor of the railway wagons, and thus do away with both steps and inclined plane. There should also be a good wide projecting cantilever roof under which carts could stand while being load and unloaded so as to protect the goods from rain. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Mosse, who, I believe, is to have charge of the survey and construction of the new lines, and he is favourably inclined to my views.

I would also recommend that the telegraph be completed before opening any railway for public traffic.

The working of the railway telegraph, notwithstanding the partial introduction of the "closed circuit" system, continues to be most unsatisfactory. Since the date to which this report refers, the Superintendent has condemned, as unsuitable for our purposes, the whole of the telegraph instruments now in use on the railway. It is to be hoped that when the new instruments arrive matters will mend.

In order to facilitate the working of trains over the Kadugannáwa incline, I have recommended the erection of a separate telegraph wire between Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa to be used solely for signalling trains over the incline.

I have also recommended the building of two additional signalling stations, so that the incline may be worked in four sections instead of in two as at present.

The only railway under construction at the end of 1876 was that between Colombo and Moratuwa, a distance of about eleven and-a-half miles. The survey of this railway was completed in 1875, and a sum of 700,000 rupees voted for its construction, the estimated cost being 686,641 rupees, viz., 616,641 rupees for permanent way, stations, rolling stock, &c., and 70,000 rupees for land and compensation. Owing chiefly, however, to the excessive cost of land and compensation, which reached 272,367 rupees, against the estimated 70,000 rupees, and to increased cost by the diversion of the line viâ Slave Island (a most wise measure as Slave Island is one of the most remunerative stations on the line), the total estimated cost of the line has been raised to 1,001,887, and a further vote for 301,887 rupees was taken in the beginning of 1877.

The estimated net annual profit is 58,334 rupees, or about five and three-quarter per cent. on the capital expenditure. (This railway was opened for public traffic on the 1st March in the present year, 1877, and the receipts in the first three months exactly correspond with the estimate.)

The further extension of this railway from Moratuwa to Kalutara having been determined upon, the necessary surveys and estimates were made in 1876, the estimated cost being 874,159 rupees, a vote for which amount and for 23,954 rupees to meet contingencies was taken early in 1877.

The total estimated cost of the railway from Colombo to Kalutara is therefore 1,876,046 rupees, to meet which votes amounting to 1,900,000 rupees have been taken. The net annual profit is estimated at 120,500 rupees, which is equal to about 6½ per cent. on the capital.

The other railways which are being surveyed are (1st) an extension of the main line from Kandy to Mátalé, a distance of some eighteen miles, and (2nd) a continuation of the branch line onward from Náwalapitiya to Uva, a distance of from seventy to ninety miles.

The following particulars respecting these two lines are taken from my report on the position and progress of railways in Ceylon, dated 19th June, 1876.

Kandy to Mátalé.—It is estimated that in the districts which this railway would serve there are at present 46,000 acres of land under coffee cultivation, and that the net profit of the railway from existing traffic would, after deduction of working expenses, amount to 117,000 rupees a year, and that a further saving of 20,000 rupees a year would be effected in the upkeep of cart roads. It is further estimated that within a few years of the opening of the railway for traffic, the acreage under coffee cultivation would be enlarged to 68,000 acres, and the net profits of the line to 186,000 rupees a year.

Nawalapitiya to Uva.—This railway is projected to serve districts in which it is estimated there are at present 95,000 acres of land under coffee cultivation; and with railway communication established it is expected that a few years hence the acreage under coffee cultivation would extend to 150,000 acres. The net profits of the line, including profits accruing to the existing lines from traffic diverted to them, are estimated at 710,000 rupees a year from present sources, and at 1,149,000 rupees a year when the traffic is fully developed.

In 1875-76 a survey was made for a railway from Colombo Harbour to Mattakkuliya. The project was temporarily abandoned; but only, I believe, until such time as a site for a terminal passenger station for all the lines starting from Colombo shall have been fixed, and the Harbour Works sufficiently advanced to admit of communication with the Harbour by railway. This railway would afford relief to the roads in the town of Colombo by bringing the mills in the northern districts in direct communication with the Wharf, and with the main line of railway to Kandy, &c. It would also be a great boon to the dense population along its route, (I assume a route other than that previously selected), and probably a few years hence it might be extended to Negombo.

E. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager.

Colombo, 16th July, 1877.

APPENDIX.

A.

Occurrences.

January 10th.—The engine of the 5 A.M. up train when running between the 38th and 39th mile was disabled by the breaking of the crank axle of driving wheels, causing slight delay to the traffic.

January 19th.—The tender of engine of 10·16 A.M. branch train was derailed at Gampola. Train delayed 25 minutes.

February 21st.—A sleeper was laid across the line about the 12th mile. Three men supposed to have put the sleeper on the rails were tried before the Supreme Court, and acquitted.

February 13th.—The 5 A.M. up train ran into the 4·30 A.M. up train while the latter was at the wood stage at Mírigama taking wood. (See letter to Government, No. 46 of the 16th March). No damage except to rolling stock.

April 1st.—A man trespassing on the line about one and-a-half mile from Kandy was knocked down by the engine of the 11·40 A.M. up train and, killed.

April 10th.—The tender of engine on 1·0 P.M. up train was derailed at Rambukkana.

April 13th.—The engine of the down Breakwater train collided with a coal truck which was being shunted from the coal shed towards the Breakwater crossing. No damage done.

April 26th.—The 6·45 A.M. special branch train ran into three trollies which were working between the 15¼ and 15½ miles. No damage to engine or wagon.

May 2nd.—A trespasser was knocked down by the engine of the 12·50 branch train, and killed.

July 4th.—A trespasser was knocked down by the engine of 11·40 A.M. up train and killed—half a mile from Kandy.

July 31st.—Slip at 15th mile, Náwalapitiya branch line; 12·50 P.M. train returned to Náwalapitiya at 2·8 P.M. Traffic interrupted until the 4th August.

August 10th.—A man, supposed to be insane, was knocked down by the 11·40 train at Henaratgoḍa while the train was shunting, the man was removed by his relatives.

October 4th.—Owing to a rock-slip at Alagalla, the 5 A.M. train were slightly delayed.

October 10th.—A wagon on the 5 A.M. up train was derailed at 57¼ mile, causing short delays to trains.

October 18th.—A wagon on the Rambukkana special was derailed at 58¼ and 64 miles.

November 18th.—Engine, tender, and two trucks on the 11·40 A.M. down train were derailed at Polgahawela

December —Owing to a heavy land-slip at the 68¼ mile, traffic was interrupted for half a day; The passengers by the afternoon train had to be transferred at the slip.

B.

Additional Accommodation.

	Rs.	Cts.
Erecting a 10-ton weigh-bridge and house at Colombo ...	318	72
Erecting a passenger shed at Kelaniya	2,197	52
Alteration of Henaratgoḍa station	7,698	15
Extension of platform at Véyangoḍa	236	16
Carriage dock at Veyangoda	424	24
Erecting a 20-ton weigh-bridge and house at Véyangoḍa ...	2,182	10
Opening a station at Mírigama	10,997	69
Erecting a lifting crane at Ambépussa	725	69
Alteration of Polgahawela station	5,647	39
Alteation of Pérádeniya station	15,500	68
Extension of verandah round passenger shed, Pérádeniya ...	4,000	0
Purchase of a property at Kaḍugannáwa	1,712	90
Total ... Rs.	51,641	24

Waterways.

Alteration of bridge at 4·22 miles	5,620	71
Do. at 5·34 „	6,654	73
Do. at 27½ „	4,842	85
Do. at 36¾ „	1,983	45
Raising embankment at 26 „	4,911	82
Raising bridge at 26 miles	664	57
Building bridge at 31·22 miles	1,931	60
Do. at 42½ „	2,166	15
Total ... Rs.	28,775	88

C.

REVENUE Account for the Year 1876.

	Main Line.		Branch Line.		Total.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
To Maintenance of Way and Works ..	223,904	88	45,434	0	269,338	88
,, Locomotive Charges	325,766	85	62,021	0	387,787	85
,, Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ..	82,602	6	14,423	0	97,025	6
,, Traffic Charges ...	122,535	58	33,470	0	156,005	58
,, Police Charges .	17,055	83	6,404	0	23,459	83
,, Electric Telegraph Charges ..	11,227	86	2,210	0	13,437	86
,, General Charges ...	29,284	54	3,200	0	32,484	54
,, Breakwater Charges	31,026	0	—		31,026	0
					1,010,565	60
,, Additional Accommodation (Main Line) ...					51,641	24
,, Waterways					28,775	88
					1,090,982	72
,, Balance					1,920,224	48
Total ... Rs.					3,011,207	20

	Main Line.		Branch Line.		Total.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
By Passengers ...	571,932	46	143,487	66	715,420	12
,, Horses					16,019	0
,, Carriages ...	19,645	91	3,807	34	6,145	25
,, Dogs					1,289	0
,, Parcels ...	43,979	32	8,994	39	52,973	71
,, Mails ..	13,666	66	2,200	0	15,866	66
,, Merchandise ...	1,929,276	31	175,150	46	2,104,426	77
,, Live Stock ...	9,737	51	1,333	19	11,070	70
,, Rent ...	7,953	46	—		7,953	46
,, Warehouse Rent	3,707	0	1,220	20	4,527	20
,, Wagon Hire ...	28	50	—		28	50
,, Interest ...	16,403	50	2,076	0	18,479	50
,, Sundries ...	21,128	39	12	50	21,140	89
,, Breakwater Materials ...	35,866	44	—		35,866	44
			Total ... Rs.		3,011,207	20

D.

NÁWALAPITIYA Branch Construction Account.

	To end of 1875.		In 1876.		Total.	
	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.
To Engineering and Administration..	119,924	18	—		119,924	18
,, Payments to Contractors ..	1,902,787	67	—		1,902,787	67
,, Land and Compensation ...	177,097	16	—		177,097	16
,, Rolling Stock ...	234,131	70	—		234,131	70
,, Machinery and Workshops ...	6,144	40	—		6,144	40
,, Electric Telegraph	7,600	36	—		7,600	36
,, Bonus to Contractors ..	63,000	0	63,000	0	126,000	0
,, Contingencies .	79,229	92	10,100	26	89,330	18
					2,663,015	65
,, Balance ...	—		—		11,610	93
Rs. ...					2,674,626	58

	To end of 1875.		In 1876.		Total.	
	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.
By Railway Revenue of 1870 ...	3,898	83	—		3,898	83
,, General Revenue (Ordinance No. 5 of 1871) ...	500,000	0				
,, General Revenue (Ordinance No. 15 of 1871) ..	250,000	0	—		750,000	0
,, Surplus Revenue, (Ordinance No. 4 of 1872) ...	390,000	0				
,, Surplus Contingent charges (Ordinance No. 13 of 1872)	50,000	0				
,, Loans and Debentures (Ordinance No. 2 of 1872) ...	400,000	0				
,, Premium by sale of Debentures (Auditor-General's letter No. 87 of 29th August, 1873)	1,954	16	—		841,954	16
,, Surplus Revenue (Ordinance No. 8 of 1873) ..	150,000	0				
,, Contingent charges (Ordinance No. 3 of 1873) ...	150,000	0				
,, Pioneer Pension Fund (Ordinance No. 9 of 1873) ...	209,226	94				
,, Contingent charges (Ordinance No. 15 of 1873) ..	188,750	0				
,, Contingent charges (Ordinance No. 18 of 1873) ..	150,000	0	—		847,976	94
,, Interest on Pioneer Pension Fund (Auditor-Generals Letter No. 54 of 9th June, 1874)...	2,796	65				
,, Contingent charges Ordinance No. 10 of 1874) ...	102,000	0	—		104,796	65
,, Contingent charges (Ordinance No. 8 of 1875) ...	126,000	0	—		126,000	0
Rs ...			—		2,674,626	58

E.

MORATUWA and KALUTARA Railway Construction Account.

	In 1875.	In 1876.	Total.		In 1875.	In 1876.	Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
To Engineering ...	12,169 12	11,557 61	23,726 73	By Surplus Revenue, (Ordinance No. 2 of 1875) ...	700,000 0	—	700,000 0
,, Under Contract ...	89,616 42	129,717 42	219,333 84	,, Surplus Revenue (Ordinance No. 4 of 1877) ...	—	—	1,200,000 0
,, Beyond ...	203,464 71	18,808 45	222,273 16				
,, Land and Compensation ...	142,389 48	129,977 33	272,366 81				
,, Rolling Stock ..	—	169,712 45	169,712 45				
,, Electric Telegraph	—	235 46	235 46				
,, Contingencies ...	1851 20	8,920 53	10,771 73				
			913,420 18				
Kelutara Extension.							
To Engineering ...	—	6,256 16					
,, Under Contract ...	—	17,419 45					
,, Beyond ,, ..	—	—					
,, Land and Compensation ...	—	16,540 89	40,216 50				
			958,636 68				
,, Balance ...	—	—	941,363 32				
		Rs...	1,900,000 0			Rs...	1,900,000 0

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REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1876.

THOUGH attention had been paid to the improvement of Ceylon prisons for some time previously, the work of real energetic reformation may be said to have commenced from the appointment of Mr. Saunders to the office of Inspector-General. This gentleman, in a short administration of three and-a-half years, introduced a proper system, organised the department, and generally brought it into a state of efficiency far superior to that in which he found it, judging from the official reports and records of the office and my own experience of the Island dating back to 1860, when I was Deputy Fiscal of Colombo and in immediate charge of Welikada.

I assumed office in April, and being engaged during the better part of the year in making myself familiar with the working of the department, I have put off writing my annual report till the last minute, so that I might bring to the task the more personal experience of the subjects I am expected to treat of.

The clear account of what he was enabled to accomplish in the past, and the valued suggestions for the future, which my predecessor embodied in his last report, have materially facilitated my year of office, more especially as I am able to concur in the main in the views taken by him on most points of jail discipline and economy; the advantage to the progress of a department in an agreement of this nature is admittedly considerable.

The interest taken by His Excellency Sir William Gregory and the Lieutenant-Governor in all jail matters, referred to by Mr. Saunders in his report, has, I am glad to say, continued during my tenure of office; and I beg respectfully to acknowledge the assistance it has been in facilitating the discharge of my duties.

The improvement in all our jails, noticed last year, has continued, and the additions to our buildings have permitted of greater attention being paid to classification, sanitation, over-crowding, &c. To this and the improved dietary introduced into the larger jails, during the year, may be fairly ascribed the great improvement in the health of our prisoners and a reduction in the deaths to 62 as against 109 in 1875, or 2·5 per cent. on the daily average strength, against 4·9, 2·9, and 3·8 in the previous three years.

For convenience of reference I propose following the arrangement of former reports on the department, but before passing to details I would invite attention to the gratifying fact that there was a decrease on the daily average in jail during the year of 105 convicted and 90 unconvicted prisoners, or 195 of both classes. The details of this satisfactory state of affairs will be found more fully dealt with under the head returns, but I may here shortly express my opinion that though other causes may have had some share in procuring this reduction, a decrease in the number of admissions is the primary reason. Both from the superior and minor courts the committals have (exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters) fallen off considerably, especially in convicted prisoners. Shorter sentences also have had an influence, and will have more doubtless in the future, in view of the marked reduction shewn by the following figures in the number of sentences :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Over 1 year and under 5 years ...	198	302	359	273
Exceeding 5 years ...	30	69	86	124
	228	371	445	397

I take this opportunity of impressing on all who may read this report or consider the statistics attached to it, that—

(1.) They include every man sent to jail in Ceylon, whatever his offence, whether it is inability to pay a contribution of one rupee and fifty cents to the revenue, or for the commission of a most heinous crime:

(2.) Though the tables cover a total number of admissions of over 8,300, only about 10 per cent. of these have been convicted of any serious crime before a superior Court. That of these again, a considerable proportion have been guilty of offences against the person:

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(3.) Of 7,500 (in round numbers) sent to jail by our minor courts, as more fully detailed hereafter, only one-third or 25 per cent. of the grand total are committed for strictly criminal offences, about another 20 per cent. for statutory offences of a *quasi* criminal nature, and 38 per cent. for offences against Ordinances passed for the protection of the Crown revenue.

Other considerations bearing on the crime prevalent in Ceylon will be found in another part of this report, and at this stage I need only ask attention, in support of what I have stated, to the following classified summary of the committals from the superior (the Supreme and District Courts) of the Island, during the past two years:—

		1876.	1875.
(1)	Offences against person	284	356
(2)	Offences against property:—		
	(*a*)—With violence	78	138
	(*b*)—Without violence { Cattle stealing ...	157	251
	(*b*)—Without violence { Others	127	142
(3)	Malicious injury to property	4	3
(5)	Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency ..	51	74
(6)	Offences not included in the foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances	148	95
	Total...	849	1,059

I.—PRISON DEPARTMENT.

Staff.—I concur with my predecessor that the staff of the Inspector-General should be increased. I have more fully addressed Government on the subject in a separate communication, and trust the additional clerk asked for will be soon granted. Whatever is the position of the Inspector-General, the correspondence with and references to him, are every day becoming more numerous, and more clerical assistance is necessary. Pressure of work in the legislative department has prevented the new Prisons Ordinance being brought before Council, but its provisions have been the matter of consultation with the Queen's Advocate and correspondence with Government. It is now in draft, and I trust it will be amongst the first laid before the Legislature of the Colony at the approaching Session.

II.—THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT

Now consists of—		Capable of accommodating
1.	Welikada, male jail	339
2.	Welikada, female jail	47
3.	Slave Island, male jail	236
4.	Breakwater, male jail	144
5.	Mahara, male jail	52
6.	Borella jail hospital	142

The Hultsdorf jail, capable of holding 146 males and 30 females, has been re-transferred to the charge of the Fiscal, to be used chiefly as a house of detention for civil debtors and unconvicted prisoners of all classes.

WELIKADA.

Expenditure and Profits.—The expenditure on Welikada has increased by 3,249 rupees, which is mainly attributable to the extra cost of the improved dietary introduced in June, 1876, and which will be more fully noticed under its proper head.

There has been a small increase of 510 rupees in the profits. On this point the Superintendent writes in his report:—

"I am in hopes that the recent appointment of clerk of works (Mr. Gault*) may result in a large increase in the profit accruing from manufactures in this jail. The manufactures could be carried on more satisfactorily and profitably if the jail were less of a mixed character as I have suggested elsewhere. If a large number of second and third stage long-sentenced prisoners could be retained in this jail, they could soon be taught weaving, mat-making, carpentering, &c., the profit of which would be something considerable. Under this head I would recommend the transfer from one of the English convict prisons of an officer who has had some experience in the manufacturer's department."

In this recommendation I cannot concur, but without entering on the general question, I do not think it would be advisable to complicate matters at Welikada by the introduction of manufactures. It is and should continue to be the chief penal jail for the Island, and being strict in its discipline and powerfully officered, it should be the jail for the reception from all parts of the Island of persons several times convicted, and those long-sentenced convicts who have given trouble and behaved badly at smaller jails.

Buildings.—The block of forty-two new cells referred to by Mr. Saunders was completed, and being found so very superior on sanitary grounds, have been occupied by the European and Burgher prisoners, who suffered, especially in the hot weather, by

* Since this was written Mr. Gault has resigned.

incarceration in the older and smaller cells. What was used in years gone bye as the hospital, and which stood in a separate enclosure, was, during the year, formed into a female jail. Other improvements in the buildings are noticed by the Superintendent in the following terms :—

"The entrance gate has been altered as follows :—On the left hand side a gatekeeper's room has been constructed, a police sergeant's room and prison visitors' room ; on the right hand side, a police guard-room. Refractory cells for six prisoners have been erected, enclosed within a yard where shot-drill is carried on ; two tanks or cisterns have been erected for bathing; a well for drinking water has been sunk in the prison yard ; a masonry filter with "Dranchell's" patent filter fitted therein has been erected at the hospital. It contains 230 gallons when full.

"Of the above works, the new block of refractory cells has been of great use in the case of badly conducted prisoners, both European and natives. The solitary system can be here carried out effectually. The prisoner is altogether confined to his yard and cell, speaks to no one, sees no one except the overseers in charge (who are specially selected for the duty), the jailer, the medical officer, and myself at our daily visits. I have found a week's confinement in these cells more beneficial in its effects on a refractory prisoner than any punishment it is in my power to award."

The number of punishments was again high, viz., 1,368* against 1,342 in 1875. I am the more surprised at this as at Slave Island and Breakwater the number has fallen from 818 to 350, though there has been no great difference in the daily average, but one reason for this will be found treated of under its more immediate head. I should be glad to see a similar diminution of reports at Welikada, but must admit there is little chance of the number ever being brought down to the same extent as at Slave Island and Breakwater jails. As observed by Mr. Saunders :—

"All unbroken hands are taken in at Welikada, while Slave Island and Breakwater prisoners are old hands who have a better knowledge of prison discipline. Again, bad characters and men remitted to the penal stage, who are sent back to Welikada, are always more troublesome than the out-door workers."

I also quite concur in Mr. Saunders' remarks :—

"The prohibition of the use of urinals in cells is a fruitful source of annoyance and of punishment. The mere letting out of their cells of 300 prisoners once or twice a night must lead to breaches of discipline ; and charges by prisoners against peons for not letting them out in order to procure their punishment, are of constant occurrence, and are very difficult to dispose of satisfactorily.

"Indeed the only objection except great cost, which I see to the cellular system in Ceylon, where guards and overseers are so untrustworthy, is, that there are far more opportunities for guards to favour or spite a prisoner who is in a cell alone, than when he is in association. These opportunities are, I know, availed of, and it is most difficult to detect the delinquents."

I hope shortly to see this "fruitful source of trouble" removed by the introduction of urinals, as it has been found practicable to introduce them into Slave Island and Breakwater cells without any sanitary objections being raised. I may mention that simple sea-water is found to be a very effective disinfectant and preventive of objectionable odour. Experiment has also shewn that where salt water is not procurable a little cocoanut oil placed in a utensil is equally effective, and the contents of a vessel so protected from contact with the atmosphere have been kept for experimental purposes for over 40 hours without giving off any offensive odour.

On the general point of these punishments the Superintendent reports as follows :—

"When is is considered that the worst conducted prisoners (Europeans, military prisoners, Burghers, and natives of each race and class) are drafted to this prison from every other jail in the Island, it must be allowed that the state of discipline is wonderfully good. Owing to this arrangement of transferring all bad characters to Welikada, it has not been possible thoroughly to carry out the "penal stage system," as there are so many long-sentenced second stage prisoners, who are either medically unfit for the Breakwater works or too badly conducted to be sent there, and whom it would be manifestly unsafe to employ outside the jail. Thus, it is always necessary to employ a certain number of penal stage prisoners outside the jail at labour other than penal."

Punishment of Officers.—The punishments awarded to officers at Welikada during the year have fallen from 351 to 104, which is a material improvement on last year. One undoubted reason for this reduction is that our English trained officers, though I despair of their ever learning the native languages, are beginning to understand the native subordinate officers better : my experience is that both in our jails as well as on the Breakwater works, as recently reported by me to Government, much of the supposed

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* These punishments were awarded for the following offences :—

133	for disobedience of orders.
109	,, possessing forbidden articles.
390	,, giving an insufficient quantity of work.
694	,, minor breaches of jail rules.
3	,, striking prison officers.
13	,, attempting to strike prison officers.
26	,, malingering.
1,368	

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disobedience is due to the subordinate not correctly taking in orders given in a language of which his knowledge is imperfect, and often in a tone of apparent asperity (which appears considered inseparable from discipline), while the giver is unable to convey his instructions in the language of the subordinate or to apprehend any explanation which may be asked for. The peon goes off with his prisoners, does something which was never intended, and is reported for disobedience and carelessness.

Water Supply.—The water supply was improved, but the Superintendent reports "it is decidedly bad and is the great defect in the jail. The well lately sunk inside the prison failed to furnish good water in the beginning of February, that which has been obtained since being only fit for bathing purposes. The wells outside the prison were drying up about January, and water for drinking and cooking purposes had to be purchased soon after that date until the commencement of the rainy season."

This water difficulty is a great drawback at Welikada, and very materially prevents the proper carrying on of discipline. It necessitates the working out-door of a number of convicts, many of them in the penal stage, varying according to the state of the weather. I should be glad to see it obviated, but do not see my way clear to doing so except at a very large expense to Government until the Colombo water-works are completed.

Sanitation and health.

Ventilation.—Nothing fresh has been done in regard to ventilating the cells, nor is any required since the erection of the new block of large and better ventilated cells already referred to.

Health.—The health has been excellent during the year, better than even in the previous twelve months, which was considered very good. It contrasts with previous years as follows (excluding fractions) :—

	Daily Average.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
1873	270	35	22
1874	367	27	17
1875	392	27	8
1876	367	17	7

The latrine arrangements call for no special notice ; they continue satisfactory. The sanitary defect pointed out in last year's report has been rectified and provision made for suitable moveable night latrines, satisfactory to the medical authorities without sacrificing a cell on each floor, as originally proposed. The Superintendent winds up his report on Welikada with the following general remarks, to which I would invite attention, though I do not concur with him in the points indicated below :—

"Whatever may be its effect on the native prisoners, the penal stage is most severe on the Europeans, so much so that the penal stage (though reduced to three months) is in few instances carried out in its entirety. After a few weeks of penal diet with four hours a day shot-drill and six hours beating coir, &c., in a tropical climate, the European prisoner is either a patient in hospital or is declared by the medical officer to be fit only for "light labour," the sentence passed on him thus becoming to a certain extent cancelled.

"My opinion is that (both to further the ends of justice and for his own sake) when a European is sentenced to hard labour, he should be at once transferred to a climate where the sentence can be properly and completely carried out without injury to his health.

"Though I consider the principle to be bad of concentrating in any one jail all prisoners, who have been insubordinate elsewhere, yet the results here have not been unsatisfactory. There have been several instances of convicts, who have been most turbulent and unmanageable in other prisons, who have been perfectly well behaved when brought under proper discipline in this jail.

"I should recommend a change in the occupation of this jail.

"At present all classes of prisoners male and female, Europeans, Burghers, and natives, are confined here.

"The female prison being quite apart from the other, works very well at present, and I do not wish for any change. But with regard to the male prison, comparing it to English prisons, it partakes of the character of a lock-up, a borough jail, a county jail, a convict prison on the separate system, and a convict prison on the public works system. Prisoners are confined here under sentences of from a few days' imprisonment at hard labour to penal servitude for life. There are soldiers under sentences of penal servitude for military offences, sailors under sentence of a few weeks for refusal of duty, &c., and other European and Burgher prisoners. Then of the natives there is a large number of those returned from Slave Island and the Breakwater as unfit for the works, and a number (not inconsiderable) sent here from other jails on account of their bad character. If a jail for Europeans could be established elsewhere, and if I were authorised to send to hard labour a certain number of penal stage prisoners as recommended under head C., there would be accommodation here for more second and third stage prisoners, and the better organization of labour in this jail would be facilitated. At present, as I have before reported, it is absolutely necessary to employ a proportion of penal stage prisoners on extra mural labour."

The number of Europeans is so small, I cannot concur that it is necessary to build a separate jail, but I consider they (and the Burghers) should be kept entirely apart from the native prisoners at suitable occupation, until at all events they have reached the third stage. It seems to me further that Welikada should be retained as our great penal jail, where this stage should be effectually and stringently worked, and where all troublesome characters, re-convicted thieves, and other notorious characters could be worked hard at remunerative penal labour, and kept in order with superior European officers and a good

staff of subordinates. All idea of introducing manufactures into this particular jail should be abandoned, the jail services reduced to a minimum, and entirely discharged by prisoners not in the penal stage.

One grave structural defect has been removed by the main quadrangle being divided into four separate yards by divisional walls; and it is now no longer possible for the whole strength of the jail to congregate in one body in case of an emeute, or for a gang to execute a sudden attack on a solitary officer in the corridors similar to the one made on Doctor Vanderstraaten early in the year. More classification of offenders is now possible, and I have urged on the Superintendent, more attention should be paid to this than has been done heretofore. The removal of the police guard from a distance to the main gate, and the rule making the guard stand to their arms in the centre of the jail at unlocking and meal time, when all the prisoners are more liable to get together, have had an excellent moral effect, and encouraged our minor officers to discharge their duties with less shrinking.

Female Jail.—The wards used many years ago as an hospital, containing two large, lofty and well-ventilated wards, and standing in a separate enclosure, have been turned into a female prison. A small building in the same yard has been re-converted into five cells for the accommodation of prostitutes, of whom there are always a few in jail in Colombo, and to whom the old prison at Hulfsdorp with its inefficient staff had no terrors. A portion of the yard is also railed off for this class, so that they cannot mix with other females. In the Burgher wife of an European overseer was secured a matron superior to the previous run of such jail officials, and the whole prison placed under the European trained jailer in charge of Welikada. This new jail was occupied on 1st December, and I may here state, the effect of the changes has been most satisfactory, though this does not strictly come within the province of the year under report.

During 1876 there were thirty-two admissions into Hulfsdorp female jail of women re-convicted three times and more; twenty-six of these were contributed by six women. As soon as they received a taste of the stricter discipline of the new regime, these women took care to keep out of jail, and for a period of some weeks the jail was free of a single prostitute, but lately a few have found their way back.

Slave Island and Breakwater.

The daily average in these two jails was 547, but the available accommodation has been reduced gradually by the conversion of the dormitories into cellular compartments, until it now stands at 210 at Slave Island, and 144 at the Breakwater. As the Resident Engineer of the Breakwater requires for his purposes 300 men daily, exclusive of those engaged on jail services, it is still necessary to keep some in a temporary association ward, which I hope to see removed shortly on the erection of some more cells on Mr. Vine's newest design, so that these jails may be said to be entirely on the separate system.

Discipline.—The number of punishments for breaches of prison discipline has fallen from 818 in the previous year to 350 in 1876, the daily average of the two years having been 592 and 547, respectively. While not prepared to go so far as an eminent Belgian authority, whose opinion I have recently met with, that "experience has shewn good discipline can be maintained without frequent recourse to punishment," I was certainly much struck, on first taking charge of my present duties, at the importance attached by the English trained jailers to "reports" as a test of discipline, and the inclination to look on their absence as a sign of slack management. Shortly after my arrival in Colombo the Superintendent went on a few weeks' vacation leave, and I took immediate charge of the Slave Island and Breakwater jails, having consequently for that period to adjudicate on all the complaints brought by officers against the prisoners. I soon found in the first place many of the complaints were traceable to the orders being given in English, but I was gradually impressed by the serious fact that many of the subordinate officers, especially the Malays, having discovered the view held by their immediate superiors, did not hesitate to bring false or exaggerated charges against the prisoners for the purpose of keeping up their character as smart disciplinarians. Private inquiry into the officers' antecedents also shewed that, taken as a lot, the Malay subordinates were not reliable or desirable men who would be placed by a private employer in any position of trust or responsibility, while the clannish feeling which exists amongst Mohammadans made it difficult to find them out. On the other hand, they are as a body smart men likely to take the fancy of active jail officers who, trained in England, cannot be held responsible for that ignorance of the ways, character, and above all the language of the people they rule over, inseparable from arrival late in life in a strange country. Having had long experience of judicial investigation, native modes of concocting evidence, &c., I was, I think, able to place a check on the mal-practices of the underlings, and to open the eyes of those more immediately in charge, to the real motive of a large number of reports. I also impressed on them the necessity of guarding against having too great a proportion of Malay officers, who, though perhaps superior to our other races as disciplinarians, are just as inferior as supervisors of work. If I had not accidentally been placed in the position stated at the very outset of my career in the department, I should never have discovered what I believe was certainly one cause of much of the trouble we had

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in our jails last year. I was only in immediate charge for a few weeks, and have not since interfered with the Superintendent's investigations, except when specially asked by him to assist in any serious or intricate matter; and in justice to Captain Thompson I must add that he acknowledges the disadvantage he labours under in such cases, and he has cordially sought my co-operation on occasions of difficulty. He has also informed me that he has found the knowledge possessed by Mr. Lover, the deputy jailer of the Breakwater, of the native languages, most useful in eliciting the truth on several occasions. The credit in the reduction of the number of reports may therefore be fairly claimed by the prison officials. In leaving this part of the subject I must add, that during eighteen years' experience of Ceylon, scarcely ever have I found it so difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, as I have done on several occasions within the last year in regard to some of the apparently trivial jail reports which have come before me.

I have nothing further to add to the report of the Superintendent on the following points:—

"1.—'Increase of expenditure,' 17,424 rupees and 64 cents.—This is to be accounted for, as at Welikada, by increased cost of the new dietary.

"2.—'Increase of profits', 5,316 rupees and 75 cents.—This is attributable to the larger amount of labour employed on the works during the earlier portion of the year. Latterly, however, the number on the works has been considerably reduced.

"3.—Now that the accommodation in both the Slave Island and Breakwater jails has been curtailed by the conversion of the open wards into cellular divisions, there is not room for more prisoners than the reduced number now employed on the works and those employed on prison services. Were it possible however to provide further accommodation at either or both of these jails, I think convict labour might, with advantage, be substituted for much of the free labour now employed on the works."

"4.—'Prison discipline' has considerably improved when compared with last year. The general conduct of the men has been very good. 'Penal stage' system is not in force in these jails. 'Mark system' works admirably, and is a great inducement to the prisoners not only to behave well, but to work well.

"2.—With the exception of a very small number for prison service, all the men are employed on the Colombo Harbour Works. The prison offences and punishments show a marked decrease compared with last year. The punishments have been 'refractory diet,' 'solitary confinement,' 'forfeiture of marks,' 'corporal punishment by lashes from the cat, and cuts from a cane,' and, in refractory cases, 'restraint of the body belt.'

"5.—There have been eighteen escapes during the year effected from the works, all at the same time. They were then and there re-captured with the exception of one, who I believe has been re-captured recently."

"*Sanitary Arrangements.*—The men located in these prisons are all on full diet, which has been of very good quality. There has been decided improvement in that respect since the new scale of diet came into operation. The clothing supplied is ample, each prisoner is supplied with clean clothes twice, and a clean night suit once a week. The water from the two wells within the Slave Island jail is not fit for drinking, and there is no way of improving it; it is only used for bathing and washing purposes. The drinking water has to be brought from outside from a well which has been engaged for that purpose at the cost of twenty-five rupees per mensem. The water for the Breakwater jail is also supplied from wells outside, which belong to Government. The ventilation in both the jails is ample. Recently it has been greatly improved by the opening of windows over the new cells, so as to allow the air to circulate freely. There has been no overcrowding in either of the jails during the year. The dry-earth system is in use in both jails, and always works admirably. By a process of daily disinfection of carbolic acid and McDougall's powder, they have been kept free from smell. Night urinals have been recently experimented upon at the Breakwater prison, and the arrangement having answered the expectation so well, it has been proposed to carry out the same at Slave Island, and arrangements are being made accordingly. There has been no epidemic. The general health of the prisoners during the year has been very good. The number of deaths was fifteen, some of whom were Mahara prisoners received into these prisons in an emaciated state; hence the great increase of mortality this year. The causes of death were chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, and congestion of the liver and lungs. There are no sanitary defects observable at present."

With the exception of the escape referred to above by the Superintendent, and for which those implicated were all severely punished, no special incident worthy of a place in this report has occurred. The prisoners have continued to work in the same satisfactory manner noticed by Mr. Saunders. Misunderstandings arise amongst the subordinate officers of the Breakwater establishment and the Prison Department, but are smoothed over by the good relations which have always existed between the Resident Engineer, and the Superintendent and myself. It would be a great desideratum if we could get a better class of subordinate officers; I hope the steps now being taken will lead to this. Mr. Castle has continued to give satisfaction, and has been re-engaged for a further term of five years, on a salary of Rs. 3,000. Mr. Lover, deputy jailer at the Breakwater, has also proved a valuable officer, possessing an experience of work acquired in the Public Works Department, and a fair knowledge of Sinhalese and Tamil colloquially; his salary has also been raised, and suitable inducement held out for him to remain in the department instead of letting him look elsewhere for advancement.

Mahara.—The circumstances under which this jail was vacated are explained in last year's report. A permanent upstair building has been erected since by the Breakwater Engineer; it contains 52 cells on two floors. The doors are grated, and the ventilation is

ample, but the place was not ready for occupation within the year. It has been since reoccupied, but it is premature yet to give an opinion on its healthiness.

Hulfsdorp Male and Female Jails were, towards the end of the year, transferred to the charge of the Fiscal. It is intended only to use them as houses of detention for civil debtors and unconvicted prisoners, with a small staff of convicted third stage men to attend to the cooking and other jail services. As the number of female remand prisoners is limited, a small ward is being built for their accommodation, and it is proposed to lodge civil debtors in the present female jail.

General.—I would invite attention to the remarks of Mr. Saunders in his last annual report regarding the necessity of appointing an additional Superintendent to take charge of a portion of the Convict Establishment. I quite concur in this view, and am of opinion that until this is done the state of Welikada will not be satisfactory, as the Superintendent has not time to devote to his duties that personal attention which it is everywhere held incumbent the governor of a jail should do.

III.—PROVINCIAL JAILS.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Negombo.

					Daily Average.
Cells	...	12	Convicted	...	92
Wards	...	8	Unconvicted	...	14
					106
Certified to hold	...	150	Sick	...	8
Greatest number	...	150	Deaths	...	0

Buildings.—The Deputy Fiscal reports :—

"Additions during the year have been as under:—Two sleeping sheds, 54 feet long and 20 broad; a cloth weaving shed; a female ward with six cells 12 feet 10 inches by 10 feet each; a new kitchen and store. The new wall round the jail was also erected, but it has to be raised about three feet more. A bathing tank was also built for the use of the prisoners. All this work was executed by prison labour. A new filter was put up by the Public Works Department."

The female ward being however out of all proportion to the wants of Negombo, it has been decided to turn it into a hospital, for which it is well suited, and to make a small female jail and enclosure close by. Much has still to be done to this jail before it can be considered complete. The outer wall has to be raised two feet more, and a brick packing put on the top. It is at present most unsafe, and I wonder there are no escapes.

Improved quarters are required for the jailer, his present house being low, damp, and built against the old rampart.

Cost and Earnings.—The cost of establishment has again risen, but is due to the larger number of prisoners now sent to Negombo, the daily average of 1876 having been 106, against 59 in the previous year. But the prison earnings shew a corresponding increase, viz., from 3,320 rupees in 1875, to 8,418 rupees in 1876. Much of this represents labour employed in improving the sanitary state of the town.

Manufactures.—Cloth weaving has gone on during the year in a desultory manner, owing to the difficulty of getting cotton and thread, but lately the Fiscal has arranged with Mr. Home for a supply of cotton. A very good description of serviceable but coarse kitchen towelling has been made, and is sold at 6*d.* a yard. Financially, it is not a success, but it provides an occupation for weakly and sickly men under shelter, which is a desideratum.

Pánaduré (Lock-up only.)

					Prisoners.
Cells	...	7	Holds	...	7
Wards	...	3	Daily Average	...	3

The wooden door at the further end of the passage has been replaced by an iron grating, which has materially improved the ventilation of the lock-up.

Kalutara.

					Daily Average.
Cells	...	2	Convicted	...	26
Wards	...	7	Unconvicted	...	11
Certified to hold	...	87	Sick	...	2
Greatest number	...	60	Deaths	...	2

This prison calls for no particular remarks. The buildings as well as the outer wall have been shaken by some blasting operations in connection with the bridge works, and it has been decided to erect a new jail in a more suitable locality.

Kegalla.

					Daily Average.
Cells	...	2	Convicted	...	8
Wards	...	4	Unconvicted	...	19
Certified to hold	...	21	Sick	...	1
Greatest number	...	39	Deaths	...	0

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A new jail has been sanctioned, and will be, I hope, soon begun. Meanwhile two more temporary wards have been added for occupation by Road Ordinance defaulters.

Ratnapura.

				Daily Average.
Cells ...	—	Convicted	...	19
Wards ...	8	Unconvicted	...	13
				32
Certified to hold ...	36	Sick	...	2
Greatest number...	50	Deaths	...	1

This jail is admitted to be very badly situated, and the buildings not suitable for a modern prison. Orders have accordingly been issued for a fresh site to be chosen, and provision will be probably made in 1878's estimates for a new building in a better position. The jailer referred to by Mr. Saunders in his last report was ordered to Kégalla, but declined to go; and as he was discovered misappropriating prison labour, he was dismissed. One of the wards has been altered, so as to give a greater degree of separation for females than heretofore.

Avisáwélla Lock-up.

				Daily Average.
Cells ...	2	Convicted	...	4
Ward ...	1	Unconvicted	...	6
Holds, prisoners ...	7			

The police still continue to occupy a portion of the building, but the Inspector-General of Police informs me he hopes to be able soon to give up the whole building to me.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy (two jails.)

				Daily Average.
Cells	43	Convicted	...	253
Wards	14	Unconvicted	...	64
To hold prisoners...	436	Sick	...	32
Greatest number ...	413	Deaths	...	25

Construction by Convicts.

New Prison.—During the year the walls of the new jail in the Rifle lines were finished, but the completion of the main gate and entrance buildings has been delayed for want of the cut stone, and the timber for the jailer's house. Two additional association wards, capable of accommodating seventy-one prisoners, have been adapted within the new walls, and a hospital and latrines outside have been constructed by prison labour. A large quantity of convict labour has been contributed towards the erection of the wall and the excavation of the foundation of the interior buildings, especially since the completion of the former wall has permitted the employment of prisoners in the penal stage on such intermural works without contravening the rules. Till recently all the skilled artisans employed on these works have been free labourers hired by the Public Works Department; but a proposal made by me as Deputy Fiscal of Mannár, in my report for 1875, having been taken up by Government, I was authorised to arrange for the training of a band of long-sentenced prisoners as artisans for the execution of the whole work by convicts. On making inquiries as to the existing resources of the department in this respect, I found that there were in our jails 130 persons more or less conversant with masonry, carpentry, and blacksmith's work, but a difficulty has been met in securing the services of a competent practical European Superintendent at the salary Government was willing to allow. Unable to secure such a man, Mr. Churchill, Provincial Assistant, Central Province, who has cordially co-operated in the matter, expressed his willingness to begin the experiment with Mr. Cherrington, the jailer at Kandy, (who, though not a trained artisan, has had much experience in building), assisted by a couple of good native foremen. Mr. Cherrington has accordingly been relieved of the old jail and left in sole charge of the discipline and construction of the new prison. Some of the prisoners who had a preliminary knowledge of masonry and carpentering have been sent up to Kandy, others are on their way; and, as I write, the construction of the new prison is being carried out solely by convict labour under free supervision. It is premature to speak further as to the probable result of the experiment, but if it proves successful, it will undoubtedly effect a very large saving.

Old Jail.—The old jail is now in charge of a separate jailer, and it is intended it should, as far as possible, be retained as a house of detention for unconvicted prisoners.

Health.—Though the number of deaths has fallen from thirty-one to twenty-five, the number in hospital has increased from 8·8 to 10·2 per cent. of the daily strength. The attention of the medical authorities was called to the matter during the year, and the following explanation of the medical officer immediately in charge of the prison was communicated to me by the Principal Civil Medical Officer in October last. It refers to the deaths of 1875 more immediately, but as it indicates I believe correctly the cause of mortality in 1876 also, I reproduce it here.

"The return of the per-centage of deaths to the number treated and to the average strength of the last nine years shew that the mortality of 1867 was larger than that of last year, and that there is only a fractional difference between the mortality of 1870 and that of 1875."

"The majority of deaths were among prisoners who had been lately convicted, twenty-five out of the thirty-one deaths having occurred among men who had been less than three months in jail when admitted to hospital. As a rule, the long-sentenced prisoners enjoy good health, and are strong and robust.

"Reviewing the deaths, during the year, the largest number were due to bowel complaints, which are the principal diseases in all jails and take the highest rank in the per-centage of mortality. There were thirteen deaths from diarrhœa, ten of these were admitted for the disease, and in three cases death was due to diarrhœa supervening on other diseases. There were only three deaths from dysentery out of seventy treated during the year.

"The largest cause of mortality was pneumonia, which supervened in cases admitted for remittent fever of a low type. Though every care was bestowed on these patients, and they were treated with stimulants and nourishing diet, the depressing influence of the confinement seemed so great that several cases rapidly sank. There were eight deaths from pneumonia during the year. The remaining seven deaths were due to different causes."

Sanitary.—The Fiscal calls attention to the "proximity of the Municipal public latrine to the new jail, which is very objectionable, especially as the quantity of dry earth used is apparently insufficient. I have repeatedly called the attention of the Secretary of the Municipality to the nuisance, but without avail. As far as the jail itself is concerned, the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The prisoners all use the dry earth latrines instead of a very objectionable privy over the water-course, which formerly was used."

Nuwara Eliya.

					Daily Average.
Cells	...	4	Convicted	...	11
Wards	...	4	Unconvicted	...	7
To hold prisoners	...				18
Greatest number	...	23	Sick	...	0·3

Nothing was done to this jail during the year, but an estimate has since been sanctioned for carrying out the following improvements :—

a.—Construction of a verandah at the back of the main building to serve as a work-shed in wet weather.

b.—Conversion of the jailer's house into four cells, two of which will open in a separate enclosure to answer when required as a female jail.

The jailer is to be accommodated in the building outside in which the schoolmaster has hitherto resided.

Instructions have been given to clear away the bank at the back of the jail wall, and it is now being done.

Badulla.

					Daily Average.
Cells.	...	4	Convicted	...	15
Wards	...	8	Unconvicted	...	15
To hold prisoners	...	54			30
Greatest number	...	53	Sick	...	0·46

Plans have been prepared for the conversion of a portion of this jail into a female prison, and the erection of eight cells. I believe these improvements are now being carried out.

Haldummulla

Lock-up has been completed, it is part and portion of the police station; no convicted prisoners are kept there, and it might, I think, be made over entirely to the police. I was on my way to inspect it, but as the Lieutenant-Governor had been there recently, His Excellency intimated there was no necessity for me to undertake so long a journey merely for this purpose.

Mátalé.

					Daily Average.
Cells	...	3	Convicted	...	5
Wards	...	2	Unconvicted	...	14
To hold prisoners	...	17			19
Greatest number	...	39	Sick	...	5
			Deaths	...	2

Nothing has been done to this jail, but a new building has been included by Sir W. Gregory in his jail programme, for construction in 1878, I believe. With railway communication to Kandy there will be no necessity to make a large prison. When the jail is full, prisoners are sent to the police station, but kept on the returns. Hence the figures given at the top of this paragraph must be accepted with this understanding.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Gallé.

					Daily Average.
Cells	...	43	Convicted	...	87
Wards	...	12	Unconvicted	...	23
To hold prisoners	...	151	Sick	...	5
Greatest number	...	195	Deaths	...	2

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Very complete plans were prepared during the year for the improvement of this jail, which were submitted and duly approved by the Secretary of State with some slight exceptions. They include the pulling down of the west wall, and its re-erection fifty-five feet further back, to admit of the existing block being extended, so as to give twenty additional cells. In front a fine ornamental wall is to take the place of the present ugly one, and in this enclosure are to be built proper quarters for the jailer, a complete hospital, and two work-sheds, &c. Provision is also made for an improved female jail, which is badly required, and for the improvement of the quarters and yard of the unconvicted prisoners. A vote has been allowed on account of this work, and the building of the wall is now being carried out by the Public Works Department. If the Kandy experiment succeeds, I see no reason why the erection of the interior buildings at Galle should not be undertaken by prison labour.

Expenditure and Earnings.—The expenditure was 5,257 rupees less than in the previous year, owing to the smaller daily average of prisoners kept in the jail during 1876; but the money earnings shew an increase of 60 rupees and 67 cents. The prisoners were mostly employed in filling up the moat of the fort, a most important sanitary improvement.

Discipline.—The discipline of the jail was not satisfactory, the jailer Mr. Pieries is, as stated by Mr. Saunders, a good man, and as he has recently gone through a course of training at the Convict Establishment, I hope to see an improvement. A European warder has been added to the staff, as there are often (in the words of the Deputy Fiscal) "ten or twelve and sometimes more rough European sailors to be controlled by native peons." When there are not any sailors in the jail, I hope the services of this warder will be utilised to oversee the out-door working parties, which are not kept up to the mark by the peons.

Mátara.

			Daily Average.
Cells ...	2	Convicted ...	36
Wards ...	12	Unconvicted ...	18
To hold prisoners ...	111		54
Greatest number ...	90	Sick ...	2
		Deaths ...	3

In Mátara jail, during the year under notice the only addition was a wall to divide off the female ward, built in the previous year, from the rest of the jail. It is now proposed to erect a suitable building with prison labour for the accommodation of the remand prisoners. When this is done, the buildings abutting on the outer wall should be removed. There are now three gates on the male side of the jail which is objectionable; I have asked the authorities to keep two locked and one only in use. When the other improvements are carried out, the two front gates should, I consider, be built up, and a new one opened in the centre of the front wall with sufficient shelter for a gatekeeper.

The prisoners were during the year most usefully employed in filling in a swamp near the hospital and in opening the new approach to Mátara; but the value of the labour is not reported by the Deputy Fiscal.

Tangalla.

			Daily Average.
Cells ...	1	Convicted ...	15
Wards ...	7	Unconvicted ...	3
			18
To hold prisoners	57	Sick ...	0·5
Greatest number ...	29		

A separate entrance and suitable outhouses have been provided for the jailer's quarters. They were erected for a small sum by the Deputy Fiscal, chiefly with prison labour. Improved latrine accommodation is required. Other necessary, but not urgent improvements are thus noticed by Mr. Campbell, who takes much interest in the jail:—

"It was suggested by the Inspector-General of Prisons, when here last December, that a female ward should be erected outside the main building on the south-east bastion. This appears to be necessary: although it is seldom that females are imprisoned here, it does not obviate the necessity of a female prison enclosure if possible, as at present proposed, in entire disassociation from the male wards. It was also proposed at the same time to erect a wall in front of the building, enclosing sufficient space for shot-drill, pingo-carrying, and other prison labour. I have long had this in view, and as Mr. Elliott agrees with me as to its expediency, I trust that the work will be carried out."

Though these additions would be desirable, they are not pressing, and I have accordingly not brought them forward as yet, in view of the large expenditure on the jails of the Southern Province already before Government, but they will not be lost sight of.

Hambantota.

			Daily Average.
Cells ...	6	Convicted ...	71
Wards ...	6	Unconvicted ...	0·15
To hold prisoners ...	82	Sick ...	3
Greatest number ...	81		

The improvements noticed in last year's report have been completed, and a suggestion for converting some of the wards into cells, made by the Governor, is being worked out.

The Deputy Fiscal reports "the prisoners are fully occupied upon the salt works, but no profits on account of their labour are credited." This is, I think, a mistake, and not fair to the department. This branch of prison economy requires attention.

Balapitimódara.

The new lock-up has, I am glad to say, been built. Some small additions were required in the shape of peons' rooms, &c., and these are being now erected.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunégala.

				Daily Average.
Cells	9	Convicted		55
Wards	9	Unconvicted		15
To hold prisoners ...	133	Sick		1
Greatest number ...	105	Death		—

Mr. Saunders, who was during the year acting as Fiscal, reports :—

"The jail is an exceedingly bad one, the space within the walls is greatly over-crowded. I regret that some years ago I did not advocate the building of a new jail. I was deterred from doing so by the probable heavy expense, but more money has been spent in patching up the old jail than would have started a good jail elsewhere. As the present site cannot, I fear, now be abandoned, I strongly recommend that a large extent of land on the west side of the jail be enclosed as originally recommended by me.

"A hospital, two latrines, a block of nine cells, a new dispensary, and guard room were completed by the Public Works Department this year. A new wall was nearly completed. The jail consists of two sets of buildings between which the public road runs—one on the east side of the road, consisting of a range of four wards with a verandah in front, from which a door and window open into each room. There is also a covered shed for shot-drill. These stand in a yard surrounded by a wall 10½ feet high. This was the original old jail. On the west side of the road is the new building, formerly the District Court-house, consisting of four wards, each of which has a large door of open iron lattice work opening into the verandah. There are also nine new cells, a hospital, guard room, and dispensary."

A sum of 10,000 rupees has been allotted for expenditure on the improvement of this jail during the present year.

Mr. Saunders' intimate knowledge and previous experience in jail matters have led to great improvements in the discipline and working of the prison. An increased staff was allowed, and the pay of the jailer raised to 840 rupees per annum. The first person chosen for this has not realized the expectations formed of him, and has been sent back to his former duties, and Mr. de Vos, who had given satisfaction as jailer at Negombo, has been appointed to Kurunégala.

Puttalam.

				Daily Average.
Cells	4	Convicted		28
Wards	6	Unconvicted		2
To hold prisoners ...	57			30
Greatest number ...	42	Sick...		1

The Deputy Fiscal reports under the head "Alterations and additions" as follows :—

"A wall was built by the Public Works Department with the assistance of prisoners to separate the female ward from the portion of the jail occupied by male prisoners. The wall round the jail also was raised two feet with loose bricks on the top. The present condition of the jail is good with the exception of the drainage, which is very defective, no provision being made for carrying the water, &c., beyond the jail walls. The stagnant water at the end of the drain is at times very offensive, and has been the subject of remark by the medical officer.

Chilaw.

				Daily Average.
Cells	2	Convicted		10
Wards	3	Unconvicted		10
To hold prisoners	48			—
Greatest number	54			20
		Sick ...	—	6

The jail urgently required at this station has been provided for, and is being now built on an excellent plan prepared by Mr. Vine. There has been over-crowding occasionally during the year, but it has invariably been due to an excess of Road Ordinance defaulters who can scarcely be considered criminals, and are allowed to sleep in the verandah of the jail, when there is no room in the temporary ward erected for the accommodation of this class of prisoners pending the completion of the new jail.

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NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna.

			Daily Average.
Cells ...	... 52	Convicted ...	... 146
Wards ...	. 17	Unconvicted ...	... 12
Certified to hold	... 213	Sick	... 2
Greatest number	.. 269	Deaths	... —

The Fiscal reports on the works done during the year, and makes the following proposals :—

"By the prisoners, the work of constructing drains to carry off the water from the wells and paving the ground round them to prevent dirty water finding its way back into the wells, commenced in 1874, was continued and completed.

"The existing buildings are in general in good condition. I have in previous reports recommended the carrying out of the following improvements :—

1.—"Raising of jail boundary wall on the north.
2.—"Detaching commutation ward and roofing passage.
3.—"Extension of jail verandahs and asphalting floors of jail for females.
4.—"Removal of the latrine from the centre of the jail yard.

"Much of the work might be done by the prisoners if provision were made for the purchase of materials.

"In addition to the above I would recommend:—

1.—"The filling up of the present covered drains and their silt traps, and the building in place of them of coral surface drains.

"With all the care taken to keep the existing underground drains clean, it is found impossible to prevent their becoming at times offensive.

2.—"The conversion of the association wards into a block of twenty-four cells.
3.—"The erection of a block of fifty cells on the ground now occupied by the temporary workshops.

"Almost all this work might be done by prisoners if materials were supplied."

The scavenging of the town is now done by the prisoners. I hope the early introduction of the Local Boards will put a stop to this objectionable practice.

Government have, I believe, called for plans for extending this jail, and so I need not discuss other improvements, I am waiting for the proper time to suggest.

Elephant Pass.

Some progress was made in the erection of the wards for the new jail at Elephant Pass, but in view of the decision of the Secretary of State, that all convicted prisoners must be lodged in cells instead of wards, it was found the expense of building a proper jail (which could only be required for a few years) would so materially add to the cost of the causeway, that it would prove cheaper to at once begin its construction with free labour. The intention to utilize convicts on the work has been consequently abandoned. Of this I am personally very glad, in view of the want of a resident superior officer, who could act as Superintendent, the distance from supplies and other difficulties which, the work being abandoned, I need not now enumerate.

Mannár.

			Daily Average.
Cells ...	... —	Convicted ...	... 115
Wards ...	... 17	Unconvicted...	... 1
Certified to hold	... 212	Sick ...	... 2
Greatest number	... 140	Deaths ..	... —

The daily average has been lower than in the previous year. The causeway is not yet complete, and the deputy Fiscal does not state what progress has been made, in consequence, I suppose, of his not having the supervision of the work, which is managed by a native headman under the direct orders of the Government Agent for the Province.

IV.—GENERAL.

Maintenance.

Prison expenditure again shews an increase during the past year, owing chiefly to larger outlay on diet. The expenditure through the Fiscals on diet, clothing, discipline, and establishment was as follows during the past three years :—

		Rs.		Cost per head. Rs.	Cts.
1874	...	292,199	...	128	49
1875	...	353,340	...	135	59
1876	...	371,732	...	154	71

To these items there have to be added the following :—

(1).—Cost of inspection, &c., amounting to 13,050 rupees.

(2).—Charge for the police guards supplied to certain of the principal jails, and escorting prisoners from station to station, but of which the Inspector-General of Police states he is unable to furnish the amount.

The expenditure on jail buildings during the past eleven years will be found in the appendix : the following is a summary :—

	1865-1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Western Province	223,494 ...	83,898 ...	307,392†
Central „	100,781 ...	51,050 ...	151,831
Southern „	92,669 ...	5,940 ...	98,609
Northern „	33,917 ...	5,310 ...	39,227‡
North-Western Province	52,836 ...	2,991 ...	55,827
North-Central „	2,666 ...	— ...	2,666
Eastern „	28,920 ...	96 ...	29,016
Prison locks and gratings	3,925 ...	— ...	3,925
Total...Rs.	539,208 ...	149,285 ...	688,493

Earnings.—As regards profits from prison labour, they have increased, but no systematic mode of accounting for them having been introduced, it is difficult to give figures. The labour applied to the Breakwater is alone carefully accounted for to the Auditor-General, but in all other instances the only information furnished by the Fiscals is in reply to the XI. question in the Blue Book return as to "the annual amount of the prisoners' earnings." This question is interpreted differently by each Fiscal and Deputy Fiscal, some giving in reply the estimated value of the prison labour employed, and others only the amount of actual cash earnings. According to these returns, the actual money earnings come to 2,762 rupees (nearly half of which was contributed by Welikada), and the estimated value of labour of the convicts to 100,272 rupees. Of the latter nearly half was contributed by the Slave Island, Breakwater, and Mahara jails, and earned chiefly on the Breakwater works.

The following is a comparative statement of the detailed cost and earnings of the several jails comprising the Convict Establishment during 1874 and 1876 :—

Welikada.

Expenditure.	1874.	1876.	Earnings.	1874.	1876.
Establishment	14,139 ...	21,170	Value of manufactures ...	3,765 ...	2,968
Diet	25,689 ...	29,628	Value of convict labour on jail services exclusive of those employed at shot drill, in hospital, sick ...	15,816 ...	20,793
Extras	3,851 ...	2,222			
Clothing and bedding ...	13,920 ...	6,118			
Lighting	1,335 ...	1,710			
Materials for manufacture..	2,156 ...	1,982			
Other expenditure ...	4,714 ...	4,310			
Total...Rs.	65,804 ...	66,540	Total...Rs.	19,581 ...	23,779

Breakwater and Slave Island.

Expenditure	1874.	1876.	Earnings.	1874.	1876.
Establishment	16,319 ...	21,484	Value of labour supplied to Breakwater	35,325 ...	44,518
Diet	30,752 ...	40,873	Value of labour on jail services	12,069 ...	14,511
Extras	428 ...	435			
Clothing and bedding ...	4,228 ...	6,497			
Lighting	619 ...	1,513			
Other expenditure ...	3,315 ...	4,889			
Total...Rs	55,661 ...	75,691	Total...Rs	47,394 ...	59,029
Daily average number of men...	336 ...	547			

In the above calculations the labour supplied to the Breakwater is only valued at 37½ cents per head per diem, a rate for which I can safely assert, free labour could not be secured for the work, much of which is in connection with machinery. A large proportion of the establishment too is really engaged in supervision, which ought to be charged separately against the work. It may consequently I think be fairly claimed that these two jails pay their way. Welikada of course cannot do so, being a penal jail, where much of the inmates' time is taken up by shot-drill, which is entirely unremunerative, and coir beating

† This includes 42,562 rupees spent on the Breakwater, Slave Island, and Mahara prisons, specially occupied in consequence of the Breakwater works.

‡ Excludes 1,500 rupees, expended on Elephant Pass jail, handed over to Public Works Department.

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at which a man does not I believe earn more than a penny a day. At Kandy jail the proportionate cost of the convicted prisoners was 25,880 rupees, and they contributed labour to the value of 14,420 rupees against 430 rupees in 1874, as follows :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Manufactures ...	178	623	629
Excavation of lake ...	252	—	1,265
Formation of new lower lake ...	—	—	3,158
Excavation of site of new jail ...	—	8,330	5,496
Cooly labour for new jail building...	—	1,328	3,872
Total ...	Rs. 430	10,281	14,420

For the reasons already stated it is impossible to go into details for other jails, but having looked into the matter I estimate that during 1876, exclusive of sick, jail services, men at penal work, and other non-effective charges, the prisoners did work to the value of Rs. 120,000, and consequently saved demands to a corresponding extent on the public purse. The principal works done at outstations are reported to be as follows :—

At Kandy, the convicts collected much of the stone used in building the new jail, cut away the hill at the back, and filled in the adjacent low grounds. They also cleared out a large quantity of silt from the upper and lower lakes.

At Galle, the Fort ditch was partially filled in.

At Matara, a large piece of low land, which was reported to be detrimental to public health, was raised.

At Kurunegala, a portion of the earth-work of the esplanade improvements was executed.

At Jaffna, several stagnant ponds and hollows in the town, in which water lodges, were filled in, as recommended by the Cholera Commission. An extensive building for Police Barracks was also completed.

At Mannar, the construction of the causeway was continued.

At Elephant Pass, a portion of the jail was erected.

At Hambantota, as usual in former years, a large quantity of salt stores and buildings were kept in repair.

At Trincomalee, a large range of abandoned Rifle barracks were dismantled and the site levelled.

Besides these special works, the prisoners are employed at outstations in scavenging, leaning public latrines, keeping the minor roads in order, and planting ornamental trees.

Education.

The question of how far it is possible to provide more education for the long sentenced convicts has been under consideration. For many years instruction has been given on Sundays, but the teaching staff at the Breakwater and Slave Island prisons was too small and had not kept pace with the increase in numbers. Additional teachers were appointed, a system of monitors introduced, and the hours increased to three. At Welikada Government ordered the introduction of two hours' instruction to be given to all long-sentenced men on week days, in addition to Sundays. Two special teachers were appointed for this purpose, and instruction is given every morning, which has led of course to a reduction in the hours of labour to a corresponding extent.

Prison Buildings.

During the year under notice much attention has been paid to working out a plan for the construction of a model cell, combining economy in arrangement and construction with due regard to the sanitary requirements of the Secretary of State and the local medical authorities. Mr. Vine, Provincial Assistant, Public Works Department, has specially devoted much time to this matter, and succeeded in devising a type cell fulfilling all required conditions, and estimated to cost about three hundred rupees.

The plan of this having been approved by the Secretary of State, a block of thirty-two (in two rows with a work shed twenty four feet broad in the centre) was erected at Welikada. These have proved most satisfactory, secure, and yet so much cooler in the hot weather than any former cell erected in Welikada, that they have been used for the European and Burgher convicts. These cells contain one thousand cubic feet each, and very little would I believe be gained in cost by reducing their contents to eight hundred.

During the year the wards in the Breakwater and Slave Island jails were cut up into cubicals by wooden partitions seven feet high, and each prisoner simply fastened in by a bolt or button in a separate compartment; but as the wards are thoroughly secured by barred windows and locked doors, there is no possibility of escape even if a man did get out of his cell. No instance of this has occurred, for though the partitions

are not carried up to the ceiling, they are studded with spikes, and each ward is thoroughly lighted and patrolled by free officers through the night. These cells have answered their purpose admirably and ensure complete separation at night. The cost of fitting these divisions to the existing wards was about fifty rupees per cell.

The satisfactory reports as to the health of the convicts incarcerated in these cells induced the Secretary of Sate to authorise a reduction in the cubic contents of a cell intended for use as a dormitory only. His Lordship further allowed that when a ward was cut up as was done at Slave Island, its gross cubical contents should be taken into consideration in calculating the amount of space provided for each inmate.

Acting on these concessions, Mr. Vine has been able to reduce the cost per cell to two hundred and thirty rupees, and a block on this type is now being constructed for experimental purposes at Welikada.

Prison Discipline

Continues, I believe, to improve. The mark system is greatly appreciated, and is each year becoming a greater inducement to good conduct to men with moderately long-sentences. The loss of marks is much felt by them, and I have been asked more than once by prisoners to lash them rather than "cut their marks." The supplementary mark rules have led to a better understanding of the system by Superintendents. I still think full marks are given too easily at outstation jails. The provision that no marks can be earned while in hospital has had an excellent effect on malingerers, and Doctor Vanderstraaten informs me, that convalescents frequently beg to be discharged even before complete recovery, so that they may go back to work and earn full marks. This is I consider a very wholesome sign.

Progress has also been made in providing separate enclosures for females and for unconvicted prisoners.

Diet.

The improved dietary scales referred to by Mr. Saunders in last year's report were introduced into the jails at Colombo, Jaffna, Galle, and Mannár.

The subject comes more properly within the province of the Principal Civil Medical Officer to review, and I will content myself by stating that there has been a most marked improvement in the health of the prisoners in the Colombo jails since the introduction of the new dietary in June, 1876. On the experience gained as regards cost, &c., the interim scales were slightly modified and introduced into all the prisons of the Island from the 1st of January last.

The annexed table shows the various scales of diets which have obtained and are now in force in Ceylon.

Europeans and Burghers.								Natives.						
1875.		1876.		1877.				1875.		1876.		1877.		
Ord.	Penl.	Ord.	Penl.	Full	Ord.	Penl.		Ord.	Penl.	Ord.	Penl.	Full.	Ord.	Penl.
ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.		ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
28	28	28	28	16	12	24	Bread or Hoppers ...	2	—	4	4	4	4	4
—	—	—	—	16	10	8	Rice ...	21	27	20	20	20	20	22
16	—	8	—	8	8	—	Meat or Fish	2½	—	5	2½	5	2½	—
—	—	—	—	0½	0½	—	Ghee	—	—	0½	—	0½	0½	—
—	—	8	4	8	8	4	Vegetables	*	—	8	4	4	4	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dholl	—	—	2	2	2	2	—
—	—	—	—	0½	0½	—	Onions	—	—	0½	0½	0½	0½	—
0½	—	0½	1	0½	0½	0½	Salt and Pepper ...	—	*	1	1	0½	0½	0½
—	—	—	—	*	*	*	Curry Stuffs	*	—	*	—	*	*	*
1	—	1	—	1	1	—	Sugar or Jaggery ...	1	—	1	1	1	1	—
0½	—	0½	—	0½	0½	—	Coffee or Tea	0½	—	0½	0½	0½	0½	—
2	—	4	—	4	4	—	Plantains	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

Of the diets now in force *full* is given to all convicts employed in the Breakwater works, but at other jails only to convicted prisoners, who have been over one year in prison.

Ordinary is given to all other prisoners except those entitled to full or penal diet.

Penal is given to all prisoners sentenced to one month or less for the whole period of their term, and to longer sentenced men two days in each week while in the penal stage.

Cost.—Of course these improved rations could not be furnished at the same rates as the old salt fish diet, but on the other hand there has been a great reduction in extras specially ordered by the medical officers to supplement the old dietary. Great mis-apprehension appears to be abroad regarding this extra cost; at first contractors were rather frightened at the additions, and asked extravagant prices such as those mentioned by Mr. Saunders

* A sufficient quantity.

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at Kurunégala, but these were not accepted. In Colombo no difficulty was experienced in getting a responsible contractor to take the provisioning of our jails (including Mahara, twelve miles from Colombo) at the following rates:— Full, 22 cents; ordinary, 20½ cents; penal, 12 cents; punishment, 8 cents. This is at the rate of about eighty rupees per head per annum for the most expensive diet. It is not fair to compare this with the cost of feeding prisoners in some very cheap part of India; but taking Tinnevelly as the nearest part to Ceylon, I find the annual cost of rations per head averaged fifty rupees between 1872–5, while wages (which may be considered a fair criterion of the cost of living) are, as it is well known, twice, if not thrice in Colombo what they are in Tinnevelly. Owing to the famine in India, much difficulty was experienced in obtaining tenders at reasonable rates at outstations, but contracts have now been completed at most, at rates varying from 26 cents at Galle, Kalutara, &c., to 28 cents at Kandy and Kurunégala for full diet, and the others in proprotion. Of course higher rates prevail in such exceptional stations as Nuwara Eliya, Mannár, and Anurádhapura; where supplies are scarce and difficult to procure. When rice once more falls to its normal price, it will I think, be found possible to feed the long-sentenced men in the large jails for about 80 rupees per annum, and at outstations, for about 60 rupees.

I do not consider the diets as now arranged, in any way excessive. The full diet is probably better than that of an ordinary agricultural labourer, but it is not as good as that of the wharf and other coolies, doing real hard work, such as is exacted of the convicts on the Breakwater, who cannot, it must be further borne in mind, obtain arrack, tobacco, betel, and other luxuries, which the free labourer can. The principles on which prisoners are to be fed have been discussed very fully in and out of Ceylon, and it has been laid down by competent authority that "whilst sufficient provision is made for the work that is to be exacted of the prisoners, no indulgence should be allowed, and no advantage that is not necessary in a sanitary point of view should be given to the criminal over the honest but often ill-fed labourer."

I do not think we have gone beyond this in Ceylon. Working our prisoners harder than we did formerly we must feed them better. When last in England I heard the relation of food and labour very fully discussed at the Social Science Congress, when overwhelming proof was adduced, that it was good policy to give liberal wages to labourers, as the better the food they were in a position to procure, the more work could be got out of them. This is now still more generally recognised, the dynamic value of food is carefully studied, and if not reduced to an exact science, it is at all events admitted to be a guide in forming dietary scales such as have been introduced to our prisons.

Clothing.

The introduction of uniform for our prison officers has been sanctioned, and it is being made up, as I write, for the Colombo jails.

Ventilation and Overcrowding.

To ventilation every attention is paid in the construction of new jails, and that of old wards has in very many cases been improved.

Overcrowding has occurred to a small extent during the year, but it has been chiefly due to sudden and temporary rush of prisoners under remand for a few days, or of Road Ordinance defaulters who are not in a proper sense prisoners. Though, owing to these causes, prisons were occasionally reported overcrowded, it was more nominal than real, as the latter class is allowed to sleep in verandahs and sheds.

Health.

Leaving the detailed notice of the sick in the jail hospitals to the medical authorities, I limit this part of my report to pointing out that the health of the current year again shews a marked improvement over its predecessor, and that the mortality during 1876 was lower than it has been since 1870, if not previously.

	1876.		1875.
Actual number of deaths	62	...	109
Per-centage of sick to total strength	4·74	...	503
Per-centage of deaths to total strength	2·57	...	418

Doctor Vanderstraaten is still the chief medical officer of the Convict Establishment, but has, during the year, been allowed an extra assistant, who it is intended should reside at the Breakwater prison, but until quarters are available, this medical officer remains in the neighbourhood of the works all day, and when required sleeps at the prison.

Jail Officers.

The question of a supply of proper prison officers is a pressing one, not easy to solve. On the representation of Mr. Saunders, two additional trained jailers from England were obtained, but I cannot speak very highly of this addition to our staff. While still anxious for the importation of an occasional English trained jailer of a superior standing, I think we must turn our attention to obtaining most of our subordinates in the

Colony, and must hold out inducements, more liberal than any hitherto offered, for a good class to enter the service. We have already some who answer capitally, and others are, I believe, procurable. It is true there has been an increase each year in the expenditure on prisons, but it has been due to larger numbers, improvements of diet, &c., and but little or nothing has been spent in raising the pay of our subordinate jail officers, especially the overseers and guards of the Convict Establishment. Of these there is a large number, their work is exceedingly irksome and trying, the discipline maintained by the superior officer strict, and liability to dismissal too possible a contingency.*

Similar difficulties appear to have been met with elsewhere. In the Indian and Straits reports, I find the authorities deplore the quality of officers procurable, while amongst the subjects discussed at the last meeting of the International Penitentiary Congress was one regarding "training schools for prison officers." In this country we have not as yet got into our employ the right class; our lowest grade is only paid 12 rupees and 50 cents, which is the current rate for horsekeepers, and very few of our subordinates draw more than 50 rupees or the salary at which a young Government copying-clerk begins life; till we raise the pay there is little hope of improvement. As Government naturally hesitates to add to the prison votes, the only course open is to carry out further the plan originally put forward by Mr. Duval in 1869, in the following extract from a letter written by him, and which led to the introduction of the existing system of prison constables:—

"I have had in view to recommend the desirability of appointing, as occasion may require, certain well-conducted prisoners, under the provisions of the 11th paragraph of the regulations of 10th January, 1868, as prison constables, to supersede in a great measure the office of peons.

"From my own experience, I can say, that constables carefully selected from amongst prisoners, and still under proper surveillance are a very useful body of men in prison, and viewing the question generally, perhaps as much to be depended upon in the discharge of routine duty as the lower grade of officials.

"I would then propose to reduce the number of peons to one-half their present strength, and substitute a constable in the place of each peon so discontinued. The saving thus effected would exceed the amount required for the proposed augmentation of the salaries of the official staff. That the subordinates at these establishments are underpaid there can be no reasonable question; their duties are both arduous and responsible, and require a degree of unremitting diligence and attention which, being honestly discharged, is deserving of consideration."

Mr. Duval's plan of prison constables answered all the expectations formed of it, so long as there were no very long sentenced prisoners retained in the Island. After the abolition of transportation, the returned convicts made excellent prison constables and did good service as assistants to the paid officers; but since the release of these men, our prison constables have deteriorated. As according to the rules, they must be drawn from the ranks of the third stage prisoners, only comparatively short-sentenced men are now available for these offices. Indeed most of them have for some time past been men under sentences of from two to three or four years, who only remain in jail a short time after appointment, and are entitled to discharge just when they are becoming familiar with their duties, and feeling sufficient confidence in their knowledge of what is expected of them, to be of some use. It is felt it is useless to appoint such a class of men, and hope less to depend upon them as a rule to aid in carrying out the discipline of the jail. The Superintendent and jailers of the Convict Establishment however concur with me that if greater freedom of selection were allowed, so as to admit of prison constables being chosen from the longer-sentenced men, who have not reached the third stage under existing regulations, it will be possible to secure the aid of prisoners, who would as a rule be far more trustworthy than the ordinary run of guards who now seek employment. If this anticipation proves correct, it will be possible to reduce the number of paid officers, and pay those retained in a more liberal manner. Such a scheme is now being worked out, the details of which will more properly form a portion of my next annual report. Meanwhile I may add that it is not intended to work to any great extent by convicts instead of by hired overseers as is done in India, but to supplement, not to supplant, the latter with the former. In India, according to the Bengal Manual, I find there is only about one paid officer to every fifty convicts, but there is a difference between this and one to every five, which is the rate in the Convict Establishment.

IV.—RETURNS.

I have for many years paid much attention to criminal statistics, and have in my possession returns of the serious crime of the Island since 1850, which I purpose, when I can find the time, to analyse, as well as to carry out an investigation into the motives and course of crime in Ceylon. But such an inquiry is scarcely within the province of this report, and I will confine myself to a short review of the figures given in continuation of those noticed last year.

* During the three years 1874 to 1876 at Welikada, out of a strength of sixty guards, ninety-eight either resigned or were dismissed; at Slave Island and Breakwater, out of a strength of thirty-seven sub-overseers and guards seventy-six were dismissed or resigned.

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Decrease in daily average.

In the first place it is gratifying to note the general decrease in the daily average of prisoners of all classes, from 2,607 in 1875 to 2,408 in 1876, after the sudden rise in previous years from 1,598 in 1872 to 1,820 in 1873, and 2,274 in 1874.

The relative number of convicted and unconvicted prisoners included in these figures is as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Convicted ...	2,073 ...	2,188 ...	1,874 ...	1,503 ...	1,394
Unconvicted ...	334 ...	418 ...	400 ...	317 ...	204

Cause of Decrease.

It will be noticed there is a decrease of 115 convicted prisoners in 1876. Of one hundred and thirteen convicts transported to the Straits and returned to the Colony in June, 1873, on the abolition of transportation, all but four have been since liberated, and a portion of the decrease is certainly due to the discharge at the end of 1875 and early in 1876 of fifty-four of these men. But as the total number of discharges was 8,588 against 8,643 in the previous year, it seems to me one must rather look for the causes of this decrease in the *smaller number of admissions* which (exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters) are 830 fewer than in 1875.

Table C. shews this reduction in numbers was general, being specially marked in those committed for long terms. The Judges have of late years passed lighter sentences than their predecessors did, and this is in part owing doubtless to the knowledge that imprisonment is now much more severe than it used to be formerly. In short sentences also there is a falling off, except in those under two weeks, which is entirely attributable to an excess of Road Ordinance defaulters (2,823 against 2,509).

The smaller number of unconvicted is probably due to greater despatch of Justice of Peace work, and the more free acceptance of bail. The case of every remand prisoner over three months in jail, is now specially reported to Government through this department, and leads I believe to the Justice of the Peace being called on for explanation of the cause of delay. Such instances are I am glad to say not frequent.

Females.

I regret to notice an increase in the daily average of convicted females from thirty-two to thirty-eight, or from 1·5 to 1·8 per cent. on the total number of convicts; but on the other hand there is a reduction in the number of unconvicted females from twenty-one to eighteen. I do not see any good reason why the females should form over five per cent. of the unconvicted when they are under two per cent. of convicted prisoners.

Recidivists.

The Return D. of previous convictions includes Road Ordinance defaulters, so that no conclusions regarding the re-admissions of real criminals can be deduced from it. But from nominal returns recently received, I gather that the number of persons re-convicted more than twice, and who found their way to jail during 1876 at the chief stations, was as under :—

	Drunkards and Vagrants.	Thieves.	Others.*	Females.†	Total.	Total admissions to Jail.	Per-centage.
Colombo ...	64 ...	43 ...	— ...	14 ...	121 ...	1,281 ...	Say 9
Kandy ...	4 ...	3 ...	11 ...	6 ...	24 ...	1,203 ...	„ 2
Jaffna ...	2 ...	3 ...	— ...	— ...	5 ...	813 ...	„ 0·6
Kurunegala ...	9 ...	5 ...	— ...	— ...	14 ...	607 ...	„ 2
Galle ...	— ...	18 ...	15 ...	4 ...	37 ...	692 ...	„ 5
Batticaloa ...	1 ...	— ...	5 ...	1 ...	7 ...	480 ...	„ 1½

I notice the admissions to the Madras Town Penitentiary of persons previously convicted more than twice, was over twenty-two per cent. The recidivists are in Ceylon rarely guilty of serious crimes, but are convicted over and over again of minor offences, and committed repeatedly for short terms. For instance in Colombo, 107 male habitual offenders contribute 431, and fourteen women eighty-seven re-convictions.

I have suggested to Government that the special attention of Magistrates be called to the subject, with a view of steps being taken to bring such persons before Courts competent to pass sentences for longer periods.

Escapes.

During the year thirty convicted and five unconvicted escaped from custody ; and thirty-one convicted and five unconvicted were recaptured, leaving 104 at large including those who escaped during former years. One man escaped during the twelve-month from inside Welikada at night for the second time, though heavily ironed. He was recaptured at Tuticorin, but made his escape again from the Indian authorities.

Punishment on prisoners & officers.

The returns for the whole Island show an increase in the number of prisoners punished. They call for no further notice than that already recorded in connection with the Convict Establishment.

These returns are not yet, I fear, properly filled up, and there is a confusion between the number of officers and prisoners punished, and the number of punishments awarded. I have recently changed the heading of the return to make this more clear, and trust to have a more accurate statement for 1877.

Nationality of prisoners.

I would invite attention to the table of the nationality of our convicted prisoners, and the large proportion of Tamils which figure therein. In the Central, Western, and

* Details not specified by the Fiscals. † Supposed to be nearly all prostitutes.

Southern Provinces these are entirely emigrants from India and elsewhere, attracted by the higher wages procurable in the Island. It is known that most of the burglaries, committed in Colombo, were at one time carried out by a gang of thieves from India, and during a recent trip to Madura, I was informed by the local authorities that a large number of emigrants to Ceylon belong to the Ramnad Zemindary, where the people are by caste Marawadiés or professional thieves, and send out gangs of robbers all over Southern India. No separate statistics on this point have been compiled, but the return of nationalities shews that in the Central Province, at one time an entirely Sinhalese district, amongst the convicted prisoners admitted to the jails, there were sixty-eight Tamil to every 100 Sinhalese.

Mr. Conolly, District Judge of Negombo, but formerly Police Magistrate of Colombo, some time ago first drew attention to this, and tables compiled by him shew that of all persons brought before him in 1874, 21 per cent. were Tamils, while, of those charged with being drunk, 50 per cent. were Tamils.

The number of persons convicted before each criminal court was as follows:—

	1876.		1875.	
Supreme Court ...	339	...	481	
District Court ...	510	...	579	
	—849		—1,059	
Police Court ...	4,633	...	5,153	
Road Ord. Defaulters	2,823	...	2,809	
	—7,456		—7,662	
	8,305		8,721	

The following is a comparative statement* of serious crime, by Provinces, during 1876 and 1875.

The Western Province shews a considerable decrease in convictions before Supreme and District Courts generally (203 to 241), chiefly in cases of murder and manslaughter (4 against 18), assaults &c., (49 against 61), burglary, (15 against 33), and an *increase* in arson (4 against 1), cattle stealing (42 against 36), riot (11 against 0).

The Central Province shews a *considerable increase* in the persons convicted before the Supreme Court (164 against 65), and a *small increase* in those before the District Court (75 against 68); the former is especially marked in murders and manslaughters (22 against 9), assaults (44 against 17), burglaries (17 against 8), coffee stealing (33 cases). There is a decrease in cattle stealing (26 against 35), and perjury, &c., (0 against 11.)

The Southern Province shews there was a considerable *decrease* (154 against 227), chiefly in assaults (52 against 82), burglaries (15 against 24), cattle stealing (25 against 59). It is noteworthy that at Mátara, the convictions for assault have fallen from 32 to 20, and that there has been no conviction for cattle stealing during 1875 or 1876. I think I may claim these facts as further evidence of my contention that, where properly worked, Village Councils will lead to a reduction of serious crime, by affording a speedy mode of deciding disputes to property at an early stage.

The North-Western Province shews so large a decrease (109 against 240), that it is probable 1875 figures included much crime committed in previous years, but only brought to trial on the arrears being cleared up. Murders shew a decrease (3 against 13), and so do assaults (12 against 32), burglaries (2 against 31), cattle stealing (56 against 82), and highway robbery (4 against 21).

The Northern Province also shews a decrease (75 against 108), chiefly in murders, &c., assaults (33 against 45), forgery and perjury (13 against 20), but there is an increase of 10 (12 against 2) burglaries.

To *the Eastern Province* the general decrease already noticed extends (41 against 65), chiefly in assaults (15 against 31). The number of murders and forgeries only varied slightly.

Description of crime.

The following abstracts of tables P. and Q. shew the number of prisoners received during the past two years on conviction from the Supreme and District Courts, and embraces the whole of the serious crime of the Island :—

CRIME.	1876.			1875.		
	Supreme Court.	District Court.	Total.	Supreme Court.	District Court.	Total.
Offences against Person :—						
Murders and Manslaughters ...	44	—	44	60	—	60
Assaults, aggravated ...	57	152	219	119	159	278
Rape	14	—	14	12	—	12
Riot	11	—	11	—	—	—
Concealment of Birth ...	6	—	6	6	—	6
Total ...	132	152	284	197	159	356

* The first figures apply to 1876, and the second to 1875, all through the summary.

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	1876.			1875.		
	Supreme Court.	District Court.	Total.	Supreme Court.	District Court.	Total.
Offences against Property with violence :—						
Highway robbery	13	4	17	33	3	36
Burglary	56	5	61	96	6	102
Total ...	69	9	78	129	9	138
Offences against Property without violence :—						
Cattle stealing	—	157	157	15	236	251
Theft	25	44	69	54	70	124
Fraud	12	6	18	2	2	4
Coffee stealing	24	11	35	—	9	9
Arson	4	1	5	2	3	5
Total ...	65	62	127	58	84	142
Malicious Injury	—	4	4	2	1	3
Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Currency :—						
Forgery	25	4	29	39	2	41
Perjury	9	3	12	23	2	25
Coining	2	8	10	7	1	8
Total ...	36	15	51	69	5	74
Unclassified, including breaches of Local Ordinances :—						
Miscellaneous	37	111	148	11	84	95
GRAND TOTAL ...	339	510	849	481	578	1,059

Of the first class of crime a very large proportion I believe to be due to agricultural disputes, which again are attributable to the sub-division of landed property, the consequent uncertainty as to the rights therein, and the loose mode of possession incidental to the habits of the people. Education and civilization are having a beneficial effect in teaching the natives to control their passions, but the recently enacted law for the determination and registration of titles to land will, in time, be undoubtedly the most effective mode of reducing such disputes and the consequent offences.

The love of litigation and the cheapness and facility with which it may be indulged in, especially by a rich man to oppress a poor neighbour, is another cause of crimes of violence, for which it is extremely difficult to provide a remedy.

Of offences against property, cattle stealing is the principal, owing to the loose manner cattle are allowed to roam about in the rural parts of the Island, unherded by day, and rarely housed or tied up at night. Much has been done to put this crime down by the system of registration and branding now being very generally carried out.

The general prosperity of the Island and the consequent enormous internal carrying trade developed in recent years (which was and is almost entirely in the hands of native carters) led to a large increase of crimes against property without violence. The peculiar position of the coffee estates which are all unfenced and to a great extent ungnarded, also present great temptations and lead to a number of robberies of produce. This gave rise to special legislation which has had a beneficial effect, and the extension of railways has limited the opportunities of carriers.

Minor offences.

Of minor offences cognizable by the Police Courts, the following is an abstract of Return R. It shews that only about *one-third* of the persons convicted before our minor Courts have committed actual criminal offences, while another *fifth* have been guilty of statutory offences of a *quasi* criminal nature, and over a *third* are incarcerated on account of offences against the revenue laws, principally in consequence of inability to pay a pecuniary penalty :—

	1876.	1875.
Strictly Criminal Offences :—		
Assaults	800 ...	784
Do. and Thefts	64 ...	54
Thefts	1,242 ...	1,301
Malicious Injury to Property ...	20 ..	42

[*continued.*]

	1876.	1875.
[Brought forward ...	2,126 ...	2,181
Statutory Offences of a quasi Criminal nature :—		
Breaches of Ordinances relating to Nuisance, Vagrancy, Labour (1865), Administration of Justice, &c. ...	1,850 ...	1,941
Statutory Offences against the Revenue laws:—		
Breaches of Ordinances relating to Grain, Arrack, Timber, Tolls, Carriers', Thoroughfares (1861) ...	3,199 ...	2,968
Unclassified:—		
Miscellaneous	551 ...	575
	7,456	7,389

CONCLUSION.

I have now touched on the various points referred to by Mr. Saunders in last year's report, but as remarked by him, "notwithstanding all that has been done, there is even more yet to be done in the next few years, and the expenditure of money must not be refused, nor the active attention of Government relaxed if the progress of prison reform is to continue."

In the past the cardinal point in the prison programme has been to secure improved buildings; so much has been or is at present in course of being done in this respect, that other branches of prison economy may now fairly claim to have pre-eminence given to them. For this the present time appears to me specially suited, as there are just now under consideration, Ordinances relating to the management of prisons, and the general administration of justice. Before the law of the Colony in these respects is settled for some years to come, there are several points affecting our penal system I should wish considered by the light of the experience gained since the introduction of what may be termed the new regimé and the abolition of transportation.

I think it better to start the consideration of these matters in this report than defer writing on them until I have had longer experience in my present office.

Indiscriminate treatment of convicts.

One of the points to which I refer, and in which our system is defective, is the indiscriminate treatment alike of criminals of all classes, so that the same discipline, hard labour, &c., is meted out to the habitual thief, to the casual offender guilty of a "crime of passion," such as an assault, and to the man who, guilty of a breach of a local Ordinance, is unable to pay the penalty from his purse, and has to suffer for his offence in person.

With a view of meeting this difficulty, I would suggest the propriety of providing for different degrees in the disciplinary course of our jails, and of reserving power to our Judges to specify more exactly the nature of the punishment each offender is to receive. Mr. Saunders, I believe, once mooted the subject, and Mr. Irving, then Colonial Secretary, took it up and referred the matter to the Judges; but as Sir E. S. Creasy saw no such necessity, the matter was dropped. I have consulted the present Queen's Advocate, and finding he does not altogether share the late Chief Justice's views, I invite attention to the subject once more.

At present all persons sentenced to "hard labour" go through a course of shot-drill and "penal diet," except Road Ordinance defaulters and persons sentenced to fines for breaches of revenue Ordinances. Consequently a man who commits any petty offence, such as nuisance, and is unable to pay the usual fine, is punished with exactly the same degree of severity for the time he is in jail, as would be a thief who, in Colombo, is probably a member of the criminal class, if not an habitual offender on a small scale. It will be remembered the original Prison Commission in one of their reports recommended, at the instance of the late Mr. Dyke, that all persons committed for default of fines should not be subjected to penal diet or shot-drill; but this rule was subsequently abrogated, and not incorporated in the jail manual. Both under the English law and Indian Code, power is reserved to the Judge to state or directions laid down in regard to certain offences, what is to be the status in prison of each offender. A case arose last year where the judge, who sentenced an offender, considered he should have only light labour within the walls of a jail, and be exempted from shot-drill; but nothing of this appeared in the sentence or recorded in the calendar, and the judge had no way of legally enforcing his intentions.

To obviate this difficulty and to enable a Judge to more properly apportion the sentence to the offence, I think that in lieu of one there ought to be several recognised degrees of labour, each with a distinctive denomination and definition, which should be laid down in one of the Ordinances above specified.

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The terms I would suggest are as follows :—

1.—Penal labour, which would cover and include a penal stage as at present, and where the sentence exceeded three months, a second stage of industrial hard labour, besides, in the case of men over two years, a third stage of industrial light labour.

2.—Hard labour as above, excluding the penal stage.

3.—Light labour, which would signify light industrial labour within the walls of a jail.

4.—The term "simple imprisonment" would of course as at present carry no necessity to do labour of any sort.

Since making these suggestions I find that I have been only locally urging a principle which was fully recognised at the last International Penitentiary Congress,* viz :, that "criminals who made crime a calling and prey upon society, and whose low moral status is determined by those conditions, should be placed in an entirely different category from those whose crimes were due to sudden uncontrollable impulses, and were not the result of a degraded nature and a vicious course of life."

American authorities consider that "the man who has committed a crime in hot blood or while intoxicated, and the habitual criminal ought not to be treated alike in prison. The latter was hopeless, crime being his profession, while the former was the victim of misfortune."

The following remarks made during the discussion by Mr. Sergeant Cox apply with much force to Ceylon, where so many of our criminals find their way to jail for offences against the person : "A person committing manslaughter or any serious crime under sudden passion, though probably much superior morally to the habitual thief, received a much severer punishment. Crimes of violence, the result of temptation or passion, were punished severely as being dangerous to the community, though not of themselves indicating great moral depravity, whereas petty criminals were often thoroughly depraved. It was monstrous that the two classes should be treated alike in prison."

Road Ordinance defaulters.

Closely connected with this part of the subject is the treatment of what are locally known as Road Ordinance defaulters. A number of persons are now sent to jail owing to inability to pay the commutation tax due by all able-bodied men between eighteen and fifty-five, under the requirements of the Thoroughfares Ordinance. Undoubtedly the real crime of these men is poverty, but I admit it would open the door to much fraud to make this the grounds of exemption from what is really about the only direct tax paid by a native who is not a land-owner. Under one clause a poor man who claims it, can demand subsistence while he works, on condition of labouring for a double period, but I am not aware that this is any where reduced to practice. Certainly these men are out of place in our jails and mixed up in prison statistics. Whatever penalty is imposed, it should be kept distinct from criminal punishment. These men, when now sent to jail are exempted from shot-drill and penal labour, and generally sent out to work on the roads of the station. I think this might be done without the intervention of the jail authorities and directly under the Government Agents. As bearing on this subject I would invite attention to the following extract from a discussion at the last International Penitentiary Congress, as to the possibility of "replacing short imprisonments and the non-payment of fines by forced labour without privation of liberty." Count A. Foresta (Ancona) who brought the subject forward said :—

Present treatment in jail.

"In my experience as Magistrate, I have always been struck with the great inconvenience of confining in prisons, persons sentenced to imprisonment of short duration. While there is not time to instruct or reform, they unhappily find time to get corrupted.*

"On the other hand the number of these prisoners being very large, they are very costly to the State. Moreover during their detention their families suffer, and are often themselves driven to crime by want. Pondering these circumstances, I have thought they might be diminished if not entirely got rid of, by substituting for imprisonment obligatory labour during the day, leaving the condemned free to return to their families in the evening like ordinary labourers. This idea is, I believe, quite novel, not having yet been anywhere adopted.

"It seems to me that in every important town in every capital, there are always a number of works and public services to which those condemned to compulsory labour might be appointed. You have hospitals where you can make them occupy a number of salaried officers. You have model farms, you have highway and port works, finally you have prison and penitentiaries where labour is organised, and where you can easily employ in separate workshops those condemned to obligatory labour, and they might also be employed for transport or other foreign services. The head of the Police or other official charged with this service would have a list of all the condemned persons of the province with remarks on their aptitude for a particular kind of work. He would know the necessities of the public services or workshops where he could place them at suitable work, they would be imprisoned and kept in separate cells in the communal prisons. Under this threat they would certainly not fail to perform their duty. The produce of their labour would be partly given to them for the wants of their families, and would partly appertain to the State as compensation. The condemned would have his hours of compulsory labour like the free workman, and in the evening would return to his home where he would act as he pleased."

* Held in London in 1872.

* This danger exists in regard to Road Ordinance defaulters in Ceylon, many of whom are young men, indeed in the Northern Province mere boys. Some years ago a well substantiated case came under my notice, where a previously well-conducted boy in the employment of the late Mr. Gordon of Jaffna was committed to jail as a defaulter, and came out of the jail quite corrupted, turned out a thief, robbed and stabbed a man, for which he was tried before the Supreme Court. Mr. Gordon entirely ascribed the ruin of this boy to his first incarceration under the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

"Sir John Bowing thought the suggestion in the Count's paper could be more effectually carried if the condition of individual offenders and the circumstances of the locality were taken into account. In an agricultural district the men would have agricultural aptitudes and should be employed in that way, while in towns they would be accustomed to various trades which might be carried on in prison."

"The Rev. C. M. E. Collins (Cornwall) agreed with the Count except as to forced labour. He had long had misgivings as a Magistrate, whether he had not indirectly helped men to become criminals, rather than deterred them owing to the matter of course way in which short imprisonments were substituted for fines. Imprisonment should be made an object of dread by surrounding it with disgrace and resorting to it in as few cases as possible. By sending men to prison for a mere statutory offence, the feeling of shame was broken down, whereas self-respect ought to be maintained."

"Mr. J. A. Bremner (Manchester) as a Magistrate deemed the question a more important one than it appeared at first sight. One object of punishment should be equality, but the English law contained great though unintentional irregularities. A Magistrate frequently imposed a fine with seven or fourteen days' imprisonment in default."

"The Chairman (Baron Von Holtzendorf) would point out Prussia in proof of the feasibility of the scheme. For twenty years there had existed a law providing labour as a substitute for a fine in the case of offences against the forest laws and wood stealing."

It seems to me Count Foresta's suggestion is perfectly practicable so far as Road Ordinance defaulters are concerned, and I would recommend its serious consideration to Government.

Status of long-sentenced prisoners.

Another question demanding attention, is the status of our long-sentenced convicts. At present they can only earn the same remission as ordinary short-sentenced prisoners, and there is as yet no provision for any ticket-of-leave or immediate stage as in the English or Irish systems or the intermediate imprisonment of India. To men who have terms over, say, ten years to serve, the present mark system holds out a small and a very distant inducement to conduct themselves. This want seems best met in the Irish system "which so largely combines the leading principles of a great penal system in its scale of marks, its classes, its industrial work, its successive stages of penal labour of intermediate freedom, and finally of discharge upon a ticket-of-leave." The last two features are entirely wanting in our present system, and we have now so many convicts under long sentences over five years, that it is time to begin to think of introducing some such incentive to good behaviour. I have accordingly kept this in view in the schemes I am working out for rewarding well-conducted convicts rendering services, either as prison officers or by learning a trade, and so effecting a saving to Government by building jails, as already explained in connection with Kandy. To such men I intend proposing Government should hold out the inducement of extra marks on the present scale, the term of additional remission so earned to be passed in an intermediate class, serving Government as prison officers or artificers whenever required, under some such conditions as those laid down in Bengal, which are as follows:—

"Intermediate imprisonment convicts who have completed the periods of first and second class labour, and have discharged without fault the duties of convict work overseer, warder or guard, may be admitted to the privilege of intermediate imprisonment on the following conditions:—

"(*a.*) They shall be permitted to live without the jail walls on furnishing approved security to the extent of one hundred rupees for each of the years' of sentence remaining to be served.

"(*b.*) They shall attend daily at the jail for such time and perform the duties of such one of the three classes of officers abovementioned, as the officer in charge of the jail may determine.

"(*c.*) They shall yield implicit obedience to the general regulations of the jail.

"(*d.*) The privilege of intermediate imprisonment shall be revocable, and the surety money forfeited, on any infringement of the jail rules, for neglecting to attend at the jail, or for escaping or attempting to escape. For escaping or attempting to escape, the prisoner in addition to degradation from his jail office, and to undergoing the remainder of his original sentence within the jail walls, will be liable to such further imprisonment, as may, after trial, be awarded to him under any law in force.

"(*e*) Every prisoner undergoing intermediate imprisonment shall receive a money allowance for food and clothing equal to the cost of feeding and clothing a labouring convict in the jail to which he belongs, or if he prefer it, jail clothing and rations shall be issued to him instead.

"(*f.*) The officer in charge of the jail shall keep a regular register of all convict work overseers, warders and guards, and shall submit a detailed report of such as may be allowed the privilege of intermediate imprisonment. In each case a written permission shall be issued by the Inspector-General of Jails, on his being satisfied that the necessary conditions have been fulfilled, and that the security tendered is adequate and satisfactory. The Inspector-General of Jails shall furnish, in his Annual Report, a detailed return of all prisoners to whom the privilege of intermediate imprisonment has thus been given and shall ascertain and place on record the results of the system of intermediate imprisonment."

I am also collecting information in regard to the Irish system, and only wish I had an opportunity of studying it on the spot, and judging how far it would be possible to imitate it in our jails and with our convicts.

Present working of penal stage.

If the suggestions made in the foregoing part of this report are adopted, they would remove all reason for relaxing the rule requiring men in the penal stage to be employed within the walls of the jail. At many out-station jails there are only penal stage men,

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some of whom must be employed in jail services. As a rule too no remunerative intramural occupation is available, while there is always profitable real hard labour at every station ready at hand, and on application Government have generally allowed the relaxation of the rule in such cases.

The Superintendent of the Convict Establishment has, in the extract already given by me from his report, stated the obligation he is under to break this rule, and he proceeds to say, "The number of penal stage prisoners thus employed in jail services varies with the transfer from time to time of second stage (well-conducted) prisoners from this to the Slave Island, Breakwater, and outstation jails. I am still of opinion that the penal stage, even when strictly carried out, is not so deterrent as the second stage with hard labour on the breakwater, and I would strongly recommend that I be authorised to transfer at once (or say after the first month) all penal stage men who are received on a second or subsequent conviction, to be employed on the breakwater works at stone breaking, not to be allowed to earn marks there, and to receive only penal stage diet. Not only am I convinced that the result would be a considerable decrease in the number of second convictions, but there would be better accommodation at Welikada for the second and third stage prisoners required to carry out the works suggested by me."

As regards this view, the Superintendent differs both from Mr. Saunders and from the present Secretary of State, who in his opening address as President of the International Penitentiary Congress held in London in 1872, spoke as follows :—

"I entertain no doubt that if only for the sake of reformatory purposes a stage of distinct penal labour should take precedure of all other employment, and I will go further and say that it is well that penal condition, although diminishing with the efflux of the sentence and the good conduct of the prisoner, should never wholly disappear from the system. But let me not be misunderstood, penal labour is not necessarily unproductive labour. Generally there is work of a sufficiently heavy and irksome kind to satisfy the requirements of justice and discipline, and yet to leave the prison authorities a reasonable margin of trade returns. There are probably few by whom a deliberate preference is given to unproductive over productive works. The question which generally is in issue is really one, whether the work is more or less remunerative, and whether the local difficulties and the expense of making it pay are such as to outweigh the profits."

I have shewn this to Captain Thompson, and he replies that his Lordship's remarks applied to long-sentenced convicts, and that a "penal" stage presumes the existence of a sentence of "penal servitude," whereas in Ceylon it is the practice to treat all prisoners in the same manner, and to deal with the man who has a sentence of one month on the same principles as the man who is imprisoned for ten years. In this respect I think the Superintendent is right, but I consider the remedy is not to abolish the penal stage altogether, but to lay down fresh regulations for the treatment of each class of prisoners in the manner already discussed by me.

If this were done, it would be possible to get the penal servitude men into three or four principal jails, and to arrange for the introduction of some intramural remunerative yet penal labour.

Shot-drill.

Whether shot-drill should then be retained or not is a question ; the natives are so very apathetic they do not consider it a bit more irksome than if it were highly remunerative employment. The system of jail discipline which we are now adopting in Ceylon is very similar, it appears to me, to what is known in Europe as the "Auburn system, of assembly together during the day, and of separation by night." In the United States, where this system has been specially worked out, it is reported, "the distinction so common in European prisons between *penal* or 'hard' labour and *industrial* labour is almost obliterated in the American prisons. The term 'hard labour' is still found in our laws, but almost all the work done under these sentences is industrial, and in many of our prisons pecuniarily profitable labour. The tread-mill, the crank, the shot-drill, and the various forms of penal labour have no place in the prisons of the United States, but there is scarcely any kind of industrial labour which does not find a place there. In Alabama and Texas the convicts build rail roads, in Mississippi they raise cotton, in Tennesse and New York they work mines, in many of the States they cultivate gardens or do farm-work ; but the prison employments are generally mechanical, and specially deal with work in wood, leather, and the metals, though stone work is also done on a large scale where prisons are building. This was formerly so common an occupation for American convicts, that 'hammering stones' became a cant term for imprisonment. Quarrying stone for sale or for making quick-lime is much practised in the great prisons of Joliet (Illinois), and Sing Sing (New York), the largest in the country. At the Auburn prison agricultural tools are extensively manufactured."

At most outstations, as well as at Welikada, our principal jail, it is almost impossible to provide remunerative penal labour of the nature which is considered admissible in the foregoing extract. The consequence is that we are obliged to fall back on shot-drill, pingo-carrying, and coir-beating. The former is classed with the crank and tread-mill modes of exacting penal labour, which were pretty unanimously deprecated by nearly all delegates who attended the Congress.

Coir-beating is exceedingly unremunerative. Mr. Duval has recorded that he believes a man does not earn a penny a day, and though it is called penal labor in our jails, it must be

remembered that no free man in Ceylon does such work outside, it being a task left entirely to the women of the poorer classes.

Breaking road metal is more remunerative, but it is not easy always to procure stone, and the expense of bringing the raw material to a jail generally swallows up any margin of profit. At Welikada there is no quarry near the jail, and though the Municipality would gladly take all we could supply, the distance of the prison from the town runs up the cost of transport so enormously that it would not pay to supply stone, if the prison authorities broke it gratis. I have accordingly suggested that instead of expending twelve thousand rupees more towards erecting further accommodation at the Breakwater prison, it would be better to expend the amount in laying a branch line of rail to Welikada, which would, it is believed, be only about a mile and a-half in length. The earthwork and any little masonry required could be done by the convicts, and the only actual expenditure would be for the permaent way. Stone could then be easily procured by rail from Mahara, broken at Welikada within the present enclosure, and sent away by rail to the breakwater works or the heart of the city.

In addition to this the grounds (Crown property) round Welikada contain the best cabook or laterite near Colombo. A suitable piece of land for a quarry could be easily enclosed with a wall by prison labour; and connected with the present jail by a passage. This would provide penal labour of a very highly remunerative nature strictly intramural. I believe a trained man would at stone-breaking or cabook-cutting earn nearly fifty cents, or say a shilling a day, as against one penny under the present system of shot-drill and coir-beating

If this system were introduced it could be made to pay fully half of the entire cost of the prison. Last year Welikada and Slave Island and Breakwater prisons cost about 75,500 rupees each, the earnings of the latter are reported at 44,518 rupees, while at Welikada they were 1,279 rupees.

I annex the report of the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment on the jails in his charge, which I am glad to say is much fuller than that of the previous year. I recommend that it be printed. The several Fiscals and Deputy Fiscals have also furnished reports on the respective jails under their supervision, but I do not attach these, as I have embodied in my notes on provincial jails, all particulars of any interest they contain.

E. ELLIOTT,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons

Prisons Office,
Colombo, 10th August, 1877.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS, COLOMBO, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

WELIKADA JAIL.

A.

General Administration.

1.—The decrease of expenditure has been 3,249 rupees and 74 cents. This increase is to be mainly attributed to the improvement in the dietary.

2.—The increase of profit has been 510 rupees and 3 cents.

3.—I am in hopes that the recent appointment of clerk of works, Mr. Gault, may result in a large increase in the profit accruing from manufactures in this jail.

The manufactures could be carried on more satisfactorily and profitably if the jail were less of a mixed character, as I have suggested elsewhere. If a large number of 2nd and 3rd stage long-sentenced prisoners could be retained in this jail, they could soon be taught weaving, mat-making, carpentering, &c., &c., the profit of which would be something considerable. Under this head I would recommend the transfer from one of the English convict prisons of an officer who has had some experience in the manufacturers department.

B.

Prison Buildings.

1.—The following works have been executed by prison labour :—

Four walls have been erected dividing the different yards.

The corridors leading from the cellular division, as well as the opening leading into the yards, have been closed up with wooden gratings, and doors with substantial locks where necessary ; thus, in the event of an emeute the occupants of each of the four yards can be cut off from the other three. The jail generally has been rendered more secure, and escape by night a matter of extreme difficulty.

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A cadjan roof to a portion of refractory cell yard where prisoners undergo shot-drill has been constructed.

The old and nearly flat coping on the boundary walls is in course of being removed, and a slope given to the top of the wall, so has to give no foot hold.

A skeleton wall has been erected on the partition wall dividing the female from the male prison.

Hospital Buildings.—The out-house used by the overseer in charge has been converted into quarters for the dispenser.

A cadjan latrine, bath-room, and cook-house were also erected for these quarters.

A temporary fence separating this building from the hospital has been erected.

The following works have been executed by the Public Works Department.

1.—*Prison Buildings.*—The entrance gate has been altered as follows:—

On the left hand side a gatekeeper's room has been constructed, a Police Sergeant's room and prison visitors' room.

On the right hand side a Police guard room.

Refractory cells for six prisoners have been erected, enclosed within a yard where shot-drill is carried on.

A new block containing thirty-two cells has been erected.

Two tanks or cisterns have been erected for bathing.

A well for drinking water has been sunk in the prison yard.

A masonry filter with "Dranchell's" patent filter fitted therein has been erected at the hospital. It contains 230 gallons when full.

In that portion of the prison now used for females the following alterations and improvements have been carried out.

A block of five cells for prostitutes and a workshed have been erected, and an iron railing to separate them from the other prisoners has been completed.

A small latrine at the end of the verandah for one person, on the new principle, has been completed.

A building has been converted into a hospital for three, and a similar latrine as in the cells erected.

A matron's room completed and a tank for bathing.

An open brick drain (plastered) to carry off all water from this part of the prison has been finished.

2.—Of the above works the new block of refractory cells has been of great use in the case of badly-conducted prisoners, both Europeans and natives. The solitary system can be here carried out effectually.

The prisoner is altogether confined to his yard and cell, speaks to no one, sees no one except the overseers in charge (who are specially selected for the duty), the jailer, the medical officer, and myself at our daily visits.

I have found a week's confinement in these cells more beneficial in its effect on a refractory prisoner than any punishment it is in my power to award.

The separation of prostitutes in the female prison and their solitary confinement have proved decidedly deterrent in their effects.

For weeks together there have been none in jail, whilst, when the female prison was at Hultsdorf, it was always full of them.

3.—The present condition of the jail is generally very good.

I would suggest and strongly recommend the erectionof quarters for all the jail officers.

New workshops are required within the jail, and I should recommend the construction of a new (permanent) shed for shot-drill and coir-beating.

C.

Prison Discipline.

1.—When it is considered that the worst-conducted prisoners (Europeans, Military prisoners, Burghers and natives, of each race and class) are drafted to this prison from every other jail in the Island, it must be allowed that the state of discipline is wonderfully good.

Owing to this arrangement of transferring all bad characters to Welikada, it has not been possible thoroughly to carry out the "penal stage system," as there are so many long-sentenced second stage prisoners who are either medically unfit for the Breakwater works or too badly-conducted to be sent there, and whom it would be manifestly unsafe to employ outside the jail. Thus, it is always necessary to employ a certain number of penal stage prisoners outside the jail at labour other than penal. The number of penal stage prisoners thus employed varies with the transfers from time to time of second stage *well-conducted* prisoners from this to the Slave Island, Breakwater and out-station jails.

I am still of opinion that the penal stage, even when strictly carried out is not so deterrent as the second stage with hard labour, on the breakwater; and I would strongly

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recommend that I be authorised to transfer at once (or say after the first month) all penal stage prisoners who are received on a second or subsequent conviction, to be employed on the breakwater works at stone-breaking, not to be allowed to earn marks there, and to receive only penal stage diet. Not only am I convinced that the result would be a considerable decrease in the number of second convictions, but there would be better accommodation at Welikada for the second and third stage prisoners required to carry out the works suggested by me under head A 3.

The "mark system" continues to have good effect, more especially so as the prisoners get to understand its working.

2.—Prisoners in the penal stage are employed chiefly husk-beating and at shot-drill. Some as follows:—Latrine party, water party, scavengers, hospital works, cabook cutters, &c. Second stage prisoners are employed as cooks, tailors, hospital orderlies and attendants, carpenters and masons, cleaners, &c. Coir-twisting for those in chains and doubtful characters. Third stage prisoners as constables.

Classification.

3.—First (penal) stage, second stage, third stage.

Offences and punishment.

4.—I beg to forward extract from punishment book.

Escapes.

5.—One prisoner made his escape during the night from the prison, and has not yet been taken.

Three prisoners escaped from the Borella hospital, and were captured a few days afterwards, tried by the civil power, and punished by flogging in presence of the prisoners at the hospital.

I would here point out that, as I have repeatedly reported, the state of the prison hospital is most insecure. A large proportion of the patients are housed in cadjan wards, the wall surrounding the buildings is so low that it can easily be scaled (and has been several times) even by a patient in hospital. The ground surrounding the wall is not Government property, so it cannot be patrolled.

D.

Sanitary Arrangements.

Diet.

1.—The following is an extract from the medical officer's journal.—No bad effects from penal diet. The new scale of diet was introduced on the 20th June as an experiment, it was permanently fixed with slight alteration in all prisons from 1st January, 1877.

Clothing.

2.—The men are furnished with a day and a night suit which is changed as follows.—Day suits, twice a week; night suits, once a week; a flannel cummerband is allowed to each man, and flannel shirts when ordered by the medical officer.

Water supply.

3.—The water supply is decidedly bad, and is the great defect in the jail. The well lately sunk inside the prison failed to furnish good water in the beginning of February; that which has been obtained since being only fit for bathing purposes. The wells outside the prison were drying up about January, and water for drinking and cooking purposes had to be purchased soon after that date until the commencement of the rainy season.

Ventilation.

4.—The ventilation is good in all the buildings.

Prison Offences for 1876.

Insubordination and disobedience of orders	133	Possessing snuff	4
Striking prison officers	3	Do. iron	1
Attempting to strike prison officers ...	10	Do. looking-glass	1
Attempting to escape	2	Taking a razor from the barber, &c. ...	1
Malingering	26	Not giving proper quantity of work—	
Feigning insanity	1	in breaking husk and twisting coir ...	377
Writing a letter and attempting to pass it through a prison officer	1	Do. tailoring	13
Having rusty chains	2	Breaches of other prison rules than the foregoing	690
Possessing tobacco, betel, cigar and opium	102	Total...	1,368
Possessing pipe	1		

Overcrowdings.

5.—The jail was overcrowded on the following dates:—385 was the number the prison was supposed to hold at that time, since that date, no overcrowding has taken place. The jail after the 22nd November was calculated to hold 339.

Date.		Excess.
18th January	...	14
21st February	...	3
3rd March	...	25
4th March	...	2
5th March	...	5
9th March	...	2

Conservancy.

6.—The dry-earth system in all its details is fully carried out at this jail and by prison labour alone, and it answers very well.

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General.

7.—The following is taken from the medical officer's journal.

Total number treated in hospital			1,412
Died	...	...	7
Executed	...	...	1

The prevailing diseases were intermittent fever, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, pneumonia, sore eyes, and mumps.

Sanitary.

8.—The only sanitary defect is the covered drain outside the prison, and the only remedy is to break it up and construct an open one, the same as that in rear, which is a decided success: its whole length can be easily cleaned with a broom in a few minutes daily.

E.

1.—One important point to be looked to in the improvement of the organization of this and the other jails under my superintendence is the securing a better class of officers. This I consider might be accomplished by providing quarters for them, and by making some slight addition to their pay, to that of the lower ranks more especially.

12 rupees 50 cents per mensem is not sufficient inducement to a respectable trustworthy man to enter the convict service as guard, but a slight addition to this with free quarters and uniform would, I think, enable me to procure a better class of men, and then I think the number of officers might be in time reduced.

2.—I do not consider this a good jail for the confinement of European prisoners. Whatever may be its effect on the native prisoners, the penal stage is most severe on the Europeans, so much so that the penal stage (though reduced to three months) is in few instances carried out in its entirety. After a few weeks of penal diet with four hours a day shot-drill and six-hours' beating coir, &c., in a tropical climate, the European prisoner is either a patient in hospital, or is declared by the medical officer to be fit only for "light labour," the sentence passed on him thus becoming to a certain extent cancelled.

My opinion is that (both to further the ends of justice and for his own sake), when a European is sentenced to hard labour, he should be at once transferred to a climate where the sentence can be properly and completely carried out without injury to his health.

3.—Though I consider the principle to be bad, of concentrating in any one jail all prisoners who have been insubordinate elsewhere, yet the results here have not been unsatisfactory. There have been several instances of convicts who have been most turbulent and unmanageable in other prisons, who have been perfectly well-behaved when brought under proper discipline in this jail.

4.—I should recommend a change in the occupation of this jail. At present all classes of prisoners, male and female, Europeans, Burghers, and natives, are confined here.

The female prison being quite apart from the other, works very well at present, and I do not wish for any change.

But with regard to the male prison, comparing it to English prisons, it partakes of the character of a lock-up, a Borough jail, a country jail, a convict prison on the separate system, and a convict prison on the public works system. Prisoners are confined here under sentences of from a few days' imprisonment at hard labour to penal servitude for life. There are soldiers under sentence of penal servitude for military offences, sailors under sentences of a few weeks for refusal of duty, &c., &c., and other European and Burgher prisoners. Then of the natives there is a large number of those returned from Slave Island and the Breakwater as unfit for the works, and a number (not inconsiderable) sent here from other jails on account of their bad character.

If a jail for Europeans could be established elsewhere, and if I were authorised to send to hard labour a certain number of penal stage prisoners, as recommended under head C., there would be accommodation here for more second and third stage prisoners, and the better organisation of labour in this jail would be facilitated. At present, as I have before reported, it is absolutely necessary to employ a proportion of penal stage prisoners on extra mural labour.

5.—In view of the defective water supply I should be averse to the providing any further accommodation in this jail.

SLAVE ISLAND AND BREAKWTER.

A.

General Administration.

1.—Increase of expenditure 17,424 rupees and 64 cents. This is to be accounted for as at Welikada, by increased cost of the new dietary.

2.—Increase of profits 5,316 rupees and 75 cents. This is attributable to the large amount of labour employed on the works during the earlier portion of the year; latterly, however, the number on the works has been considerably reduced.

3.—Now that the accommodation in both the Slave Island and Breakwater jails has been curtailed by the conversion of the open wards into cellular divisions, there is not room for more prisoners than the reduced number now employed on the works and those employed on prison services. Were it possible however to provide further accommodation at either or both of these jails, I think convict labour might, with advantage, be substituted for much of the free labour now employed on the works.

B.

Prison Buildings.

1.—The alterations and additions have been the converting of wards into cells. The work has been carried out by the Public Works Department. White-washing, tarring, &c., have been done by prison labour.

2.—The present condition of the jails is very satisfactory. I beg to recommend construction of further accommodation, as recommended above, A 3.

C.

Prison Discipline

1.—Has considerably improved when compared with last year. The general conduct of the men has been very good. "Penal stage" system is not in force in these jails. "Mark system" works admirably, and is a great inducement to the prisoners, not only to behave well, but to work well.

2.—With the exception of a very small number for prison service, all the men are employed on the Colombo Harbour works.

3.—The classification is into two stages, secondary and third stages.

4.—The prison offences and punishments shew a marked decrease compared with last year. The punishments have been "refractory diet," "solitary confinement" "forfeiture of marks," "corporal punishment by lashes from the cat, and cuts from a cane," and in refractory cases "restraint of the body belt."

5.—There have been eighteen escapes during the year effected from the works, all at the same time. They were then and there re-captured with the exception of one, who I believe has been re-captured recently.

D.

Sanitary Arrangements.

1.—The men located in these prisons are all on full diet, which has been of very good quality. There have been decided improvements in that respect since the new scale of diet came into operation.

2.—The clothing supplied is ample, each prisoner is supplied with clean clothes twice a week and a clean night suit once a week.

3.—The water from the two wells within the Slave Island jail is not fit for drinking, and there is no way of improving it; it is only used for bathing and washing purposes. The drinking water has to be brought from outside, from a well which has been engaged for that purpose, at the cost of 25 rupees per mensem. The water for the Breakwater jail is also supplied from wells outside, which belong to Government.

4.—The ventilation in both the jails is ample. Recently it has been greatly improved by the opening of windows over the new cells, so as to allow the air to circulate freely.

5.—There has been no overcrowding in either of the jails during the year.

6.—The dry-earth system is in use in both jails, and always works admirably. By a process of daily disinfection of carbolic acid and MacDougall's powder they have been kept free from smell. Night urinals have been recently experimented upon at the Breakwater prison, and the arrangement having answered the expectation so well, it has been proposed to carry out the same at Slave Island, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

7.—There has been no epidemic. The general health of the prisoners during the year has been very good. The number of deaths was fifteen, some of whom were Mahara prisoners received into these prisons in an emaciated state; hence the great increase of mortality this year. The causes of death were chronic diarrhæa, dysentery, fever and congestion of the liver and lungs.

8.—There are no sanitary defects observable at present.

E.

My recommendation, in the report on Welikada jail, with regard to the better payment, housing and clothing of the jail officers, applies equally to the Slave Island and Breakwater jails.

WYNDHAM THOMPSON,
Superintendent.

Convict Establishment,
Colombo, 22nd March, 1877.

APPENDIX.

A 1.

RETURN shewing the Daily Average of Convicted Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon for the year 1876.

JAILS.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in 1st Stage, Penal.	Number of Prisoners in the 2nd Stage, Industrial Hard Labour.	Number of Prisoners in 3rd Stage, Overseers, etc.	Road Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	Total Convicted Prisoners.	Of this Total. Females.	In Convalescent Gang.	Sick.
Western Province.									
Welikada	247·75	84·87	35·02	0·30	—	367·94	2·74	9·93	17·26
Slave Island	11·29	281·49	50·84	—	—	343·62	—	19·98	18·06
Breakwater	1·95	168·59	23·13	—	—	193·67	—	0·04	5·41
Mahara	24·52	3·81	0·88	—	—	29·21	—	—	1·49
Hultsdorf	10·04	12·55	7·20	—	2·22	32·01	20·55	0·94	0·89
Negombo	14·42	68·88	6·88	1·48	0·27	91·93	—	0·22	7·51
Pánaduré	0·19	—	—	—	0·26	0·45	0·01	—	—
Kalutara	10·94	13·53	0·72	—	0·45	25·64	0·02	0·37	1·83
Kégalla	2·16	—	—	5·28	—	7·44	—	—	0·52
Ratnapura	18·19	—	—	0·72	0·36	19·27	1·12	0·13	2·02
Avisáwélla	1·35	—	—	2·80	—	4·15	—	0·03	—
Total...	342·80	633·72	124·67	10·58	3·56	1115·33	24·44	31·64	54·99
Central Province.									
Kandy	183·07	49·43	14·16	1·50	5·74	253·90	6·39	24·02	29·72
Nuwara Eliya	10·87	—	—	0·22	0·08	11·17	0·31	—	0·33
Badulla and Haldummulla .	15·96	—	—	—	0·02	15·98	0·53	0·73	0·46
Mátalé	4·45	—	—	0·34	0·09	4·88	0·07	—	0·06
Total ..	214·35	49·43	14·16	2·06	5·93	285·93	7·30	24·75	30·57
Southern Province.									
Galle	64·55	13·14	3·24	3·00	3·45	87·38	2·57	7·48	4·25
Mátara	12·34	17·30	0·16	6·05	0·29	36·14	0·21	0·29	1·37
Tangalla	12·97	0·60	0·87	0·67	0·08	15·19	—	0·70	0·44
Hambantota	5·64	48·71	16·86	0·09	—	71·30	—	2·77	3·01
Balapitiya	0·27	0·01	—	0·19	0·17	0·64	0·01	—	—
Total...	95·77	79·76	21·13	10·00	3·99	210·65	2·79	11·24	9·07
North-Western Province.									
Kurunégala	32·95	7·91	5·75	8·48	0·46	55·55	0·10	8·74	1·15
Puttalam	4·87	18·23	3·26	0·49	0·67	27·52	0·01	1·69	1·05
Chilaw	1·11	0·40	—	8·68	0·20	10·39	0·11	0·02	0·53
Total...	38·93	26·54	9·01	17·65	1·33	93·46	0·22	10·45	2·73
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	69·16	55·75	11·10	8·32	2·02	146·35	3·36	—	2·39
Mannár	8·42	74·51	32·02	—	—	114·95	—	2·72	2·28
Mullaittívu	0·80	—	—	0·51	—	1·31	—	—	0·02
Elephant Pass	—	32·78	8·87	—	—	41·65	—	—	1·27
Total...	78·38	163·04	51·99	8·83	2·02	304·26	3·36	2·72	5·96
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	23·46	2·17	0·49	6·30	0·06	32·48	0·44	0·04	0·51
Trincomalee	5·64	9·10	0·46	0·69	0·11	16·00	—	0·16	0·54
Total..	29·10	11·27	0·95	6·99	0·17	48·48	0·44	0·20	1·05
North-Central Province.									
Anurádhapura	14·69	0·31	—	0·27	—	15·27	—	1·05	1·48
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ..	814·02	964·07	221·91	56·38	17·00	2073·38	38·55	82·05	105·85
A 3.—RETURN as above for three years 1874 ..	792·77	815·80	190·10	49·97	25·22	1873·86	29·92	105·71	101·52
1875 ..	868·39	1046·37	208·33	48·18	17·45	2188·72	32·36	79·75	120·27
1876 ..	814·02	964·07	221·91	56·38	17·00	2073·38	38·55	82·05	105·85

A 2.

THE Average Daily strength of Convicted Prisoners in the several Provinces for the last Seven years.

Provinces.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Western ...	690·5	608·5	602·29	494·45	970·92	1138·54	1115·33
Central ...	177·9	104·5	190·20	234·57	222·38	235·99	285·93
Southern ...	227·7	262·7	264·31	228·95	278·55	272·09	210·65
North-Western	124·2	87·1	67·35	109·42	65·75	147·22	93·46
Northern ..	108·7	234·7	219·41	286·30	293·03	334·58	304·26
Eastern ...	43·2	46·7	50·70	46·81	40·46	48·53	48·48
North-Central ..	—	—	—	1·99	2·77	11·77	15·27
Total ...	1372·2	1344·2	1394·26	1502·49	1873·86	2188·72	2073·38

B.

JAILS.	Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on 1st January, 1876.	Received during the year. By Sentence.	Received during the year. From other Prisons.	Recaptures out of Escapes. Prior to 1st January, 1876.	Recaptures out of Escapes. During the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year. Discharged.	Disposed of during the year. Transferred to other prisons.	Disposed of during the year. Escaped.	Disposed of during the year. Died.	Disposed of during the year. Hanged.	Disposed of during the year. Total.	Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on 1st January, 1877.
Western Province.													
Welikada	367	1281	1094	2	1	2745	1379	1009	1	7	1	2397	348
Slave Island ...	314	...	695	...	4	1013	304	3[illegible]7	4	15	...	710	303
Breakwater... ...	230	...	66	...	13	309	..	151	14	...	...	165	144
Mahara	115	.	175	...	....	290	69	219	1	1	...	290	...
Haltsdorf	31	95	77	...	...	203	127	50	1	...	...	178	25
Negombo	73	217	93	...	...	383	219	43	...	...	...	262	121
Panadurè	1	50	...	...	...	51	18	33	...	...	...	51	...
Kalutara	9	110	76	...	...	195	131	19	...	2	...	152	43
Kègalla	4	221	...	...	...	225	156	56	...	...	...	212	13
Ratnapura	12	203	...	...	...	215	177	27	...	...	...	204	11
Avisawèila	...	122	...	...	...	122	113	7	...	...	...	120	2
	1,156	2299	2276	2	18	5751	2693	2001	21	25	1	4741	1010
Central Province.													
Kandy and Gampola ...	176	1203	868	1	3	2251	1424	522	3	20	...	1969	282
Nuwara Eliya ..	5	158	...	...	...	163	116	34	...	...	...	150	13
Badulla and Haldumulla ...	8	143	58	...	1	210	94	102	1	...	...	197	13
Matalè	3	313	...	...	...	316	170	143	...	...	...	313	3
	192	1817	926	1	4	2940	1804	801	4	20	...	2629	311
Southern Province.													
Galle	44	692	165	...	...	901	745	84	1	2	...	832	69
Matara	83	368	21	...	2	474	392	35	1	2	...	430	44
Tangalla	7	120	...	...	1	128	121	..	1	...	...	122	6
Hambantota ...	64	11	55	...	1	131	50	10	1	...	...	61	70
Balapitiya	...	182	1	...	...	183	51	132	...	...	..	183	...
	198	1373	242	...	4	1817	1359	261	4	4	...	1628	189
North-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	68	657	46	...	1	772	578	137	1	...	...	716	56
Puttalam	24	79	24	...	...	127	104	1	...	...	...	105	22
Chilaw	6	553	1	...	...	560	527	31	...	...	...	558	2
	98	1289	71	...	1	1459	1209	169	1	...	...	1379	80
Northern Province.													
Jaffna	137	813	18	...	...	968	797	31	...	...	...	828	140
Mannár	125	30	49	...	1	205	67	3	...	...	...	70	135
Mullaittívu ..	1	43	...	..	...	44	36	1	...	...	...	37	7
Elephant Pass ..	47	..	1	...	...	48	10	7	...	1	...	18	30
	310	886	68	...	1	1265	910	42	...	1	...	953	312
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa	41	480	1	...	...	522	490	4	...	..	...	494	28
Trincomalee ...	6	56	20	...	..	82	51	5	...	1	1	58	24
	47	536	21	...	...	604	541	9	...	1	1	552	52
North-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	9	105	...	...	...	114	72	7	...	2	...	81	33
TOTAL of all Jails ...	2010	8305	3604	3	28	13950	8588	3290	30	53	2	11963	1987
B 2.—RETURN as above for three years 1874 ...	1687	8189	4318	8	13	14215	7852	4238	25	64	3	12182	2033
1875 ...	2033	8721	3848	7	16	14625	8643	3849	31	90	2	12615	2010
1876 ...	2010	8305	3604	3	28	13950	8588	3290	30	53	2	11963	1987

* 2823 of these are Road Ordinance defaulters.

C.

RETURN shewing the Term of Sentences of Prisoners received into the Jails of Ceylon, for the year 1876.

JAILS.	Sentence not exceeding two weeks.	Not exceeding one month.	Not exceeding three months	Not exceeding six months.	Not exceeding one year.	Not exceeding five years.	Exceeding five years.	Sentenced to be hanged.	Total received during the year.
Western Province.									
Welikada	432	476	286	48	15	21	3	...	1281
Slave Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Hultsdorp	46	26	16	5	1	1	...	...	95
Negombo	105	34	46	10	22	...	...	...	217
Panadure	28	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	50
Kalutara	48	21	27	6	8	...	...	...	110
Kegalla	96	66	43	10	5	1	...	...	2 1
Ratnapura	38	57	90	6	12	...	...	...	203
Avisawella	73	39	10	...	...	...	...	...	122
	866	728	531	85	63	23	3	...	2299
Central Province.									
Kandy and Gampola ...	340	278	383	30	64	100	7	1	1203
Nuwara Eliya	43	46	69	...	...	...	...	...	158
Badulla and Haldummulla ...	13	24	83	3	12	8	...	...	143
Matale	99	100	102	11	1	..	..	...	313
	495	448	637	44	77	108	7	1	1817
Southern Province.									
Galle	286	158	151	28	42	25	2	...	692
Matara	233	76	37	10	5	4	3	...	368
Tangalla ...	6	61	48	1	3	1	...	...	120
Hambantota	5	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	11
Balapitiya	101	55	25	1	...	...	...	...	182
	631	350	267	40	50	30	5	..	1373
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	333	152	88	17	60	4	3	...	657
Puttalam	48	12	16	...	3	...	...	...	79
Chilaw	504	15	19	...	8	5	2	...	553
	885	179	123	17	71	9	5	...	1289
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	535	91	124	27	8	21	7	...	813
Mannar	10	6	9	...	5	...	...	...	30
Mullaittivu	33	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	43
Elephant Pass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	578	105	134	28	13	21	7	...	886
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	366	37	51	15	3	5	3	...	480
Trincomalee	22	17	7	2	5	2	...	1	56
	388	54	58	17	8	7	3	1	536
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura.	25	8	44	21	7	...	...	...	105
TOTAL of all Jails ..	3868	1872	1794	252	289	198	30	2	8305
C 2.—RETURN as above for three years 1874 ...	3642	1642	1856	242	359	359	86	3	8189
1875 ...	3720	2078	1879	278	396	302	69	2	8724*
1876 ...	3868	1872	1794	252	289	198	30	2	8305

* Includes three re-captures.

PRISONS.

Appendix.

D.

RETURN shewing the Previous Convictions, so far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners received into the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1876.

JAILS.	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times	Total received during the year.
Western Province.						
Welikada	822	229	102	54	74	1281
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hultsdorp	53	6	4	—	32	95
Negombo	147	49	14	5	2	217
Panadure	50	—	—	—	—	50
Kalutara	97	8	4	—	1	110
Kegalla	204	11	5	1	—	221
Ratnapura	193	5	2	2	1	203
Avisawella	83	34	4	—	1	122
	1649	342	135	62	111	2299
Central Province.						
Kandy and Gampola	1005	142	27	9	20	1203
Nuwara Eliya	139	17	2	—	—	158
Badulla and Haldummulla	130	7	4	2	—	143
Matale	260	39	10	2	2	313
	1534	205	43	13	22	1817
Southern Province.						
Galle	441	128	59	26	38	692
Matara	212	78	42	18	18	368
Tangalla	93	18	7	2	—	120
Hambantota	10	1	—	—	—	11
Badapitiya	136	22	15	6	3	182
	892	247	123	52	59	1373
North-Western Province.						
Kurunegala	476	109	58	11	3	657
Puttalam	65	12	1	1	—	79
Chilaw	252	213	64	18	6	553
	793	334	123	30	9	1289
Northern Province.						
Jaffna	699	73	25	9	7	813
Mannar	26	1	—	—	3	30
Mullaittivu	34	4	2	—	3	43
Elephant Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—
	759	78	27	9	13	886
Eastern Province.						
Batticaloa	266	118	49	25	22	480
Trincomalee	41	13	2	—	—	56
	307	131	51	25	22	536
North-Central Province.						
Anuradhapura	96	5	3	1	—	105
TOTAL of all Jails	6030	1342	505	192	236	8305

D 2.—RETURN as above for three years	1874	6445	1122	367	122	133	8189
	1875	6599	1290	444	190	201	8724*
	1876	6030	1342	505	192	236	8305

* Includes three re-captures.

E 1.

RETURN shewing the Daily Average of Prisoners detained in Ceylon Jails for Civil Debt, Further Examination, Trial, &c., for the year 1876.

JAILS.	Debtors, Crown.	Debtors, Civil.	Default of Bail, Witnesses, &c.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting sentence.	Accused persons arrested on Warrants.	Lunatics.	Total.	Of this total. Females.	Of this total. Sick.
Western Province.											
Welikada	...	...	·12	...	...	...	...	...	·12	...	...
Slave Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	·19	5·20	6·63	36·23	18·66	·96	3·15	·04	71·06	3·87	1·53
Negombo	...	·13	·12	12·76	·51	·30	·04	·59	14·45	·48	·58
Panadure	...	·06	·03	1·85	·02	...	·28	...	2·24	·03	·17
Kalutara	·11	·90	·12	8·56	·25	...	·02	·66	10·62	·35	·17
Kegalla	...	11	·04	10·58	·49	...	·07	·07	11·36	·04	·38
Ratnapura	...	·25	·52	11·06	·63	...	...	·46	12·92	·71	·22
Avisawella	...	...	·48	5·26	·15	...	·59	...	6·48	·59	·10
	·30	6·65	8·06	86·30	20·71	1·26	4·15	1·82	129·25	6·07	3·15
Central Province.											
Kandy	1·00	5·55	1·56	28·83	24·87	·09	1·19	·74	63·83	2·56	2·61
Gampola	·02	·06	...	1·14	·01	...	·88	...	2·11	·29	·006
Nuwara Eliya	...	...	·02	6·51	·14	...	·12	...	6·79	·07	·02
Badulla	...	·14	5·44	5·79	2·81	·005	·72	·61	15·51	1·22	·01
Haldumulla	...	...	3·54	4·11	...	...	...	...	7·65	·43	...
Matale	...	...	·09	13·44	·25	...	·03	...	13·81	·48	·48
	1·02	5·75	10·65	59·82	28·08	·09	2·94	1·35	109·70	5·05	3·12
Southern Province.											
Galle	2·51	2·58	2·65	9·22	5·32	·02	·01	·96	23·27	1·24	1·14
Matara	...	·50	1·42	10·14	3·89	·75	·03	·85	17·58	2·89	·28
Tangalla	...	...	·17	1·61	·89	...	...	·10	2·77	·49	·09
Hambantota	...	...	·01	·14	...	...	...	..	·15	...	...
Balapitiya	·03	·01	·43	1·89	·26	...	·01	...	2·63	·19	...
	2·54	3·09	4·68	23·00	10·36	·77	·05	1·91	46·40	4·81	1·51
North-Western Province.											
Kurunegala	1·35	·38	2·87	5·21	4·70	·11	·05	·14	14·81	1·14	·32
Puttalam	...	...	...	1·74	·22	...	...	...	1·96	·03	...
Chilaw	...	...	1·86	5·75	1·70	·06	·39	...	9·76	·60	·06
	1·35	·38	4·73	12·70	6·62	·17	·44	·14	26·53	1·77	·38
Northern Province.											
Jaffna	·62	1·20	·06	5·74	2·90	·02	·52	·48	11·54	·72	·05
Mannar	..	·09	·20	·64	·20	...	...	·09	1·22	...	·06
Mullaittivu	...	...	·16	·04	·05	...	...	·02	·27	...	...
Elephant Pass	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	·62	1·29	·42	6·42	3·15	·02	·52	·59	13·03	·72	·11
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa	...	·03	1·38	3·62	·91	...	·01	·31	6·26	·20	...
Trincomalee	..	·02	·13	·66	·31	...	·002	·29	1·41	...	·03
	...	·05	1·51	4·28	1·22		·01	·60	7·67	·20	·03
North-Central Province.											
Anuradhapura	...	...	·24	1·52	·08	...	·11	...	1·95	·03	·06
TOTAL of all Jails	5·83	17·21	30·29	194·04	70·22	2·31	8·22	6·41	334·53	18·65	8·36
E 2.—RETURN as above for three years: 1874	4·37	12·94	50·73	224·23	84·41	10·35	9·01	4·40	400·44	10·95	8·26
1875	6·21	15·35	57·11	243·63	78·48	·755	10·05	5·87	418·02	21·45	10·84
1876	5·83	17·21	30·29	194·04	70·22	2·31	8·22	6·41	334·53	18·65	8·36

E 3.

RETURN shewing the Daily Average Strength of Unconvicted Prisoners detained in the Jails of Ceylon during 1876 and the six previous years.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1870	294·20	.....	294·20
1871	253·80	.....	253·80
1872	203·74	.....	203·74
1873	298·15	19·83	317·98
1874	389·49	10·95	400·44
1875	396·57	21·45	418·02
1876	315·88	18·65	334·53

PRISONS.

Appendix.

F.

RETURN shewing the Daily Average of Convicted and Unconvicted Prisoners in Ceylon Jails for the year 1876.

JAILS.	Daily Average of Convicted Prisoners.	Daily Average of Unconvicted Prisoners.	Total.	Cubic space per Prisoner.	Number of Cells at each Jail.
Western Province.					
Welikada	367·94	·12	368·06	850	350
Slave Island	343·62	—	343·62	660	181
Breakwater	193·67	—	193·67	892	144
Mahara	29·21	—	29·21	564	52
Hulfsdorp	32·01	71·06	103·07	957	30
Negombo	91·93	14·45	106·38	981	12
Pánaduré	·45	2·24	2·69	3466	5
Kalutara	25·64	10·62	36·26	1159	2
Kégalla	7·44	11·36	18·80	680	—
Ratnapura	19·27	12·92	32·19	655	—
Awisáwélla	4·15	6·48	10·63	617	2
	1115·33	129·25	1244·58		778
Central Province.					
Kandy	253·90	63·83	317·73	625	43
Gampola		2·11	2·11	1340	—
Nuwara Eliya	11·17	6·79	17·96	775	4
Badulla	15·98	15·51	31·49	1142	4
Haldummulla		7·65	7·65	350	—
Mátalé	4·88	13·81	18·69	600	—
	285·93	109·70	395·63		51
Southern Province.					
Galle	87·38	23·27	110·65	1051	43
Mátara	36·14	17·58	53·72	992	2
Tangalla	15·19	2·77	17·96	2289	1
Hambantota	71·30	·15	71·45	630	6
Balapitiya	·64	2·63	3·27	1661	2
	210·65	46·40	257·5		54
North-Western Province.					
Kurunégala	55·55	14·81	70·36	928	9
Puttalam	27·52	1·96	29·48	1098	4
Chilaw	10·39	9·76	20·15	509	2
	93·46	26·53	119·99		15
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	146·35	11·54	157·89	938	52
Mannár	114·95	1·22	116·17	1091	—
Mullaittívu	1·31	·27	1·58	4435	—
Elephant Pass	41·65	—	41·65	476	—
	304·26	13·03	317·29		52
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa	32·48	6·26	38·74	896	5
Trincomalee	16·00	1·41	17·41	2364	1
	48·48	7·67	56·15		6
North-Central Province.					
Anurádhapura	15·27	1·95	17·22	887	—
TOTAL of all Jails	2073·38	334·53	2407·91	—	956
F 2.—RETURN as above for three years 1874	1873·86	400·44	2274·30	—	—
1875	2188·72	418·02	2606·74	—	—
1876	2073·38	334·53	2407·91	—	—

F 2.

RETURN shewing the Daily Average Strength of all Prisoners detained in the Jails of Ceylon during 1876, and the six previous years.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1870	1643·30	21·10	1674·40
1871	1559·00	39·00	1598·00
1872	1567·10	30·90	1598·00
1873	1775·29	45·18	1820·47
1874	2233·43	40·87	2274·30
1875	2552·93	53·81	2606·74
1876	2350·71	57·20	2407·91

G.

RETURN of Escaped Prisoners during the year 1876.

JAILS.	Balance of Escaped Prisoners on 1st January, 1876.		Escaped during the year.		Re-captured.		Outstanding.
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	
Western Province.							
Welikada	5	...	1	...	3	...	3
Slave Island	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
Breakwater	...	...	14	...	13	...	1
Mahara	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hultsdorp	...	2	...	...	1	2	...
Negombo	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pandure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalutara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kegalla	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ratnapura	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Avisawella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	3	21	1	21	3	9
Central Province.							
Kandy	10	1	3	...	3	...	11
Gampola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya	4	...	...	1	...	1	4
Badulla	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Haldummulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matale	6	...	...	1	...	...	7
	21	1	4	2	4	1	23
Southern Province.							
Galle	5	1	1	1	...	1	7
Matara	3	...	1	...	2	...	2
Tangalla	2	...	1	...	1	...	2
Hambantota	15	...	1	...	1	...	15
Balapitiya	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	27	1	4	1	4	1	28
North-Western Province.							
Kurunegala	20	11	1	...	1	...	31
Puttalam	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chilaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	11	1	...	1	...	32
Northern Province.							
Jaffna	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mannar	10	...	...	...	1	...	9
Mullaittivu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elephant Pass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	...	...	...	1	...	11
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Trincomalee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
North-Central Province.							
Anuradhapura	1	..	..	...	..	...	1
TOTAL of all Jails	90	15	30	5	31	5	104

PRISONS.

Appendix.

H.

RETURN shewing the number of punishments inflicted for offences committed by prisoners.

JAILS.	By Court.	By Prison Authorities.	Total.
Western Province.			
Welikada	30	1408	1438
Slave Island	4	350	354
Breakwater	12	95	107
Mahara	0	30	30
Hulfsdorp	0	13	13
Negombo	0	97	97
Pánaduré	0	0	0
Kalutara	0	28	28
Kégalla	2	0	2
Ratnapura	0	0	0
Avisáwella	0	0	0
	48	2021	2069
Central Province.			
Kandy	0	599	599
Gampola	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	6	6
Badulla	1	4	5
Haldummulla	0	0	0
Mátalé	0	6	6
	1	615	616
Southern Province.			
Galle	0	479	479
Mátara	2	17	19
Tangalla	0	6	6
Hambantota	0	31	31
Balapitiya	0	0	0
	2	533	535
North Western Province.			
Kurunégala	1	73	74
Puttalam	0	29	29
Chilaw	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0
	1	102	103
Northern Province.			
Jaffna	8	18	26
Mannár	2	30	32
Mullaittivu	0	0	0
Elephant Pass	0	61	61
	10	109	119
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa	0	56	56
Trincomalee	0	4	4
	0	60	60
North-Central Province.			
Anurádhapura	0	2	2
TOTAL of all Jails	62	3442	3504

I.

RETURN shewing the number of punishments inflicted for offences committed by Officers.

JAILS.	By Court.	By Prison Authorities.	Total.
Western Province.			
Welikada	6	98	104
Slave Island	0	128	128
Breakwater	1	56	57
Mahara	0	3	3
Hulfsdorp	0	1	1
Negombo	3	90	93
Pánaduré	0	2	2
Kalutara	0	52	52
Kégalla	0	0	0
Ratnapura	0	3	3
Avisáwélla	0	0	0
	10	433	443
Central Province.			
Kandy	2	42	44
Gampola	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	4	4
Badulla	1	1	2
Haldummulla	0	0	0
Mátalé	0	5	5
	3	52	55
Southern Province.			
Gallé	3	46	49
Mátara	0	13	13
Tangalla	0	1	1
Hambantota	0	7	7
Balapitiya	0	0	0
	3	67	70
North-Western Province.			
Kurunegala	3	32	35
Puttalam	0	5	5
Chilaw	0	2	2
Kalpitiya	0	0	0
	3	39	42
Northern Province.			
Jaffna	3	13	16
Mannar	0	2	2
Mullaittivu	0	0	0
Elephant Pass	0	19	19
	3	34	37
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa	0	10	10
Trincomalee	0	2	2
	0	12	12
North-Central Province.			
Anurádahapura	0	3	3
TOTAL of all Jails	22	640	662

H 2.

RETURN of number of punishments inflicted for offences committed by prisoners.

Years.	By Court.	By Prison Authorities.	Total.
1874	8	1678	1686
1875	23	2867	2890
1876	60	3442	3502

I 2.

RETURN of punishments awarded to prison officers.

Years.	By Court.	By Prison Authorities.	Total.
1874	11	471	482
1875	28	850	878
1876	22	638	660

K.

RETURN of Prisoners of all classes sick in the various Jail Hospitals, during the year 1876.

JAILS.	Remaining on 31st of December, 1875.	Admitted during 1876.	Discharged in 1876.	Died.	Remaining on 31st of December, 1876.	Average daily strength of all Prisoners.	Average daily strength of all sick and under Medical observation.	Per-centage of sick to strength.	Per-centage of deaths to strength.
Western Province.									
Welikada	16	799	800	7	8	368·66	17·26	4·68	1·90
Slave Island ... } Breakwater ... } ...	12	487	471	16	13	537·29	23·47	4·37	2·79
Hulfsdorp	4	66	68	...	2	103·07	2·42	2·34	...
Mahara	Included	in Welikada.		1	...	29·21	1·49	5·10	3·42
Negombo	12	198	200	...	10	106·38	8·09	7·14	...
Panadure	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	·17	6·69	...
Kalutara	1	36	31	2	4	36·26	2·00	5·55	5·51
Kegalla	1	1	2	...	...	18·80	·90	4·79	...
Ratnapura	..	78	75	1	2	32·19	2·24	7·00	3·08
Avisawella	...	4	4	...	...	10·63	·10	·94	...
	46	1669	1651	27	39	1244·58	58·14	4·67	2·09
Central Province.									
Kandy	25	897	862	25	35	316·79	32·33	10·21	7·89
Gampola	...	...	...	...	...	3·05	·008	·02	...
Nuwara Eliya	..	24	24	...	...	17·96	·35	1·95	...
Badulla	...	19	19	...	...	30·60	·47	1·50	...
Haldummulla	...	...	...	...	...	8·54	...	...	...
Matale	...	23	21	2	...	18·69	·54	2·89	10·70
	25	963	926	27	35	395·63	33·69	8·51	6·82
Southern Province.									
Galle	11	144	151	2	2	110·65	5·39	4·87	1·80
Matara	1	34	32	3	...	53·72	1·65	3·07	5·58
Tangalla	...	19	19	...	...	17·96	·53	2·95	...
Hambantota	1	42	38	...	5	71·45	3·01	4·21	...
Balapitiya	...	...	...	...	...	3·27	...	...	...
	13	239	240	5	7	257·05	10·58	4·11	1·94
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	...	69	69	...	...	70·36	1·47	2·09	...
Puttalam	2	81	83	...	...	29·48	1·05	3·56	...
Chilaw	...	15	15	...	...	20·15	·59	2·93	...
	2	165	167	...	...	119·99	3·11	2·59	...
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	5	80	85	1	...	157·89	2·44	1·55	...
Mannar	2	99	97	...	4	116·17	2·34	2·01	...
Mullaittivu	...	...	...	...	...	1·58	·02	1·27	...
Elephant Pass	1	30	30	1	...	41·65	1·27	3·05	2·40
	8	209	212	2	4	317·29	6·07	1·91	·31
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	...	28	28	...	...	38·74	·51	1·32	...
Trincomalee	1	29	29	2	...	17·41	·57	3·28	5·74
	1	57	57	2	...	56·15	1·08	1·92	1·78
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	2	...	...	2	...	47·22	1·54	8·94	11·61
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon ..	97	3302	3253	65	85	2407·91	114·21	4·74	2·57

K 2

RETURN shewing the number and per-centage of Deaths on the daily average strength of all Prisoners for 1876 and the five previous years.

Years.	Total daily Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Per-centage.
1871	1598	136	8·5
1872	1598	150	10·6
1873	1820	69	3·8
1874	2274	66	2·9
1875	2606	109	4·18
1876	2407	62	2·57

L.

RETURN shewing the number of unconvicted Prisoners received and disposed of during the year 1876.

JAILS.	Number in Jail on 1st of January 1876.	Number received during the year 1876.	Total.	Convicted in local Courts.	For trial before Supreme Court.	For trial before District Court.	In Lunatic Asylum.	Civil prisoners discharged on Insolvency.	Default of Bail prisoners discharged sentence expired.	Discharged on Bail.	Transferred to other Stations.	Sent to Court and discharged.	Escaped.	Died.	In Jail on 31st of December, 1876.
Western Province.															
Welikada* ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave Island* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp ..	48	1346	1394	271	27	...	...	61	25	22	122	808	...	...	58
Negombo ...	19	339	358	52	12	6	6	...	...	11	14	244	1	...	12
Pánaduré ...	10	72	82	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...
Kalutara ...	15	225	240	17	14	...	14	...	1	43	...	148	...	...	3
Kégalla	7	244	251	20	27	9	1	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	10
Ratnapura ...	11	211	222	19	16	22	3	...	...	...	...	151	...	1	10
Awisáwella ...	1	311	312	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	285	...	...	5
	114	2748	2862	395	99	39	24	61	29	76	144	1895	1	1	98
Central Province.															
Kandy	87	1742	1829	229	27	6	19	13	6	319	570	559	...	5	76
Gampola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	5	144	149	28	5	3	...	...	1	16	3	87	1	...	5
Badulla	17	280	297	60	18	12	...	...	...	110	5	82	...	...	10
Hallummulla ...	1	436	437	36	...	...	...	...	...	257	26	110	...	...	8
Mátalé	17	503	520	31	19	6	...	...	...	139	119	191	1	2	12
	127	3105	3232	384	69	27	19	13	7	841	723	1029	2	7	111
Southern Province.															
Galle	26	354	380	40	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	292	1	...	9
Mátara	12	276	288	47	...	...	...	...	...	86	25	123	...	1	6
Taggalla ...	3	35	38	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	10
Hambantota ...	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2
Balapitiya ...	...	153	153	6	15	22	...	5	...	...	..	105	...	...	...
	41	826	867	99	39	41	...	5	...	86	25	543	1	1	27
North-Western Province.															
Kurunégala ...	12	313	325	96	10	7	3	9	1	46	19	110	...	...	24
Puttalam ...	3	95	98	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	76	...	...	...
Chilaw	8	225	233	131	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	7
	23	633	656	239	28	16	3	9	1	46	29	254	...	...	31
Northern Province.															
Jaffna	16	296	312	66	39	11	4	...	...	...	19	145	...	...	28
Mannár	1	40	41	11	...	2	1	...	1	...	8	18	...	..	...
Mullaittívu ...	...	10	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	..	...	...
Elephant Pass* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	17	346	363	77	39	15	5	...	1	...	27	171	...	...	28
Eastern Province.															
Batticaloa ...	14	170	184	19	2	11	2	...	...	...	...	144	1	...	5
Trincomalee ...	2	31	33	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	2
	16	201	217	23	3	12	3	...	...	...	...	168	1	...	7
North-Central Province.															
Anurádhapura ...	5	79	84	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	52	...	...	4
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon	343	7938	8281	1239	278	150	54	88	38	1049	953	4112	5	9	306

* Unconvicted prisoners are not detained in these jails.

M.

RETURN shewing the Religious Creeds of the Convicted and Unconvicted Prisoners received direct from the Courts during the year 1876.

JAILS.	Convicted Prisoners.							Unconvicted Prisoners.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada* ...	60	325	505	151	239	1	1281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave Island† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp ...	6	21	47	4	17	...	95	48	397	575	118	170	38	1346
Negombo ..	11	88	106	4	8	...	217	35	132	160	6	6	...	339
Panadure ..	3	6	39	2	...	...	50	8	7	42	15	...	...	72
Kalutara ...	1	5	85	12	7	...	110	2	16	195	7	5	...	225
Kegalla ...	1	3	199	7	11	...	221	...	2	216	11	15	...	244
Ratnapura ..	...	8	146	2	47	...	203	4	3	167	6	31	...	211
Avisawella ...	...	9	111	2	...	...	122	5	17	272	1	16	...	311
	82	465	1238	184	329	1	2299	102	574	1627	164	243	38	2748
Central Province.														
Kandy ...	11	84	665	138	305	...	1203	38	56	409	103	443	...	1049
Gampola† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	5	25	48	2	78	...	158	7	8	63	1	65	...	144
Badulla ...	1	6	72	11	53	...	143	3	11	133	113	20	...	280
Haldummulla† ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matale ...	...	4	165	14	130	...	313	6	8	275	25	189	...	503
	17	119	950	165	566	...	1817	54	83	880	242	717	...	1976
Southern Province.														
Galle ..	47	35	556	34	...	20	692	8	11	308	10	1	16	354
Matara ...	2	1	347	9	1	8	368	2	1	238	5	...	30	276
Tangalla ...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	35	...	...	...	35
Hambantota ...	...	...	5	3	3	...	11	...	...	4	2	2	...	8
Balapitiya ...	...	...	180	2	...	...	182	1	1	147	3	1	...	153
	49	36	1208	48	4	28	1373	11	13	732	20	4	46	826
North-Western Province.														
Kurunegala ...	1	19	574	41	22	...	657	2	28	237	16	27	...	310
Puttalam ..	...	24	7	13	35	...	79	...	18	15	32	30	...	95
Chilaw ...	31	127	325	62	8	...	553	8	26	41	9	37	...	121
Kalpitiya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	170	906	116	65	...	1289	10	72	293	57	94	...	526
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ...	1	72	...	12	728	...	813	1	43	...	7	250	...	301
Mannar ...	...	12	...	1	17	...	30	...	7	...	4	29	...	40
Mullaittivu ..	...	8	...	2	33	...	43	...	...	...	2	8	...	10
Elephant Pass† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	92	...	15	778	...	886	1	50	...	13	287	...	351
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	1	20	62	98	299	...	480	2	11	5	65	87	..	170
Trincomalee ...	7	8	1	37	3	...	56	1	5	...	19	6	...	31
	8	28	63	135	302	...	536	3	16	5	84	93	...	201
North-Central Province.														
Anuradhapura ...	...	4	65	25	11	...	105	...	3	32	30	14	...	79
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon	189	914	4430	688	2055	29	8305	181	811	3569	610	1452	84	6707

* Unconvicted prisoners are not admitted into this prison. † Prisoners direct from Court are not admitted into these prisons.

N.

RETURN shewing the Nationality of the Convicted and Unconvicted Prisoners received direct from the Courts during 1876.

JAILS.	CONVICTED PRISONERS.								UNCONVICTED PRISONERS.							
	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils	Moors.	Malays	Others	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils	Moors.	Malays	Others	TOTAL.
Western Province.																
Welikada	31	15	730	350	140	11	4	1281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulfsdorp	2	1	66	22	2	1	1	95	17	11	915	238	91	15	59	1346
Negombo	—	—	197	12	4	2	2	217	—	1	323	8	4	3	—	339
Panadure	1	1	46	2	—	—	—	50	—	1	48	23	—	—	—	72
Kalutara	—	—	91	11	8	—	—	110	1	—	210	9	5	—	—	225
Kegalla	—	—	202	11	7	—	1	221	—	—	217	15	11	—	1	244
Ratnapura	—	—	145	56	2	—	—	203	2	—	172	31	6	—	—	211
Avisawella	—	—	117	3	2	—	—	122	—	—	289	21	1	—	—	311
	34	17	1594	467	165	14	8	2299	20	13	2174	345	118	18	60	2748
Central Province.																
Kandy	3	3	705	385	97	10	—	1203	7	20	446	477	77	22	—	1049
Gampola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	66	90	1	1	—	158	—	—	69	74	—	1	—	144
Badulla	—	—	66	70	6	1	—	143	—	3	137	119	20	1	—	280
Haldummulla	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale	—	—	165	134	14	—	—	313	—	—	280	198	23	2	—	503
	3	3	1002	679	118	12	—	1817	7	23	932	868	120	26	—	1976
Southern Province.																
Galle	61	7	562	21	26	4	11	692	16	3	310	12	9	1	3	354
Matara	—	—	349	10	8	—	1	368	—	2	237	31	5	—	1	276
Tangalla	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	35
Hambantota	—	—	3	3	4	—	1	11	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	8
Balapitiya	—	—	180	—	2	—	—	182	—	1	148	1	3	—	—	153
	61	7	1214	34	40	4	13	1373	16	6	733	45	19	1	6	826
North-Western Province.																
Kurunegala	—	1	591	25	40	—	—	657	—	—	268	27	15	—	—	310
Puttalam	—	—	9	35	35	—	—	79	—	—	20	45	30	—	—	95
Chilaw	—	—	320	191	38	4	—	553	—	—	94	17	9	1	—	121
Kalpitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	920	251	113	4	—	1289	—	—	382	89	54	1	—	526
Northern Province.																
Jaffna	—	—	—	801	10	—	2	813	—	1	—	295	3	—	2	301
Mannar	—	—	—	29	1	—	—	30	—	—	—	36	4	—	—	40
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	41	2	—	—	43	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	10
Elephant Pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	871	13	—	2	886	—	1	—	339	9	—	2	351
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa	—	4	64	315	95	2	—	480	—	2	6	97	64	1	—	170
Trincomalee	11	—	2	41	2	—	—	56	—	—	—	25	6	—	—	31
	11	4	66	356	97	2	—	536	—	2	6	122	70	1	—	201
North-Central Province.																
Anuradhapura	—	—	65	30	10	—	—	105	—	—	32	34	13	—	—	79
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon	109	32	4861	2688	556	36	23	8305	43	45	4259	1842	403	47	68	6707

O.

RETURN shewing the Ages of the Convicted and Unconvicted Prisoners received direct from the Courts during the year 1876.

JAILS.	Convicted Prisoners.									Unconvicted Prisoners.								
	Under 15 years.	Between 15 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	Over 70 years.	Total.	Under 15 years.	Between 15 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	Over 70 years.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada	13	392	490	198	100	60	22	6	1281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Hulfsdorp	3	2	28	39	18	4	...	1	95	15	153	389	604	146	36	3	...	1346
Negombo	3	13	99	47	19	32	4	...	217	5	26	181	76	26	19	6	...	339
Panadure	1	7	14	15	6	5	2	...	50	2	5	36	11	8	4	6	...	72
Kalutara	...	13	36	32	13	13	3	...	110	4	24	66	62	33	22	9	5	225
Kegalla	3	14	91	44	50	19	...	...	221	1	20	100	68	36	14	5	...	244
Ratnapura	3	21	94	46	30	6	3	...	203	1	19	92	45	30	16	6	2	211
Avisawella	...	8	45	30	26	13	...	...	122	11	39	121	63	30	29	14	4	311
	26	470	897	451	262	152	34	7	2299	39	286	985	929	309	140	49	11	2748
Central Province.																		
Kandy	14	159	687	194	97	42	3	7	1203	40	142	472	252	79	44	13	7	1049
Gampola	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya	4	11	75	46	18	4	...	...	158	4	15	78	36	10	1	...	...	144
Badulla	1	46	47	16	4	29	...	..	143	12	64	122	59	9	14	...	...	280
Haldummulla	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matale	11	49	172	51	26	3	1	...	313	15	63	290	85	43	5	2	...	503
	30	265	981	307	145	78	4	7	1817	71	284	962	432	141	64	15	7	1976
Southern Province.																		
Galle	171	...	230	207	79	10	4	...	692	72	...	100	125	44	11	2	...	354
Matara	4	42	104	72	51	61	30	4	368	28	70	91	44	21	13	6	3	276
Tangalla	...	6	54	34	15	7	2	2	120	1	5	20	7	...	2	...	...	35
Hambantota ..	...	3	2	5	1	...	...	...	11	...	2	3	3	...	..	...	...	8
Balapitiya	...	...	106	56	20	...	...	...	182	...	...	120	33	...	...	...	...	153
	175	51	496	374	157	78	36	6	1373	101	77	334	212	65	26	8	3	826
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunegala	1	41	268	175	102	53	15	2	657	6	22	133	91	35	20	3	...	310
Puttalam	...	3	27	21	11	13	4	...	79	1	3	44	19	17	7	4	...	95
Chilaw	...	128	221	80	65	47	12	...	553	...	47	37	23	12	2	...	...	121
Kalpitiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	172	516	276	178	113	31	2	1289	7	72	214	133	64	29	7	...	526
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	6	88	301	189	124	92	12	1	813	2	37	98	76	56	23	7	2	301
Mannar	1	1	16	6	5	...	1	...	30	...	6	12	6	8	5	3	...	40
Mulliattivu	...	1	12	14	16	...	...	...	43	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	10
Elephant Pass	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	90	329	209	145	92	13	1	886	2	43	114	84	68	28	10	2	351
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa	4	4	142	176	120	30	4	...	480	2	6	79	38	29	13	3	...	170
Trincomalee	...	9	26	16	5	...	...	...	56	...	2	15	13	...	...	1	...	31
	4	13	168	192	125	30	4	...	536	2	8	94	51	29	13	4	...	201
North-Central Province.																		
Anuradhapura ...	...	9	47	27	17	5	...	...	105	...	9	37	22	9	...	2	...	79
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon...	243	1070	3434	1836	1029	548	122	23	8305	222	779	2740	1863	685	300	95	23	6707

P.

RETURN shewing the Number of Prisoners admitted from the Supreme Courts during 1876, classified according to Crime.

JAILS.	Offences against the person.						Offences against property with violence.			Offences against property without violence.							Forgery, Perjury, and offences against currency.				Unclassified, including breaches of local Ordinances.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Murder and Manslaughter.	Assaults aggravated.	Rape.	Riot.	Concealment of birth.	Total.	Highway robbery.	Burglary.	Total.	Cattle stealing.	Theft.	Fraud.	Coffee stealing.	Arson.	Malicious injury.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	
Western Province.																						
Welikada ...	4	6	1	11	...	22	...	11	11	...	3	...	..	4	...	7	5	7	...	12	4	56
Slave Island ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hultsdorp ...	...	2	...	...	4	6	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Negombo ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panadure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalutara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Kegalla ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Avisawella ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	8	1	11	4	28	...	11	11	...	5	...	...	4	...	9	5	7	...	12	4	64
Central Province.																						
Kandy ...	20	27	5	...	2	54	7	16	23	...	17	12	16	...	...	45	3	...	2	5	22	149
Gampola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Badulla ..	2	2	2	...	..	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	...	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	15
Haldummulla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Matale ...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	29	7	...	2	60	7	17	24	...	17	12	24	..	..	53	3	...	2	5	22	164
Southern Province.																						
Galle ...	3	11	2	...	...	16	3	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	43
Matara ..	5	5	2	...	...	12	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	15
Tangalla ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Balapitiya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	8	16	4	...	..	28	3	14	17	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	11	58
North-Western Province.																						
Kurunegala ...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Puttalam ..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chilaw ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	...	3	...	8
Kalpitiya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	1	...	...	,	4	3	2	5	.	1	...	...	...	.	1	2	1	...	3	...	13
Northern Province.																						
Jaffna ...	4	3	2	...	..	9	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13	...	...	13	...	34
Mannár ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	4	3	2	...	...	9	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13	...	...	13	...	34
Eastern Province.																						
Batticaloa ...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	3
Trincomalee ...	3	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	3
	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	6
North-Central Province.																						
Anuradhapura ..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon for 1876...	44	57	14	11	6	132	13	56	69	...	25	12	24	4	...	65	25	9	2	36	37	339
Do. do. for 1875...	60	119	12	...	6	197	33	96	129	15	54	2	...	2	2	75	39	23	7	69	11	481

Q.

RETURN shewing the number of Prisoners admitted from the District Courts during 1876, classified according to Crime.

JAILS.	Offences against the person.						Offences against property with violence.			Offences against property without violence.							Forgery, Perjury, and offences against Currency.				Unclassified, including Breaches of local Ordinances.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Murders and Manslaughter.	Assaults, Aggravated.	Rape.	Riot.	Concealment of Birth.	Total.	Highway Robbery.	Burglary.	Total.	Cattle Stealing.	Theft.	Fraud.	Coffee Stealing.	Arson.	Malicious Injury.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	
Western Province.																						
Welikada	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	1	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	26
Slave Island	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Negombo	..	13	..	...	...	13	..	3	3	12	3	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	8	49
Panadure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalutara	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	14	23
Kegalla	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	5	18
Ratnapura	...	5	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	5	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	22
Avisawella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	43	..	...	...	43	...	4	4	42	16	2	...	...	2	62	...	...	...	...	30	139
Central Province.																						
Kandy	..	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	25	5	4	9	...	1	44	...	...	1	1	7	66
Gampola	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badulla	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	2	9
Haldummulla	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Matale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	...	15	...	...	...	15	..	...	...	26	8	4	9	...	1	48	...	...	3	3	9	75
Southern Province.																						
Galle	...	19	...	...	...	19	2	1	3	24	6	...	..	...	...	30	...	...	1	1	17	70
Matara	...	15	..	...	..	15	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	20
Tangalla	...	2	..	...	...	2	...	..	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4
Rambantota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balapitiya	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		..	...	...	...	...
	...	36	..	...	...	36	2	1	3	25	6	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	3	4	20	94
North-Western Province.																						
Kurunegala	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	51	6	...	2	...	...	59	...	...	2	2	17	84
Puttalam	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	12
Kalpitiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	11	...	...	...	11	1	...	1	56	6	...	2	...	...	64	..	...	2	2	18	96
Northern Province.																						
Jaffna	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	35
Mannar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mullaittivu	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	..	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	41
Eastern Province.																						
Batticaloa	...	12	...	..	...	12	...	...	...	3	2		..	..	1	6	2	3	...	5	5	28
Trincomalee	...	4	..	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	7
	...	16	...	..	...	16	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	1	7	3	3	...	6	5	35
North-Central Province.																						
Anuradhapura	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	25	30
Total of all Jails in Ceylon for 1876	...	152	...	...	...	152	4	5	9	157	44	6	11	1	4	223	4	3	8	15	111	510
Do. for 1875	...	159	...	...	...	159	3	6	9	236	70	2	9	3	1	321	2	2	1	5	84	578

R.

RETURN shewing the number of Prisoners admitted by sentence

JAILS.	Strictly Criminal Offences.					Statutory offences of a quasi Criminal nature,							
	Simple Assaults.	Assaults and Thefts.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Total.	Vagrant Ordinance.	Breach of Public Peace.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Gambling.	Police Ordinance.	Administration of Justice.	Cruelty to Animals.	Cattle trespass.
Western Province.													
Welikada	108	28	338	4	478	264	3	...	...	106	8	9	...
Slave Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breakwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulfsdorp	6	...	14	1	21	2	...	39	...	4	...	...	...
Negombo	18	...	30	...	48	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...
Pánaduré	8	1	15	1	25	16	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Kalutara	14	1	16	1	32	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kégalla	6	...	19	2	27	...	...	3	21	...	...	...	...
Ratnapura	48	3	30	3	84	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Avisáwélla	9	1	7	1	18	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	217	34	469	13	733	288	16	44	21	112	17	9	...
Central Province.													
Kandy	60	2	120	3	185	34	3	71	25	7	...	...	...
Gampola	18	3	135	...	156	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya	18	...	56	...	74	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...
Badulla	4	...	26	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Haldummulla	2	5	10	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mátalé	31	...	82	1	114	7	12	...	...	4	7	...	1
Total ...	133	10	429	4	576	83	33	71	25	11	10	...	1
Southern Province.													
Galle	99	7	105	...	211	90	2	...	...	36	1	...	...
Matara	11	2	16	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tangalla	56	1	18	...	75	15	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Hambantota	...	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balapitiya	35	...	12	3	50	34	1	...	...	...	9	...	...
Total ...	201	10	157	3	371	140	3	...	...	36	16	...	...
North-Western Province.													
Kurunégala	27	6	45	...	78	17	...	...	35	3	13	...	...
Puttalam	8	...	12	...	20	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chilaw	9	...	12	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Kalpitiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	6	69	...	119	20	3	...	35	4	16	...	...
Northern Province.													
Jaffna	171	3	74	...	248	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Mannár	7	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Mállaittívu	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	182	4	78	...	264	9	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa	18	...	29	...	47	9	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
Trincomalee	5	...	5	...	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23	...	34	...	57	12	1	...	...	5	5	...	...
North-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon for 1876 ...	800	64	1242	20	2126	552	56	115	81	170	67	9	1
Do. do. for 1875 ...	784	54	1301	42	2181	489	276	43	68	66	156	11	10

R.

from Police Courts during 1876, classified according to Crime.

Breaches of Ordinances relating to									Offences against Revenue Laws, Breaches of Ordinances relating to								Unclassified.	
Weights & Measures.	Butchers.	Prisons.	Nuisances.	Vaccination.	Labour.	Fiscals.	Forcible possession of Lands.	Total.	Thoroughfares.	Paddy.	Arrack.	Timber.	Salt.	Tolls.	Carriers & Carriages.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.
...	...	4	24	1	26	1	...	446	15	2	221	4	...	...	3	245	30	1199
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	47	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	16	86
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	10	84	...	4	1	..	...	...	89	31	178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	50
..	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	13	...	...	3	2	..	...	..	5	27	77
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	30	123	...	...	...	..	...	...	123	23	203
...	...	1	3	...	30	1	...	44	20	...	4	1	...	...	2	27	26	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	13	122
...	...	5	30	1	66	4	...	613	331	3	234	9	...	...	7	584	166	2096
...	...	...	5	...	59	...	1	205	98	...	20	6	...	...	...	124	86	600
2	...	...	3	...	84	...	...	129	15	...	13	...	...	...	...	28	75	388
...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	60	12	...	2	1	...	...	...	15	9	158
...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	57
...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	62
...	...	...	..	...	58	...	...	89	31	...	24	1	...	...	...	56	54	313
2	...	1	8	...	298	...	1	544	156	...	59	8	...	...	...	223	235	1578
...	...	1	1	...	5	1	...	137	160	...	4	2	...	...	...	166	65	579
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	..	13	282	...	...	1	...	...	...	283	8	333
...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	22	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	116
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	11
...	1	...	...	..	...	1	..	46	70	1	6	8	...	...	1	86	...	182
...	1	1	1	...	19	2	...	219	532	1	10	11	...	...	1	555	76	1221
...	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	76	385	...	11	3	...	...	...	399	15	568
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	39	...	...	1	...	...	2	42	11	79
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	10	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	8	533
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	1	...	4	3	...	92	918	...	11	4	...	...	2	935	34	1180
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	...	744
...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	41
...	...	...	3	...	10	3	...	30	513	...	1	...	...	...	...	514	3	811
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	37	361	...	3	1	...	...	...	365	...	449
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	22	11	...	...	2	...	...	1	14	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	59	372	...	3	3	...	...	1	379	...	495
...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	9	37	75
2	5	9	43	1	456	12	1	1580	2823	4	318	42	...	...	12	3199	551	7456
3	30	32	67	5	665	20	....	1941	2509	2	279	151	...	2	25	2968	575	7665

E. ELLIOTT,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.

REPORTS FROM THE CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS IN THE NORTHERN, EASTERN AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 1.

Report of the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Northern Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

On entering on my duties as Forester of the Northern Province in November, 1875, I considered it my first duty to make myself acquainted, as speedily as possible, with all parts of the province. To this subject I have devoted all the time not employed in superintending the felling of timber. Although the quantity of timber felled was not very large, the forests in which it was felled were scattered all through the three districts of the province, necessitating a good deal of travelling. Of the opportunities I thus had of making myself acquainted with the various forests I have availed myself. On each tour round the province to visit the various working parties, I endeavoured to travel each time by a different road, and in this way I have visited almost every part of the province. By constant enquiries among the villagers, and personal visits when I was able, I tried to gain all the information I could as to the position, size, and resources of the forests I passed through. The result of my observations I have roughly marked out on the annexed map as, I believe, I shall thereby give a clearer view of the condition of the forests of the Northern Province than by any written description. It will be seen from this that the whole of the Jaffna Peninsula, the Islands, the Island of Mannár, and a broad range of country round the coast from five to fifteen miles wide, contains no forests of timber whatever. These parts are coloured yellow on the map, and are in extent about half the area of the province. The rest of the map is coloured green, those parts coloured *dark* green representing the forests now actually containing timber. Although a large proportion of the map is thus coloured, allowances should be made for the numerous open plains, tanks, old chenas, &c., which occur everywhere. The actual extent of the forests in which timber is now to be found in any quantity is, I think, not one-sixth of the whole area of the province. It will be observed that the operations of the timber traders have been confined chiefly to the forests on the sides of the large roads and within twenty or twenty-five miles of the sea. In the search for ebony, however, they have penetrated as far as forty miles into the interior, and there are several large forests in the Mannár District which have been completely cleared by them of this valuable timber. Almost the only forests that remain untouched are in the centre of the province, from thirty to fifty miles from the coast. The timber growing on these forests will never be available for any but local use as, owing to the enormous cost of felling and removing it to the coast for sale, it could only be done, except in the case of ebony, at a loss to Government. Those forests which, though at a reasonable distance from the sea, have escaped the trader's axe, are neither many nor well stocked with timber. In fact, so great has been the destruction of the forests by traders, and so limited is the stock of timber available for export, that I do not think any timber, except ebony, should be cut for public sale for some years to come.

By that time those forests which were cleared of the large timber by traders some ten or fifteen years ago, and which now contain thousands of young trees, will have almost recovered their former value when felling for export can be commenced without risk of the supply required locally running short or becoming excessively expensive.

This does not apply, however, to the dead and decaying trees which may be found in large numbers in the forest. The more of these that are felled and sold, the better both for Government and the forests. To this matter I will refer again. There are but six kinds of timber which are well known and commonly used in the Northern Province, viz., pálai, satin, ebony, yavaranai, halmilila, and ironwood. Of these,

Palai is the most abundant. It is found in all parts of the Province.

Satin grows chiefly in the Mannár District where there are forests consisting almost entirely of it. This tree was a favourite one with the traders, and under the licensing system large quantities were felled and exported chiefly from the Mullaittivu District.

Ebony.—Owing to the enormous quantities of this valuable timber that were cut and exported by the traders, it can only now be found in the neighbourhood of Vavuniya-Vilánkulam and in the extreme south of the Mullaittívu District from forty to sixty miles from the shipping port. The price that this timber now realizes makes the felling and removal of it to the coast for sale, even to such distances, well worth while.

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.

Reports.

Yararanai does not form forests of itself, but is frequently found growing with palai and satin. This timber is very liable to dry rot, and on this account has rather fallen into disfavour with the Public Works Department here, to whom some 120 logs were supplied during the year and found unsuitable in this respect. Yavaranai is not to be found in the Mannár District except in the neighbourhood of Vavuniya-Vilánkulam, owing to its not being of any great value for export; it was generally spared by the traders of the Mullaittívu District, and may be found there in considerable quantities.

Halmilla is very scarce, and what little can be found very small,—grows only on the banks of rivers and on the edges of tanks. A few hundred logs might be found with difficulty in the extreme south of the Mullaittívu District and on the banks of the Arriviár, but I know of no other forests where it may be cut.

"Nágámaram" or *ironwood*. There is only one forest of this timber tree in the Province. It is situated about nine miles from Mullaittívu, and consists entirely of this tree, no other kinds of trees or even bushes growing in it. I have lately visited and reported on this forest, recommending that all the old and fallen trees, of which there are many, should be removed to the depôt at Mullaittívu, and that a number of coolies be employed for some weeks to thin out the under-growth of saplings so as to let light into the forest and give room for the young plants to grow. The Government Agent has approved my recommendation, and the work has already commenced.

As regards the dead and decaying trees, referred to on the last page, there are numbers to be found in every forest, chiefly palai and satin trees. Although timber of this description would be at once rejected by the Public Works Department or by persons wanting timber for local use, it will nevertheless find purchasers, who will export it to India. A large number of trees of this kind have, I believe, been sold in the Eastern Province during the last year or two. The system there is to grant a license to the applicant for dead timber to cut down and remove a certain number of logs all previously marked by the Forester. All the timber having been brought to a specified place, Government takes its share of one-third, and the remainder becomes the property of the applicant. I do not think, however, that this system would answer in the Northern Province, as owing to the temptation held out by the high price of timber, and the facilities afforded for smuggling by the many jungle roads to the coast, and the numerous shipping ports, it would be impossible to prevent a good deal of timber stealing under cover of the licenses. I have conferred with the Government Agent on the subject of this dead timber, and have received instructions to fell and remove to the coast a number of logs of this description to be sold there by auction for export.

Dead satin trees, which are entirely hollow, and when cut form a sort of pipe, are in demand in the Mullaittívu district for sluices of tanks and for wells. They are supplied to the villagers at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

The system I have adopted in felling timber is as follows: all the timber is felled by coolies from Valanai near Jaffna who are timber cutters by profession. There are about fifty of these men, and I engage them as I require them. As the work is very hard, and they have to live for weeks together in the jungle, they receive as pay fifty cents a day. Each party of coolies is placed in charge of an overseer. When any work is going on I visit it as often as possible, making a stay of a few days at each visit, during which time I mark as many trees for felling as I think will suffice to keep the coolies at work till my next visit.

All transport of timber by cart or boat is done by contract. This is carried on simultaneously with the felling, both to save time and to prevent any irregular proceedings on the part of the contractor, upon whom a check is kept by the presence of the overseer.

None but sound and mature trees are cut. All good, straight branches of trees felled and of fair size are trimmed and removed as being very useful for local purposes. The timber cutters are instructed to fell the trees always within eighteen inches of the ground, so as to save as much of the timber as possible. I have tried the use of cross-cut saws to saw down the more valuable kinds of timber, such as ebony and satin, so as to save every inch, but the time and labour lost in so doing is so great that I do not think it worth while. The cross-cut saw is, however, very useful in sawing up large trees into smaller logs.

In felling timber, the great difficulty in the Northern Province is the want of water. By the end of April almost all the jungle tanks are dry. When felling timber during August, September and October last year, I had in one case to employ a cart to bring water for the coolies a distance of eight miles every day. In another place, I had to dig a well fifteen feet deep in the bed of a dry tank for water, and the coolies have often had to walk a distance of three or four miles every day to their work, as there was no water to be had nearer the jungle on which they were working. It is also difficult to obtain contracts for the removal of the timber by carts at this time of the year, owing to this want of water. The cost of felling timber during the last six months of the year is on this account somewhat higher than if cut during the first six months. The greater part of the timber felled by the department during last year was for the depôts which have been established at Jaffna, Mullaittívu, and Mannár. This timber was the largest and best that could be procured, and was moreover supplied at a very cheap rate, as will be seen from the statement annexed to this report. Some 200 logs were supplied to the Public Works Department, most of it being for the new buildings at Vavuniya-Vilánkulam, and about 180 logs to private persons for local use.

With regard to the cutting of sticks for fences, agricultural implements, &c., the jungle villagers have been allowed, as they always have been, to cut them without licenses. Young satin plants are no doubt sometimes cut for knife and mamoty-handles, as well as saplings of other valuable kinds of timber for different purposes, but the number so destroyed is so small, as compared with the thousands that grow in the jungle, that it is not a matter of great importance. A large number of jungle sticks of different kinds suitable for native house building, tool handles, &c., are now being cut to be stored at the depôt at Jaffna to meet the demand that exists there.

As regards the formation of plantations of teak and other valuable trees, very little has been done. My predecessor, Mr. Corbet, soon after he came to the province, commenced a small plantation of teak in the Mullaittívu District. To this, I believe, he devoted almost the whole of his time, and, having great practical experience in planting, succeeded to some extent. On taking up my duties in the province in November, 1875, one of my first steps was to go and visit this plantation, when I found almost every plant dead. The dry season which had just passed had killed them all.

In a circular issued by Government some three years ago, the Foresters were instructed to discontinue all tree-planting, unless it could be done without expense, as in the neighbourhood of large repaired tanks, when the plantation could be looked after by the guardian and coolies living on the spot. There are no such tanks in the Northern Province, nor is there any other way of carrying out such experiments without great expense. The small rainfall and consequent scarcity of water in the Northern Province will always make the formation of plantations of trees difficult and costly. Success, I think, could only be attained by the digging of wells to obtain a regular and unfailing supply of water, and this could only be done at great expense. A permanent staff of coolies would also be necessary, and the Forester would have to give almost the whole of his time to it. In view of this difficulty in growing teak and other trees in this province, I have, in my journeys through the forests, endeavoured to ascertain whether they were in any way recovering from the heavy drain they were subjected to by the timber traders for so many years.

While staying at Chunávil, in the Punaryn District, in November last, I devoted some days to the examination of the forests of that neighbourhood, which were cleared of timber by Jaffna traders many years ago, as the hundreds of rotten old stumps, that I found everywhere, shewed. I found these forests full of young pálai trees not more than ten or fifteen years old, which had evidently sprung up as soon as the large trees were cut down and sunlight admitted to the forest. They grew in some places so thickly that in the course of a few years many must of necessity die from want of space. I have seen similar forests in other parts of the province. I have noticed also on the coast road from Jaffna to Mannár that where the telegraph lines leave the road and pass through the jungle, the broad, cleared path or space below is in many places covered with young satin plants which though cut down year by year sprung up again from the stumps. I am led to infer from this that the planting of trees is not absolutely necessary for the replenishing of the forests. The mere felling of all the large shady trees in a forest of itself causes the young plants, that would otherwise have died from want of light, to spring up and flourish. I think that if a good forest of young trees be fixed upon, and a portion of it taken in hand every year, the undergrowth cleared away, the old and dead trees removed by the young trees thinned out and pruned, the result would be, in a few years, a plantation of the finest timber formed at a cost which would be trifling as compared to what it would have been if the trees had been planted out from nurseries. This course has been taken, as has already been stated, with the "nagampú sholai" or ironwood jungle in the Mullattívu District. The work is now going on, and will be completed in the course of a few months.

No cases of illicit felling of timber have been brought to my notice, nor do I think anything of the kind has been attempted. The presence of an officer in the province appointed to prevent such practices is well known throughout the Wanny, and as no licenses are now issued under cover of which any one could smuggle timber, it is almost impossible any robbery could be committed without detection. No doubt, young trees and saplings of valuable kinds of trees are sometimes cut by the villagers for their houses and implements, but it is impossible to prevent this unless the headmen do their duty and report all cases that come under their notice.

While at Vavuniya-Vilánkulam in December last, I was informed that illicit chena cultivation was being carried on by the people of the neighbourhing Sinhalese villages. Acting on this information I visited all the villages in turn, with the result that I discovered ten chenas in the cutting of which some 230 young trees of valuable kinds had been destroyed. I reported this to the Assistant Agent, Mannár, who issued instructions to the headmen of the district to take cases in the Police Court against those concerned in cutting the chenas. The cases, however, have not yet come on for trial. These are the only instances I have been able to find of illicit chena cultivation. It is a favourite kind of cultivation with the Sinhalese, but is not often adopted by Tamils.

With regard to the working of the game laws in this province, I have found that in many of the small jungle villages, the prohibition to shoot game during the close season is about entirely disregarded. They trust to their living in such out-of-the-way places to escape detection. In travelling through the province during last close season, I

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.

Reports.

had frequently to pass by small tanks and pools in the jungle where the natives were accustomed to shoot from an ambush animals that came to drink at night. On searching among the bushes round these pools I have on several occasions found the remains of elk and deer that had been recently shot. I have, more than once, visited places of this kind by moonlight in the hope of catching some one red-handed, but have always been unsuccessful. I had too much work on hand at that time to be able to devote much time to this, but I hope next close season to do something to put a stop to these practices. A great number of the wretched guns belonging to the villagers of the Wanny are unlicensed. I seized all I found and made the owners take out licenses for them at the nearest Kachchéri.

ALFRED CLARKE,
Conservator.

STATEMENT OF THE TIMBER FELLED DURING 1876.

		Conveyed by Cart. Miles.	Conveyed by Boat. Miles.	Cost per cubic foot. Cents.
For Jaffna Depôt ...	294 logs palai			
	99 „ satin			
	4 „ yavaranai	8	25	36
	1 „ ebony			
	1 „ othi			
	100 „ satin	16	55	60
For Mullaittívu Depôt ...	51 „ palai			
	72 „ yavaranai	10	0	19
	6 „ satin			
	1 „ milila			
For Mannár Depôt ...	20 „ palai			
	58 „ satin	16	10	51
	1 „ milila			
For P. W. D. at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam ...	129 „ yavaranai	4-6	—	12½
	47 „ palai			
For P. W. D. at Kanagaryan ...	16 „ palai	2	—	20
For Supt. of Telegraphs at Mannár ...	40 palai telegraph posts	10	30	Rs. 4·67 per post

		Amount of royalty.
For private persons in Mullaittívu District	10 logs palai	
	8 „ yavaranai	
	1 „ satin	Rs. 35·25
	1 „ churavanni	
For private persons in Mannár District...	99 „ palai	Rs. 213·50
	14 „ satin	
For private persons at Vavuniya-Viláṇkuḷam	19 „ palai	
	3 „ yavaranai	
	200 „ ebony (part of the 100 tons that is being cut at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam for shipment to Colombo.	
	1295	

No. 2.

Report of the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Eastern Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Batticaloa, 12th April, 1877.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward my annual report, shewing the financial and other results of the Forest Department for the year 1876.

2.—The forests under my charge, both in Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts, have been very frequently inspected, and every effort made to ensure their conservancy as far as possible.

3.—The following is a statement of how my time has been employed, where I have travelled, and the object in view.

4.—On the 24th of January I returned to Trincomalee from inspection of land applied for by Mr. Home near Natandi in North-Western Province, and was occupied in stamping dead timber in the Karikkuḷam Pattu, Trincomalee District, until 6th February, when I returned to Batticaloa by Steamer "Nagotna."

5.—Was engaged in Puliyantívu until 14th in reporting to Government Agent and general correspondence with Kachchéri, and arranging about supply of timber for the Public

Works Department, and was generally engaged from that date until 20th March in selecting and stamping timber to be felled on account of Government in Bintenna and Kóralai Pattús, also stamping dead timber to be felled on licenses in Panowa Pattu to the south of Batticaloa District, corresponding with Kachchéri, and engaged in timber sale from 25th to 30th March.

6.—On 3rd April I left for Trincomalee by native vessel with Assistant Forester; held sale of timber on 6th and following days; left on 9th, and was occupied until 22nd in selecting and stamping timber for felling, inspecting felling of timber in North-Central Province, and removal of dead timber to Trincomalee.

7.—Left for Batticaloa by land on 22nd, and arrived there on the 23rd.

8.—On 1st May I left Puliyantívu, and was engaged in superintending felling of timber at Bintenna, stamping dead timber, and by direction of Government Agent inspected Crown Forest adjoining private lands sold under Devilane Tank in Porativu Pattu, and made report thereon to Government Agent.

9.—On 19th I left by Steamer "Nagotna" for Trincomalee with Government Agent; on 27th left for return to Batticaloa with Government Agent by land, and arrived on 31st.

10.—Was engaged until 18th of June with Assistant Forester in Bintenna and Panowa Pattus, superintending felling and stamping of dead timber, &c., when I had to leave Panowa and return to Batticaloa, having injured my foot. While in Batticaloa was engaged in measuring timber delivered by contractors, and attending and replying to reports from Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.

11.—On 27th June I left again for Bintenna to stamp timber for contractors, and on return to Batticaloa was engaged in delivering timber to Provincial Assistant, Public Works Department, and selecting timber for reserve, and in correspondence with the Kachchéri.

12.—Mr. Maggiolini arrived and reported himself on 17th July, and was engaged in travelling with me to the tanks, and in stamping timber in different parts of the district, superintending felling of timber, &c., until the 24th, when he left in company with Assistant Forester to superintend works in Trincomalee District.

13.—Mr. Horsford who arrived on the 7th August remaining with me, we were engaged for some time to the south of this district in Panowa Pattu, in stamping and superintending felling of dead timber and selecting Government shares of timber granted on licenses to village people; on our return from south of district, Mr. Horsford accompanied me up the Badulla road to Rukam Pattu to stamp and superintend felling of dead timber. We returned to Batticaloa on 21st September, and were employed measuring timber delivered by contractors, and attending to correspondence from Kachchéri.

14.—Mr. Maggiolini and Assistant Forester returned from Trincomalee district on 27th September, and were then engaged with me in marking and preparing timber for the sale to be held on 2nd October and following days.

15.—Obtained leave from 10th to 25th October; Mr. Horsford and Assistant Forester leaving on 10th October for Trincomalee to measure and mark timber to be sent to Galle for Public Works Department—Mr. Maggiolini, during my absence, superintending felling of timber in Bintenna.

16.—Mr. Horsford and Assistant Forester returned from Trincomalee district on 28th.

17.—Held sale in Batticaloa of dead timber lying at Arukam Bay and Valachénai on 1st November and following days; on 9th started with Mr. Maggiolini for Panowa Pattu to select Government shares of dead timber, but were obliged to return on account of heavy flood, the country being quite impassable.

18.—Mr. Horsford and Assistant Forester proceeded to the tanks to plant teak seed.

19.—Went in company with Mr. Horsford and Mr. Maggiolini to Pulukanawa on 28th November to superintend sowing of teak seed and to report on chenas.

20.—Left with Assistant Forester for Trincomalee on 7th December to hold sale of timber on 18th, and was engaged there until the end of the year, Mr. Horsford and Maggiolini remaining in Batticaloa district attending to orders from Government Agent.

21.—The quantity of live timber felled and delivered during the year 1876, was, in Batticaloa District 618 logs, and in Trincomalee 259 logs. On the 1st January, 1876, there remained on hand in Batticaloa 323, in Trincomalee 207 logs, which although felled in 1875 was not paid for until 1876, making a total of 1,407 logs available for use in 1876, the value of which was 29,817 rupees, and the total cost of felling and transport 13,693 rupees or value in excess of cost of felling and transport, 16,124 rupees. As the vote for felling and transport of timber in the Eastern Province for the year 1876 was only 10,000 rupees, the balance due, of 3,693 rupees, was not paid until the beginning of 1877.

22.—Annexed is a statement shewing total receipt and expenditure for the year 1876. This statement is as accurate as I can make it, no money passing through my hands. There may possibly be a slight discrepancy in the amount realized, as occasionally a few logs have to be sold a second time, the first purchaser failing to pay. Credit is taken for timber in hand on 1st January, as transport of that quantity was paid out of the vote for 1876. I have also shewn the total cost of felling and transport in 1876, although a portion was not paid until 1877.

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STATEMENT of Timber felled and transported in the Eastern Province.

	Timber on hand on 1st January, and amount felled and delivered during the year 1876.		Cost of felling and transport.		Total value when delivered.		Total quantity sold during 1876.	Amount.	Balance remaining on hand on 31st December 1876.	Value.
	No. of logs.	Cub. ft.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Cub. ft.	Rs.	Cub. ft.	Rs.
BATTICALOA DISTRICT.										
	323	7,508	* 2,745	50						
	618	15,836	† 6,268	58						
Total	941	23,344	9,014	8	19,661	0	15,353	12,012	7,991	7,649
TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.										
	207	5,427	‡ 2,293	87						
	259	5,180	§ 2,386	0						
Total	466	10,607	4,679	87	10,156	10	9,359	8,908	1,270	1,248
GRAND TOTAL	1,407	33,951	‖ 13,693	95	29,817	10	24,712	20,920	9,261	8,897

* Felled in 1875, but paid in 1876. † Felled and transported during the year 1876. ‡ Felled in 1875, but paid in 1876. § Felled and transported during the year 1876. ‖ Over expenditure 3,693 rupees paid in 1877.

ABSTRACT.

	Rs.	Cts.		
Total value of live timber sold during the year	20,920	0		
Estimated value of live timber remaining on hand unsold on 31st December, 1876	8,897	0		
Royalty levied on licenses issued from the Kachcheri for timber, sticks, &c., for local consumption, by the natives ..	1,455	75		
Amount realized by the sale of dead timber (1,666 logs) Batticaloa District	14,939	0		
Amount realized by the sale of dead timber (162 logs) Trincomalee District	1,706	50		
Estimated value of dead timber on hand unsold on 31st December, Batticaloa District	7,784	0		
Estimated value of dead timber on hand unsold on 31st December, Trincomalee District	212	50		
Amount realized by the sale of confiscated timber ..	265	50		
			56,180	25
Deduct cost of felling and removing timber	13,693	0		
Deduct cost of Forest Department Establishment for 1876 ..	5,804	21		
			19,497	21
Shewing a balance to credit, of			Rs. 36,683	4

Total quantity of dead timber felled in 1876 was 5,587; Government share of which was 1,895 logs, or about 35 per cent.

23.—A very much larger quantity of timber might, I think, be felled yearly for general sale, without the least injury to the forests, as, in felling timber for the last two or three years, the amount available for felling and transport not admitting of a larger quantity being felled, I had to pass over a good deal of timber not of sufficiently good quality for use by Public Works or other Government departments, but which would pay well to fell and remove for sale. I am referring to the same class of timber in general use, such as satin, halmililla, &c., but which are not quite sound and straight.

24.—These might either be felled and removed as Government timber now is, or in the same way as dead timber, by giving a share to the people for removal; they would I think gladly fell and remove on being given either one-half the amount realized at sale or half the quantity of timber delivered.

25.—There is also a large quantity of commoner woods in all the jungles at present untouched which are suitable for many purposes, and would I think pay to cut; even if not saleable in the province, would sell I believe if shipped to Colombo; but before felling a large quantity of this timber, I would recommend that a trial be made in a small way, and a sum of money allowed for felling and transport of say 50 or 100 logs as an experiment, and either sold on the spot or shipped to Colombo. I am confident this will be found to pay well. There is an immense quantity of ironwood (paloo) in all this province, very fine timber and but little used; there is I believe a good demand for this

description of timber in India, and any that I have sold at auction has brought very remunerative prices, particularly at sales in Trincomalee, and has been bought by traders for shipment to India.

26.—I would recommend that 150 logs of this timber be felled in the Trincomalee District and sold at auction. This will I am sure give a profit quite equal to the amount expended on felling and transport, the cost of which will I think be about half the value of the timber.

27.—The amount at present voted yearly for felling and transport of timber being so small, the depôts both at Batticaloa and Trincomalee are barely sufficient to supply the wants of Public Works Department, and the timber issued is not more than one year felled.

28.—I think it would be advisable to establish a large depôt of good timber at both Trincomalee and Batticaloa, and once this is done, the supply of each year's consumption could easily be kept up. It would then be readily seen what really good timber was actually required, and other timbers could be felled for sale with the balance of money available; if more money was expended yearly the forests might be made to give a much larger return without injuring them, as many woods now untouched would be brought into use. Although the supply of what are generally looked upon and called valuable timber is comparatively small, still the quantity of timber of all descriptions in the forests is immense, and most of them can, I think, be made to pay if properly worked.

30.—The demand in the Island for timber for casks and building purposes is, I believe, becoming greater every day, and should a trial be made of felling some of the commoner timbers for shipment to Colombo, and this be found to pay, I would recommend the establishment of saw mills at Batticaloa, and the timber sawn into planking and beams before shipment. Much more can be made available for use in this way, and must, I should think, pay very much better. The cost of transport is very heavy, but were Government to decide upon felling timber in any large quantities in this province, I think the transport could be done at a very much lower rate by the use of Government stock and bullocks. Could this item of transport be materially reduced, there can be no doubt but that all kinds of timbers now untouched in the forests would be made to pay.

31.—The felling and transport of timber for Government purposes has all been done on contract and after the following manner. When it has been decided in what forests timber is to be felled and the quantity required, tenders are advertized for and contracts entered into by the Government Agent, both for felling and transport.

32.—The Forester or Assistant Forester then goes in company with contractor, and stamps the trees it has been decided to fell. No timber is allowed to be removed from any jungle without being previously stamped, and as many of the trees have, from their size, to be cut into two or more logs, which have of course to be stamped after felling, this ensures that the felling operations are frequently and closely inspected. It however necessitates a a great amount of travelling. As soon as a log has been felled and stamped, the contractor is at liberty to remove it, and as soon as the timber is delivered in some quantity, either in Batticaloa or Trincomalee, it is measured by the Forester and a report at once sent to the Government Agent of the quantity delivered and balance outstanding. The contractor is then paid, if he should require it, an instalment, well within the amount due. All payments are made by the Káchcheri, no money whatever passing through the Forester's hands.

33.—All dead timber is felled on licences granted to people on the recommendation of the Forester, applications being made by the people in the first instance to the Government Agent; these are sent to the Forester, who reports whether the timber is likely to be obtained in the jungles applied for, recommending those best able to carry out the work, the quantity to be given, and the rate at which Government share is to be taken, which depends in a great measure upon the description of timber and distance of transport. If approved and sanctioned by the Government Agent and a license granted, the Forester or Assistant Forester then proceeds to stamp the timber, this is in all cases done before felling, and as in the case of live timber felled on account of Government, none is allowed to be removed without bearing a stamp mark. This timber while in course of felling and transport is frequently inspected by the Forester or his Assistant; this has of necessity to be done, the whole of the timber on any license not being stamped at once, as it would occupy too much time, and make other licenses very late; for each only a sufficient quantity is at first stamped to enable them to commence work, and so on, until all have been attended to; then, as occasion offers, the balance is stamped as well as top pieces of trees which are large, and have to be divided. The headmen have all instructions to examine timber coming through their district, and to seize any that may be removed without bearing a stamp mark. When any holder of a license has completed the delivery of his timber, the Government share is selected and again stamped by the Forester, and a report sent to the Government Agent of the number of logs on Government share, as well as those belonging to license holder, who is then allowed to remove his timber under the supervision of a headman; and should the licenseholder's share be intended for shipment, it is again inspected and stamped by a headman and report sent to the Kachchéri.

34.—Government shares of dead timber are sold at public auction in Batticaloa at half yearly sales by the Forester. It will be thus seen that every possible precaution is

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taken to prevent any timber being cu or removed, except that actually allowed; and with a Forester travelling about so much, I consider it almost impossible any timber thefts taking place without being discovered. The amount realized by sale of dead timber for the last two years has been considerable, and at no expense to Government, and I am satisfied the only way in which this timber could be removed from the forests, so as to make it pay, is, as is being done now, by giving the people a share; for they bring out timber such as would not pay cost of transport were it to be brought out on Government account alone, the people working for themselves and taking their own time, manage to work very much cheaper than they can or will do for Government. The cost of felling and transport of live timber felled on Government account is about 45 cents the cubic foot, which sells on an average, good and bad, for about 90 cents, leaving a profit of about 45 cents the cubic foot, or, deducting the cost of felling and transport, the profit is about one half the actual value of the timber.

35.—Government share of dead timber varies from 30 to 50 per cent., but by far the greater portion is now taken at from 40 to 45 per cent., giving a profit very nearly at the same rate as live timber. There is still a considerable quantity of dead wood to be had in the jungles for which the people are very eager to obtain licenses to fell, but as many licenses have been issued as can be fairly and properly attended to.

36.—The timber in general used by the Public Works Department, are satin, mililla, ranai and halmilila, and no other woods are ever used except occasionally palu, and that only when required for piles for bridges. Of the quantity issued in 1876 to the Public Works Department, viz., 2,916 cubic feet, 1,658 was satin. This timber is getting scarce except in the remote forests, the transport from which is very expensive. They will not receive any timber that is not perfectly sound and straight, so that in felling for the Public Works Department a much larger quantity has to be cut than the number they actually require, as in selecting trees it is impossible to ascertain whether they are quite sound or not, and out of 500 trees felled, probably not more than 200 will be found to be thoroughly sound and such that they will take. Almost the entire quantity of live timber felled in this province since the Forest Department was established, has been for the use of public works, and a very small quantity for general sale, the amount voted for felling and transport being barely sufficient for the quantity required to be cut for supply of public works.

37.—Ironwood is very plentiful in all parts of the Eastern Province, and as I have said, none is used except a small quantity for piles. I think however it might be much more largely used by the Public Works Department, than it now is, and in many ways, such as for beams, planking of bridges and even house building, where at present nothing but satinwood is used. When timber is delivered by contractors, all the straight and sound timber is selected and put aside for the use of the Public Works Department and for sale to private individuals, as they require it, at same rates as Public Works Department, viz., satin and halmalilla 1 rupee, and all other 88 cents the cubic foot, the remainder is sold by public auction and generally fetches as much as the rates fixed for reserve timber. The sales by public auction are held twice a year about the months of April and October, and the timber then sold consist of the rejected logs and the Government shares of dead timber, the greater quantity of this is bought by traders either for shipment to Colombo or India.

These sales have always been held by the Forester, and a large portion of the timber is sold log by log so as to allow natives and people of the district to purchase in small quantities what they require for building and other purposes.

38.—The dead timber is sold in lots, each lot being the Government share of quantity felled on each license. Immediately after the sale a list is sent by the Forester to the Kachchéri of the timber sold, the amount each log or lot has sold for, with the name of the purchaser. On the amount being paid into the Kachchéri, the purchaser is granted a permit for removal, and his timber is then stamped by a Kachchéri officer. Should any private individual be in want of timber at any time between the two half yearly sales, they are allowed to purchase at the same rates as those paid for by Public Works Department.

39.—A few licenses are granted by the Kachchéri to villagers and natives for timber for agricultural and house building purposes, who live too far away to purchase at half yearly sales: they are also granted licenses for dead timber in small quantities, so as to supply their wants as much as possible in this way. A good many licenses were formerly granted for satinwood trees for well pipes, but this has now been almost entirely restricted; a large amount of valuable timber has been cut in this way as nothing but the largest trees are used for this work. The pipes are cut into lengths from six to ten feet; a tree will give from two to five pipes and are worth from 15 to 25 rupees a piece. Last year I had a considerable quantity of well pipes felled on Government account which were sold at auction and realized very remunerative prices, hollow trees with about six inches sound outer wood lift answer this purpose well; so when felling timber should any large trees be hollow, I have them now cut up for pipes when suitable. The Forest Department might I think easily cut all the well pipes required except a few for very remote villages, and so put an end to licenses for satin wood altogether.

40.—The vote for felling and transport of timber for this province for the year 1876 was 10,000 rupees, this not being sufficient for the quantity of timber actually required to be felled for use, the sum voted was exceeded by 3,693 rupees, and although all the timber felled was delivered before the end of the year, the amount exceeded could not be paid until 1877.

41.—212 logs, 4,891 cubic feet, value 4,672 rupees, were shipped to Galle in December last for the use of the public works at that station. This was issued to them at the same rate as that paid by the Public Works Department in this Province; but they had also to bear cost of shipping and transport to Galle of about 24 cents a cubic foot, making the total cost of timber landed at Galle about 1 rupee and 21 cents the cubic foot, very much lower I believe than it can be obtained for in that province.

42.—As I found a difficulty in procuring the timber required in the Trincomalee district, I obtained a license from the Government Agent of the North-Central Province to fell 200 satin wood trees in Tamankaduwa, and 150 halmilila trees in a forest adjoining the north-western boundary of the Eastern Province. The whole of the satinwood was felled, but only sixty-two logs of halmilila, the transport being found to be too long and very difficult.

43.—Should timber be again required to be sent from this to the Southern Province, I would recommend that it be cut in the south of the Batticaloa District, and shipped from Arukam Bay, where shipping is very easily carried on from October to end of January, and there is a considerable supply of satin, halmilila, yavaranai, and other good woods in that part of the province; but notice should be given a considerable time before the timber is likely to be required.

44.—The cost of felling and transport of this timber was paid out of the vote for this province for the year 1876.

45.—Planting of teak was tried at Pulukanáwa, Chadaiyantaláwa and Divilené tanks in the latter end of 1875 and beginning of 1876.

46.—At Pulukanáwa about five acres close to the tank was cleared of everything but the largest trees, and about 500 teak plants were put out in the months of December, 1875, and January, 1876, during the rains; of these about 300 are living and are growing fairly, and require no more watering. In this same piece of land seed was sown in a nursery in November, 1876, and about 1,000 healthy plants are growing, which will be ready for planting out in November, 1877. A chena of about eighteen acres adjoining the tank was granted to a native man last year, on the condition that I was allowed to plant it up with teak, and the plants to be watered and looked after by the chena people, as long as they hold the chena, which will be about four years. In the months of November and December last year, I made a nursery in this chena, and put in a considerable quantity of seed, which are now springing up readily; and at the same time as the native man was planting his chena with cassava and Indian corn, I sowed all the land with seed about ten feet apart between the man's plants. This is also now coming up well and is being attended to and watered by the chena people.

47.—As the great difficulty in establishing teak gardens is keeping up fences to prevent buffaloes and cattle from trespassing and destroying the plants, and these chena people keep their chena in cultivation and well fenced for about four years, living themselves on the spot, I determined to give teak planting in this way a trial. If these plants are attended to, by the time the chena is abandoned by the natives, they will be of considerable size, and will require no more attention than keeping clean. The plants now in nurseries can be planted out through the chena during the next rains where vacancies occur.

48.—At Divilené in 1875, I had also about five acres cleared and planted with teak and halmilila, but the plants in this were entirely destroyed by elephants and elk. There is also an old chena at Divilené, of about ten acres, which is well fenced. I had this sown up with teak seed last November in the same way as at Pulukanáwa. The plants in this are also growing well.

49.—At Chadaiyantaláwa I had also about eight acres cleared close to the tank, and planted in December, 1875, and January, 1876, with teak and halmilila. These were doing very well, but during the dry weather of last year were much injured by buffaloes. There are however about 250 good trees now growing, and a nursery of plants which will be ready for planting out during the rains of 1877.

50.—The great drawback to teak gardens in the neighbourhood of the tanks is the immense numbers of buffaloes which congregate there in the dry weather for the water and grass to be found in the tank. In fact these buffaloes are driven there by the natives in large herds, and almost no amount of fencing will keep them out, unless by very close watching.

51.—I have now altogether about forty-five acres at these three tanks planted out and sown with teak seed which, from the way the plants and seed are now growing, I am in great hopes will turn out successfully.

52.—The cost of the Forest Department for the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Forester — — —	3,500	0
Travelling allowance — —	500	0
Assistant Forester — —	500	0
Kankani — — —	240	0
Peon — — —	180	0
Coolies — — —	884	21
Rupees ...	5,804	21

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5.—The average number of coolies employed has been six each month.

54.—The kankani and one cooly have been employed in the Trincomalee District for the whole year, superintending the work going on there and attending to orders from the Kachchéri. One cooly is always with the Assistant Forester while travelling; two have been generally employed during the year looking after teak gardens at tanks, and two travelling with me. It is absolutely necessary, when stamping timber, to have these coolies employed, as stamps, axes, and tar for numbering the logs have to be taken to the jungles. I have also made use of them when available to assist in carrying my baggage. The amount I have travelled during the year has been great, sometimes as much as 300 miles a month. This is actual travelling from place to place, not accounting in any way for distances travelled in inspecting forests. I have made no journey that I could have avoided, or travelled for any other purpose than that of looking after and superintending my works, and in fact for the whole year I have been continually moving about from one part of the province to the other. The Eastern Province although of no great width extends over 200 miles in length.

55.—Timber felling was going on last year in the forests to the north of the Trincomalee District, and in the adjoining forests of the North-Central Province; and in all the forests in Batticaloa District dead timber was being cut, a large quantity of which was felled near Arukam Bay almost to the very south of the district. During the felling and transport every place in which work was going on was frequently visited both by the Assistant Forester and myself.

56.—The amount I am allowed as travelling allowance is 41 rupees and 66 cents per mensem, I need hardly say a sum very inadequate to meet the expense of carrying my baggage. I have always kept a pony, which it is absolutely necessary I should do. Sometimes I have had two solely used by me for travelling. The allowance of 41 rupees and 66 cents does no more than cover the cost of keeping a pony, so that in reality beyond horsekeep, I have no allowance for travelling at all. It is true I have at different times employed two or three of the Forest Department coolies, when available, to assist in carrying my baggage, but that assistance is very trifling. I have to make repeated visits to and from Trincomalee District, and when travelling by steamer or native vessel as being the cheapest way of carrying baggage, I have to bear all expenses myself. Rest-house fees have also to be paid, and all out of the allowance of 41 rupees and 66 cents a month. I have not made any official application for an increase, as I was led to believe that the allowance will be increased, and I have not travelled one foot less than I would have done had my allowance been more liberal, but my means will not allow me to travel in the way that in justice to myself I ought to do. I cannot afford to travel with the comforts that such exposure as I am subject to requires. I have been furnished with a tent, but this is useless to me, as there is no provision made for its transport, and I cannot afford to carry it; but with the present work in this province a forester does not require to remain any great length of time at any one place, so that for the present a tent can be dispensed with, particularly as the cost of its transport is so great—twelve coolies being required in carrying it.

I am, &c.,

A. M. WALKER,
Forester, Eastern Province.

No. 3.

Report of the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS for the North-Western Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

As directed I proceeded to Polgahawela and inspected five forests in Udapola O'tota Kóralè, Katugampola Hatpattu, viz., Moragalla, Udapolakanda, Panalikanda, Batagala, and Polkatukandémúkalána.

No. 1.—The first inspected, Moragalla, is situated about three miles from the railway and one mile from the high road, said to be 1,400 acres in extent. This is a forest from which a large quantity of timber has been taken, chiefly milla and del, felled, as I was informed, for Government purposes. There is still some of both these descriptions of timber to be had, but most of it small and not of very much value, all the large and more valuable timber having been removed. There are no other valuable woods such as jack, halmilila, satin, or palu, but a considerable quantity of inferior descriptions suitable for coffee casks or for use by the natives. A large quantity of firewood can also be obtained, and as this forest is so close to the Polgahawela railway station, I consider it to be very valuable on that account alone; and should it be reserved for firewood for the use of the railway, I consider it would be very advisable, when granting licenses to cut firewood, to restrict them to the common woods, and strictly to prohibit the felling of mila or del and any other description of timber in general use by the Public Works Department, or suitable for other Government purposes; for, on inspection of several heaps of firewood brought to the station at Polgahawela for the use of the railway, I found in all a large quantity of milla, and this is I believe about the best of timber procurable in this district.

No. 2.—I next inspected Udapolakandémúkalána, about one and-half miles further from the railway station than Moragalla. This is a very steep high hill, and very precipitous, but at the top there is some slightly level ground, and on this a good deal of very fine jack, del and milla can be had; but I doubt if the timber can be removed from this at a cost to make it pay, although the people living there say that coolies could carry out the timber when sawn up, for no cart can be taken further than the foot of the hill. There is also a good deal of halmílla to be had, but this is on such steep ground that it cannot be sawn when felled, and must be rolled down in logs.

There is no doubt a considerable quantity of good and valuable timber on this land, but I fear it will be found too difficult to remove. All the jungle at the foot of the hill, when it is easy of access, has been long since felled for chenas.

No. 3.—The third forest I inspected was Panalikanda, said to be 1,800 acres, but it is difficult to say what the extent of this may be, as there is nothing to shew the boundary of the province. It is however of considerable extent and is a fine forest. Although not containing very much of the most valuable timber, it has a very large quantity of the commoner woods suitable for coffee casks, native uses, and for firewood; and although a little milla and del can be obtained, I do not consider it worth reserving simply for the supply of timber it contains suitable for the Public Works Department or for Government works. The forest lies on a hill, and any timber taken from it must be removed after it has been sawn; but as the ground is not very steep, this will not be difficult. The people of the Panaliya village informed me timber for some large bridge had been felled here some five or six years ago. The soil of this forest for the most part is very good, and I consider it to be very valuable land, both on account of the quantity of timber it contains, as well as for the richness of the soil. It extends from Panaliya village to the railway line, a distance of about two miles, and some of this same forest close on the railway is now being cleared by Mr. Forbes Laurie for Liberian coffee.

No. 4.—Batagalamúkalána was next inspected. This is about two miles from Polgahawela, a low lying jungle, one mile from the road and very easily approached, about 1,000 acres in extent, but it contains no timber of any size or of much value for anything but firewood. A good supply of this however can be obtained. This jungle is said to be one of the few reserves, and why it should have been so I cannot see, as no timber appears ever to have been taken from it; the soil is however very good.

No. 5.—The fifth and the last jungle I inspected near Polgahawela was a place called Polkatukanda, situated near the village Aragoda, about five miles from Polgahawela. This is a most wretched, hilly, low scrub jungle, with no timber of any kind, the soil very stony and gravelly. The forest is said to be about 2,000 acres in extent, but it cannot be anything like that quantity; and I believe I have been taken to a different forest from what was intended that I should inspect, as I find there is another forest of the same name but in a different Kóralé.

If the object of my inspecting the forests or jungles lying near the railway station at Polgahawela is simply to ascertain whether they contain supplies of valuable timber sufficient to make them worth reserving for that timber alone, or to be simply reserved for firewood, as far as I have seen, I do not consider any have sufficient timber of the valuable kinds such as are in general use by the Public Works Deparlment, to make them worth reserving for that alone; and I imagine all the other jungles are of the same character as those I have already inspected, and as the jungles near the line are not very numerous and none of them very large, I think the better plan would be to reserve them all, and only to permit licenses to be given for the most common woods for firewoods, and to strictly prohibit the felling of any trees upon which the higher rates of royalty have usually been levied. I think if this is done, and if any licenses are given for firewood in any particular jungle, the cutting is occasionally inspected by a Forester or other person appointed to do so, and any one found felling valuable timber punished for doing so, it will very soon effectually check contractors felling anything but what is allowed. The forests are very much scattered about, none of any great extent, and all contain more or less good timber which I think might be preserved in the way I mention, and still not interfere with the cutting of firewood.

With reference to the application of S. M. Murugappa Pulle of Colombo to purchase 300 acres of Moragollémúkalána forest land, no one was able to point out what part had been applied for; but if it is decided that this forest is to be reserved for the use of the railway, I do not think it will be at all advisable to sell any portion of it, as it is one of the forests lying nearest the line and of very easy access to.

I next proceeded to inspect seven forests in Katugampola Medapattu, as per list furnished me. Godellémúkalána, the first I inspected, is situated about one mile from Paragammana village, said to be in extent 1,500 acres, the Kohombapolle road running between this and the land lately purchased by Mr. De Zoysa. This forest contains a very considerable quantity of the more common timber trees, but very little of any of the valuable description. The Kóralé A'rachchi who was pointing out the land informed me that about 800 milla trees had been felled here some years ago for the railway, and then it being found too expensive to remove the timber it was sold by Government on the land. That a considerable quantity had been felled for some purpose I could see, by the

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old stumps and pieces of felled timber lying about; the quantity of milla therefore now left is not very much, and the trees in general small. The description predominating in any quantity are godapora, hora, kina, hedawaka, welipenna, &c., all valuable for coffee casks and used by natives for house building, &c. The forests on the other side of the road and joining the land purchased by Mr. De Zoysa, are called Wagurémúkalána, 160 acres, and Kirimetiya, 2,250 acres in extent; these two are not divided in any way, and it is quite impossible to say where one commences or ends. The portion pointed out to me as Wagurémúkálana was more like 1,000 acres than 160; however, taking both as one, the extent is something considerable, and is by far the best forest I have been to in the Kurunégala District, and contains an immense quantity of timber; but here again milla is the only description to be found of what is looked upon as valuable timber, but of this a considerable quantity can be had of good and useful quality. There are a few del and jack scattered here and there through the forest, but very few, no halmilla, satin or any other of what are called first class timbers. The description of timbers most abundant on the land are hora, kadumbériya, helemba, dámbu, etaemba, godapora, hedawaka, kina, welipenna, dawulkurundu, and many others, but these I have enumerated are most abundant, and I believe the most important, many of them I should say are very suitable for house building, and all good for coffee casks, wood for which I believe there is now a good demand. Hora, formerly one of the most despised timbers in Ceylon, is now I believe coming into use a good deal, as well for coffee casks, as for other works, and the supply of hora on these forests, "Waguré and Kirimetiyamúkalána" is very large; in some places the trees are very fine and growing in great quantities. The other trees which I have enumerated are also fairly abundant, but not to the same extent as hora. The land is flat and level, and is within five miles of the Maha-oya river with a good road leading to it, from whence the timber can be removed by water either to Colombo or Negombo as required. The soil on the whole of this forest appears good, and if I am correct as to the value and the uses the different timbers can be put to, I consider that from the position of the land it must be one of the most valuable forests in the district. Nearly all the trees are large, and the quantity of timber of different sorts that can be obtained is immense. There are some small chenas of a few years old at the side of the forest further from the road, but with the exception of these few acres the whole extent is fine high forest. I went through a portion of the land lately purchased by Mr. De Zoysa and which joins these lands, and I am of opinion that the land still in possession of the Crown has more valuable timber on it than on what has been sold. This forest is distant from Kurunégala about thirty miles. I then proceeded to a place called Thalammehera, about six miles from Paragammana, and next inspected a forest called Mahayáyemúkalána, 1,500 acres in extent. This lies about two miles from the road leading from Giriulla to Mádampé, and said to be about two miles from the Maha-oya. This is not a very valuable forest, a little small milla being the only valuable descriptions of timber, a considerable portion of land is hilly and rocky, and low scrubby jungle, about one half, I should say, of the entire quantity. There is a fair supply of common timbers on the remainder, which from its vicinity to the river might be made use of. I found it very difficult to obtain any information or any people to point out the land; the people of the adjoining villages were very unwilling to accompany me, either knowing nothing, or pretending ignorance as to the position and extent of the forest; and the only information the headmen who accompanied me could give, was simply what they had obtained from the villagers. There are fresh chenas on the outskirts of all these forest lands which the natives say are private property; they may or may not be so, for there is nothing to determine the boundary between which is called private and which is Crown property.

Wiridiawa was next inspected. This lies about one mile from same road, said to be 1,200 acres in extent, but appears a much larger forest than Mahayáyémúkalána, which is said to be 1,500 acres. This, although a better forest, has still no quantity of any of the valuable timber, some fair milla and a small quantity of del and jack scattered here and there through the jungle. There is, however, a considerable quantity of common and less valuable woods, and as the Maha-oya runs close by I consider this forest from its position to be valuable; the jungle is nearly all high, and the trees growing in it are large. The Yakabendi Ella runs through this forest.

I next proceeded to Horatépola, a place ten miles from the last forest, in the direction of Mádampé and about six miles from the Giriullla and Mádampé road, and said to be about six or eight miles from Natandi, but found that this forest that I had come to inspect to consist of nothing but old chena lands which the people say they have been in the habit of felling every year up to three or four years ago, when it was stopped. There are a few patches of high jungle here and there through the chena land with little or no timber of any kind. The people in the neighbouring villages say that these lands were all formerly private property, but which have lapsed to Government for non-payment of tithes and taxes.

The last jungle I inspected in this direction was Hunuwellamúkalána, about two miles from the same Mádampé road, 1,400 acres in extent. A good deal of this has been chenäed, and at one time was supposed to be temple land; there is little timber of much value on any of the lands, and I do not consider it is worth reserving for any purpose unless for village uses, there being a great many villages about.

Whatever forest it is decided upon to reserve, I would most strongly recommend that in all cases a distinct and well defined boundary should be cut, shewing what is private and what Crown property; these boundaries to be kept open by the people, for, as it is now, it is impossible to find any boundary, and in almost all the forests I have inspected, which are close to villages, I have found chenas on portions of what would appear to be Crown property, but the people say belongs to them, and when asked to shew the boundary, point to a burned line on side of jungle which is simply so far as the fire has reached when burning off the chena. If this burned line is to be considered the boundary, the extent of private land must increase every year, and that of the Crown decrease, as the fire will each year run further into the jungle or forest.

The information that I have been able to obtain before I inspected these forests as to the descriptions of timber to be found in the different places, is most inaccurate, as well as the description or the list furnished me, for, in almost every instance, milla, kos, del and halmilla head the list (as being most valuable timber trees), and said to abound in all the forests; but on inspection how different has been the result? for only in one have I found any halmilla, and in very few either kos or del, and these in such small quantities as not to be worth the mentioning. Milla is the only timber of what may be called a first class wood that I have found in any abundance, and these generally so short and crooked as to be of little value.

There appears to be so little forest now left in the Kurunégala district that I think it would be most advisable to reserve all forest that are of any considerable extent, and reserve all the most valuable timber for Government purposes, only giving licenses for ordinary purposes for the most common woods; but these very common woods if not now valuable, will, I am confident, become so in a very few years more, and will be eagerly sought after.

On my return to Kurunégala, I inspected a jungle situated about three miles on the Dambulla road called Badagomuwa, and in which it was supposed a sufficient quantity of milla could be obtained for the bridge now in course of construction over the Deduru-oya, and in this jungle there was also said to be a considerable quantity of del and jack. This is in reality a very poor jungle, for the most part low and scrubby. The milla to be had is small, stunted, and crooked, and I do not think that any can be had of any size over six or eight feet in length, and even that in very small quantities. There is no del and perhaps half a dozen small jack growing along the road side, grown from seed probably dropped there when the road was being opened. The whole extent of jungle cannot be more than 300 acres, and on the high portion of it, some kong dambu, kadumbériya, kina, welipenna, &c., can be had; if these can be used for the bridge sufficient timber can be obtained there, but not otherwise. It would appear to me that the information given by the headmen regarding the quantity and description of timber to be had in the different forests, and upon which information the forests have been selected for me to visit, has been almost entirely given by guess work, for in some forests inspected there has been no timber at any time; and at Horatépola, the most distant place I had to go to, the forest contained of some old detached chena lands and abandoned paddy fields, and if I am supposed to inspect all the forests in the district in this way, it will take some considerable time to do so, particularly if I have to inspect as carefully as I have now been doing. It is quite impossible for me or any one making a visit like this to the province to give such information as is required, as to whether it would pay Government to fell timber in forests intended for sale, before putting them up, or to say at what rates timber could be cut for the Public Works Department, or other Government services, as I am quite ignorant as to the demand for particular descriptions of timber, the cost of felling, and best means of transport, the labour to the obtained, &c., and these will vary very much in different localities.

To be able to afford accurate information of this and many other matters, it would require a Forester to be resident in the province for some considerable time, and who had made himself well acquainted with the district. By simply coming, as I am doing now, inspecting forests without being able to give reliable information as to the best means of making the most use of the timber they contain, will, I think, do little good.

In a great many of the forests in the Kurunégala District the timber will have to be sawn up before removal, for carts cannot be taken beyond a short distance into the jungle, and in many I have seen timber has hitherto been removed in this way.

This will, I believe, pay Government to do, but before attempting this on any large scale, I would recommend a Forester being sent to make a trial of it for some little time; in this way I think the best and most valuable information will be obtained. The forests in this district, small as they are, can I think be made to pay in this way, by sawing up the timber and sending it for sale either to Negombo or Colombo, or may be selling it on the spot. In the Puttalam District the forests are no doubt very much more extensive and contain more valuable kinds of timber than in this, but to inspect these thoroughly will require a Forester at constant work for a very long time. I might of course inspect some and give an idea of what may be expected from the forests in general, but before proceeding to that district I should be furnished with a list shewing those that require immediate attention, either from applications being made to purchase, or from which timber may be required to be taken for any particular present uses.

A. M. WALKER,
Forester.

Kurunegala, 5th March, 1877.

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REPORT upon the Chilaw District.

On the 6th instant I proceeded as directed to Chilaw, and from that place inspected some of the largest forests, and those which were said to contain the largest quantity and most useful timber.

Panirandáwá.—The first inspected was Panirandáwa, a reserved forest, in extent said to be 1,425 acres, but is I should say very much larger. This forest is about six miles from the 48th mile-post on the main road from Chilaw to Negombo, and although said to contain ebony, del, palu, mílla, halmílla, nedun, &c., I could find none of these timbers. There is however a large quantity of other descriptions, such as godapara, hedawaká, dámbu, kadumbériya, &c., &c., very large and good timber, especially the godapara of which there is a very large quantity. I consider the forest a valuable one from the large quantity of timber it contains; part of this forest is in the Puttalam district. I next inspected Dambawa and Korossémúkalána, said to be 1,250 and 800 acres; these two forests join Panirandawa, but do not contain so large a quantity of timber, but all of the same description.

The portion that is called Korosse has had ebony on it at one time, but everything of any size has been removed. These jungles are entirely surrounded by chenas, and are in fact just patches of forest left standing in a vast extent of chena of all ages, from one to twenty years. Close to the portion called Dambawa joining the forest there is a chena of last year or perhaps of this, as the crop has evidently not long been removed, and as the timber on these three forests, Panirandáwa, Dambawa, and Korosse, is, I consider, valuable, most of it for house building purposes, and all for coffee casks, I would recommend that no chenas be allowed within a certain distance of the forest; the three jungles all joining may be taken as one, and are of considerable extent. A few palu trees grow in the chenas but nothing else, and the country all round appear to have been so much and so repeatedly chenaed that it has grown up into a worthless thorny scrub. As the headmen who accompanied me to point out the forests informed me that there were two forests some three miles off which contained some fine timber, and that the extent was about 1,700 acres, but were situated in Kurunégala district, I determined to go and inspect them although not on my list. They may no doubt be, and I dare say were at one time, large and valuable forests, but have now dwindled down to about 100 acres. One forest is called Nákelé and the other Delgolla. There has been some ná on this land, but has all been felled, said to have been cut some twelve years ago for a bridge.

There are about twenty good del trees still left and a little mílla, and the usual description of commoner trees. These jungles are also quite surrounded by chenas.

I next inspected three forests called Wihárabendikelé, Nariyágama, and Kámbarangámúkalána, about eight miles from Chilaw. These three jungles join and are on the bank of the Deduru-oya.

Wihárabendikelé 800 acres, and Nariyagama 300 acres, are a narrow slip of forest about a quarter of a mile in width on the bank of the river. There is nothing to determine where one jungle begins or ends, but both taken together do not exceed four or five hundred acres. There is some fair halmílla not very large to be had. A wood called tammana, which is I believe a very useful and strong timber, can be had. This and halmílla are the only two timbers of any value to be had in these jungles in any quantity. A small jungle on the opposite bank of the river called Bombiwela, about 150 acres in extent, a very narrow slip along the bank, contains the same description of timber. After leaving the jungles, Wihárabendikelé and Nariyágama, and walking for a mile through old chena lands, I came to what is called Kámbarangámúkalána, put down as 350 acres, but as what was shewn me extends for three miles, and is from half a mile to a mile and a-half in width, it must be from 1,500 to 2,000 acres in extent. This is a very poor jungle with chena lands through it. There are some small ebony and halmílla, but of not much value. It has contained palu, but all has been removed for the use of the Public Works Department.

I was recommended by the Mudaliyár to inspect these jungles, as they contain good timber and suitable for the use of the Public Works Department; but I found them to contain a very small quantity of timber of any kind, and are in my opinion of the least value of any forest or jungle that I have yet inspected.

On receipt of your letter No. 315/259 of 7th instant, directing me to ascertain where timber could be obtained for the Ging-oya bridge, for piles and planking, I proceeded to Batullu-oya, and from there first inspected a forest called Galkuliyamúkalána. This forest is about ten miles from Battulu-oya and I believe in Puttulam Pattu although some headmen said it belonged to Battulu-oya. No one seems to know the extent, or boundary of this jungle, but what is called Galkuliya seems to be of great extent and in general rather low scrubby jungle, but contains a considerable quantity of good palu. There is one portion of this jungle about 500 acres in extent, quite surrounded by chena lands, and on this 500 acres is a considerable quantity of very fine ná trees, and as already reported to you, the quantity of this description of timber, viz., fifty-eight trees, required for the bridge, can very easily be obtained. The length required are from twenty to thirty-five feet, but the trees are very fine and in considerable number. The natives informed me that in no other part of that jungle or any other in that part of the country are there any

ná trees to be found, and I could not find a trace of any. The land all round this piece of forest is all chena, which no doubt at one time contained equally good timber as the jungle now standing. There is a small temple close by, and a chena of this year joining this ná jungle, which was cleared for the temple. The chena is Crown property, but it was said to be in chena for some years. This ná is such very useful timber for bridges, and is now become so very scarce, that I would recommend this piece of forest be strictly reserved, as there are a great number of small and young trees now growing up. But I fear if chenas are allowed close to it that it is certain to be encroached upon. The distance from this jungle to Mundel lake or canal is about six miles.

There are fifty-five palu trees required for this Giṇ-oya bridge also, but these can be had in almost any jungle near Battulu-oya. The man in whose favour the license to fell fifty-eight ná and fifty-five palu trees for this bridge has been applied for, accompanied me to the jungles. His name is Andira Kuriya, and from him I obtained more information than any headman or native sent to point out the jungles. This man appears to know thoroughly all the forests, both in the neighbourhood of Chilaw and Battulu-oya, and has been concerned in cutting timber for some years for the Public Works Department, as well as for private parties on license. The jungle he has selected to fell the palu is called Korakahapokuna, about four miles nearer the canal than Galkuliya. It is put down at about 1,300 acres in extent, but it is quite impossible to form the least opinion as to the size of this particular spot, for there is a large tract of forest land for about six miles along the road said to be from two to eight miles broad, portions of which go by a dozen different names. The jungles I did inspect, and the supposed extent are as follows:—Sembukulána, 300; Kumbukadawela, 200; Agunuwela, 300; Korakahapokuna, 1,300; and Kiriyankalliya, 600 acres; or in all about 3,000 acres, but the extent is at least double what has been put down. There are besides these, numerous other jungles which I did not inspect in this same direction, all of which appear to be of the same nature, and all contain palu and a small quantity of milla. But these are the only descriptions of valuable timbers to be had in any of the jungles I inspected near Battulu-oya, and are all within a short distance of the canal, so that the cost of transport of timber from any of these forests ought not to be much. As these jungles are of considerable extent, and as all of these contain palu, the supply of this timber is therefore large.

There appears to have been a large quantity of ebony taken at some time or other from all these jungles, and what is now left is small and worthless.

The jungle called Korakahapokunamúkalána in which the Public Works Department contractor, Andira Kuriya, has selected to fell the palu for the Giṇ-oya bridge, certainly contains the largest and best timber, and will pay a contractor better than felling in any other jungle, particularly if he is allowed to select the trees himself, as he will choose all those that will give the best out-turn with the least amount of labour. the timber he has to supply is to be all sawn, and will be cut up before removal from the jungle. This same contractor has felled in this jungle several times previously for the Public Works Department, and it was very evident to be seen that he had, on all these occasions, picked out only the very best trees, leaving many which would have answered equally well but were simply more difficult to work up.

I think on every occasion where a contractor is given a license to fell, that the trees should be all stamped before felling.

I inspected another forest which was said to be a reserved one, but why so reserved I cannot say, as it contains very much worse timber than many others that have not been reserved. This forest is called Yakinamadawa, of about 500 acres, has a considerable quantity of palu, a little milla and wewaraṇa, but nothing else of any value. Ebony, of which it must at one time have contained a good deal, has all been removed. This jungle is entirely surrounded by old chena lands. Having completed my work at Battula-oya, I left on the 18th and arrived at Kurunégala on the 21st, and since my arrival here I have inspected a forest called Pallekela, situated about eight miles from Diyatura. This is the forest for which an application has been made for felling ebony on license. This is a very large forest, and is I should think by far the most valuable one in the Kurunégala District. It is said to extend for about sixteen miles and to join the North-Central Province and is from two to three miles broad. There are numerous names for the different portions of it, but I believe the whole forest is known by the name of Pallékelé. The portion I inspected is called Maditiyapattu, and the whole extent is said to be of the same nature. The quantity of ebony on this forest is very large and the trees very fine. In fact I have never seen a forest in Ceylon with so large a quantity of ebony or apparently of such fine quality. I walked for miles through the forest, and in all directions wherever I went the ebony was in the same abundance. There is also a large quantity of halmilla, very fine and valuable timber growing all over the forest. A good deal of milla can also be had, but this is more scattered and not so abundant as either ebony or halmilla, but as the forest is so large a considerable supply can be obtained. On one portion of the forest I inspected, I came upon a quantity of very fine ná trees, perhaps in number about four or five hundred, and the natives informed me that on another portion some miles off there was a large number of equally good trees to be found. The ná, as far as I have ever seen, grows altogether by itself, it is not mixed or scattered through the forest as other timber trees, so that it is very possible that there may be other portions of this forest containing this description of wood.

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There does not appear that any timber has ever been cut in the portion in which I inspected, but I was informed that ebony was cut on license a few years ago on another portion some four miles off. There is no road leading from the Diyatura road to the forest, and any one being now granted a license to fell ebony will have to bear the expense of opening a road to the forest; the country is not difficult, and I think a trace could be found from the main road to the forest which would not exceed six miles. This would make the whole distance from Kurunégala about twenty-three miles.

Although I would not recommend that all or any large portion of the ebony contained on this forest should be removed by private individuals on license, I think it might be advisable to grant a license for a moderate quantity, for the sake of having a road opened up to the forest. Timber will be required for the bridge now in course of construction over the Deduru-oya, and were there a road opened to this forest, there would be no difficulty in obtaining either milla or ná for the bridge. The road from the bridge to Diyatura, twelve miles, is a gravelled one, so that the transport is not very great.

This is as far as I know the only forest at all approachable in this the Kurunégala district, where timber suitable for bridges can be obtained in any quantity; but to merely go to the forest to fell timber for the Deduru-oya bridge, and to have to bear the expense of opening a road would make the cost of the timber very high, but if a license be granted for the ebony applied for now, it will be the means of opening up communication with the forest. If the actual extent of the forest is as great as is said by the natives (there is no doubt but that it is of very considerable extent), it will I am very confident pay Government very much better to fell the ebony themselves than by granting licenses to natives paying a royalty. This royalty, viz., 40 cents the cubic foot is, I think, much too low were the road to the forest opened, but as it is, whoever makes the commencement will have to bear the cost of the road, the royalty of 40 cents is perhaps high enough. There are so many ebony trees growing close together in the forest, if the license applied for be granted, a very small portion of the forest will have to be touched to obtain the quantity required, but I think when the timber is being selected, in the absence of a Forester, it should all be stamped or marked by a headman before felling.

There are old chena lands close by in the neighbourhood of this forest, and as it is really a very valuable one, not alone for its ebony but for the other valuable timber it contains, that I would very strongly recommend that no chenas be allowed near the forest in any part of it.

I have made numerous enquiries from natives and carpenters as to the uses the different common timbers are put to, and when private lands are being cleared, what is generally done with the timber, and from the information I have been able to obtain there seems to be very little allowed to you to waste if the land is at all within easy distance of transport. The most common woods of all kinds are sawn up for coffee casks, but any such timber as godapara and hedawaka are sawn up and taken to Colombo and sold for house building purposes. All the natives speak of godapara in particular as being a particularly good strong timber for house purposes, and yet in the list of timbers furnished by the Public Works Department, this wood is put down as not known. The natives say it is little inferior to milla; there are many others in the same way, but this particular tree, godapara, is very plentiful in all the forests and jungles in the Kurunégala district.

I have not been able to arrive at the cost of felling and removing timber in this district, as the custom appears to have been to saw every thing in the jungles where the timber is felled, and the Public Works Department appear to have had all their timber supplied to them sawn as they require it at a fixed rate per cubic foot.

There appears to be a great deal of firewood being cut on private land, or what is so called, in the neighbourhood of the railway, and for which there appears to be good demand. Although the amount of Crown forest now left standing is not very great, the amount of chena lands are very large, and if these were now preserved and not allowed to be re-chenäed, they will in a few years grow up sufficiently to give a large amount for firewood; but once the land has been in use by the natives as chena lands for a few years, they appear to have acquired a right to go on chenäing for ever.

A. M. WALKER,
Forester.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

MEDICAL.

Report.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the information of Government the annual returns of the Civil Medical Department, with the usual statistical tables annexed, shewing the amount of disease and mortality in the civil, immigrant, pioneer, infectious and jail hospitals of the Island, for the year 1876.

Appendices I., II., III., IV., V., & VI.

In the appendix will be found the reports of the Colonial Surgeons, Doctors Anthonisz, Loos, Kriekenbeek, and Ondaatjie, together with the reports of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and the Principal of the Medical School.

The Colonial Surgeons have embodied in their reports any special remarks of their assistants in connection with the hospitals or jails at outstations considered worthy of record.

Strength of the department.

There has been no change in the constitution, and only slight changes in the strength of the department: during the year 1876 there were four Colonial Surgeons, twenty-eight Assistant Colonial Surgeons, and thirteen Sub-Assistants, against fourteen in 1875; but, besides medical officers proper, forty-six medical practitioners, chiefly educated by the American Mission at Jaffna, were employed—seventeen permanently in charge of immigrant hospitals and pioneers, and twenty-nine temporarily on cholera, small-pox, and other duties.

Health officers of ports.

Eleven medical practitioners were employed as health officers in charge of the following ports:—two, Colombo; one, Galle; one, Jaffna; one, Kayts; one, Kankesanturai; one, Valvettiturai; one, Vankalai and Pesalai; one, Point Pedro; one, Batticaloa; one, Trincomalee; and there is a vacancy for an officer at Mullaittivu. Health officers were also appointed temporarily to Negombo and Beruwala during the north-east monsoon only when cholera and small-pox were prevailing epidemically in Southern India and in different districts of Ceylon.

I am of opinion the time is not distant when the health duties of this important and increasing port must be placed under a responsible qualified officer of the department with the present health officers as assistants. With the progress of the breakwater and development of the harbour we must expect the constant arrival of sailing vessels and steamers of all sizes and kinds from different parts of the world, often conveying infected passengers and involving very nice questions of quarantine. I therefore do not think it wise to delay much longer placing the duties of inspecting health officer on a more satisfactory footing.

The present officer and his assistant perform their duties satisfactorily, but it would be desirable to have them placed under a qualified medical man specially appointed for port inspection duty.

I would also strongly recommend the purchase of a life-boat for the health officer and his assistant, as they have to visit vessels at all hours and in all weathers, often with considerable risk to life.

In my administration report for last year I drew attention to the paucity of Assistant Colonial Surgeons and to the urgent necessity for permanently increasing the staff of officers of the department.

At present I have barely enough to fill up the stations absolutely requiring qualified men, and there are several stations where I am fully aware more experienced medical officers are needed; I am unable, however, to meet their requirements.

I am convinced the medical arrangements of the Eastern Province should be placed under an officer of the rank of Colonial Surgeon, and he should be, as in the other districts of the Island, Superintendent of Vaccination; the extra cost to Government would be trifling.

It may also be necessary to recommend the appointment of a Colonial Surgeon, or at all events of a senior officer with a special allowance, to superintend the medical arrangements of the North-Western Province, in the event of Government deciding upon restricting the immigration of Indian coolies for the coffee districts viâ Kalpitiya and Kurunegala.

MEDICAL.

Report.

Medical School.

The Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council on the Supply Bill expressed the opinion that the school might be extended with great advantage so as to confer upon a larger number the undoubted benefits that have already been derived from the commencement of the institution.

The subject has engaged my attention, and it is my intention to submit a scheme during the present year to meet the wishes expressed by the Sub-Committee; but I may be permitted here to state that, as regards the medical school, I am hampered in drawing up any plan for its enlargement and increased usefulness, by paucity of officers in the department. I am certain the school has been most successful up to the present in imparting a sound practical knowledge of the profession of medicine to its licentiates, and I am further convinced that it will supply in the future an intelligent body of men to fill responsible subordinate posts in the civil and coffee medical departments of the Island; but I am not inclined to urge its enlargement too soon, as I prefer to carefully educate a smaller number of young men who will do credit to themselves, their teachers, and the school, than to shew large numerical results by turning out inferiorly trained students, who would only bring the institution into disrepute, and retard, instead of hastening, the confidence of the people of the Island in the superiority and benefits of European medicine.

From the above remarks it will be readily understood that I am reluctant to allow any enlargement of the classes at present. There are a few suggestions however which I shall briefly state, which, if sanctioned, may enable me to advise an increase in the number of students.

I would strongly recommend the appointment of an additional paid lecturer. This would give the school five lecturers and one demonstrator of anatomy; and with this staff, if the exigencies of the department permit me to keep them in Colombo without too frequent changes, the able Principal, Dr. Koch, will be in a better position to carry on and direct the work of the school.

I would also urge most strongly the establishment of a Government scholarship in connection with the school, which would no doubt be a valuable prize in inducing well-educated young men to join the medical classes. It should be given with the express object of allowing the candidate who gains it to proceed to Europe and obtain British qualifications in medicine and surgery. It should be of the value of 1,000 rupees per annum tenable for three years, open to the competition of all students of good character who, having previously passed the matriculation examination of the University of Calcutta (which can be passed in Colombo), afterwards spent one year in our medical school, and received satisfactory certificates as to character and competency from the Principal and Lecturers.

It would be the means, not only of inducing good men to enter the school, but also of recruiting the ranks of the department. I would not however make any condition, either that the student should enter the department or that Government should be obliged to employ him after he had successfuly prosecuted his studies in any of the recognised medical schools of Great Britain. There is nevertheless one provision to be insisted upon, that the money be spent solely upon a medical education, and that the yearly instalments be paid only on the student producing satisfactory evidence that he is successfully prosecuting his studies.

The more I have considered the working of the school, the more the conviction has been forced upon me of the necessity of making the Principal devote his entire time to teaching and superintending the work of the students, his only additional employment being charge of the general hospital, where he imparts his clinical instruction.

I believe the present Principal is admirably fitted for this position; to induce him however to devote his entire time to teaching alone, it would be necessary to preclude him from private practice; and as I believe he derives a very large income from this source, he would require compensation for its loss.

I would also recommend that the medical school at Jaffna in connection with the American Mission should be affiliated with our school. The teaching in the former institution, which receives a Government grant of 2,000 rupees a year, is very defective since Dr. Green's departure; the instruction now given being for the most part theoretical, the students receiving little practical training, and even that is given by unqualified men who are, in my humble opinion, incapable of imparting instruction.

The students of the American Mission, if affiliated to our school, could complete their education in Colombo, obtain the license of the medical school, and then be eligible for appointments in the civil or coffee medical departments. In this connection I may mention how desirable it would be for the students of the American Mission to have the benefits of the medical and surgical practice of a large hospital; at present they attend or "walk" the Friend-in-Need Society's hospital once a week, but from inquiries I made, and judging from the experience shewn by many of the medical practitioners in the treatment of disease, and the complaints about medical assistants in the coffee districts, I am inclined to think the clinical teaching is of the most primitive kind.

As the hospital receives a large grant from Government, it should be placed under an experienced officer of my department, when the students of the American Mission would no doubt derive much benefit from the teaching of a well-qualified man.

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I submit, in the appendix, the report of the Principal on the progress of the school during the year.

Thirty-three students prosecuted their studies, six being holders of Government stipends, and one, a student of the Orphan Asylum, was supported by Government. Fifteen new students were admitted; dividing them into the different races, I find there were nineteen Burghers, seven Tamils, six Sinhalese, and one European. Nine senior students presented themselves for the senior pass examination, and five succeeded in gaining the license of the school.

Eight junior students went up for the junior examination; five were successful.

The young gentlemen who succeeded in qualifying were admitted into the department as Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.

The secondary class of students has so far been a success, and it has now entered upon its second and final year of instruction. I propose holding a practical examination at the end of the course, when the successful students will obtain certificates of competency to act as hospital assistants, dispensers, dressers, and vaccinators. I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the attention shewn by the lecturers, Doctors Koch, Morgan, Vanderstraaten, Keyt, and Carbery, to the students.

The museum presented by Mr. S. De Soyza will be placed in the grounds adjoining the medical school; and the Mudaliyar's generous gift will be an useful addition to the medical institutions of Colombo.

Medical Stores.

The number of civil hospitals supplied with medicines, disinfectants, and instruments from these stores was, in the Western Province, nine; in the North-Western, four; in the Northern, five; in the Southern, four; in the Eastern, two; in the Central, six; and the North-Central, two—making a total of thirty-two hospitals. Thirteen pioneer stations, twenty-one jail hospitals, one hundred and thirty-eight stations of the Public Works Department, and seven immigrant hospitals were also provided with medicines from this establishment.

Three Government dispensaries were furnished each with a stock of medicines, and twenty-one lancets were issued to the vaccine department.

The number of fever powders distributed was 61,884, of fever with diarrhœa powders 3,708; of diarrhœa powders, 3,732; of aperient pills, 960; of cholera pills, 600; and of aperient powders, 244.

The value of medicines and instruments obtained from England was 35,554 rupees and 14 cents, the largest item, namely, 6,400 rupees, being for 120 lbs. of quinine.

From the above statistics it will be seen that the number of hospitals, &c., supplied during the past year has been greater than that of any previous year, while the same remark applies to the number of fever and other powders issued during the same period.

I would here draw attention to the present buildings in which the medical stores are situated, as I consider them placed in an unsatisfactory position, and the amount of accommodation is insufficient to meet the requirements of the Civil Medical Department; the demands for medicines and appliances, consequent upon the increased number of hospitals and out-door dispensaries in the Island, and the greater appreciation of European medicines by the natives are yearly becoming greater, so that the sooner stores, more in keeping with the growing importance of the department, are built, the better.

I have submitted a proposal to Government to remove the stores to Maradana, where commodious accommodation can be built on a site adjoining the proposed "De Soyza Lying-in-Home." It would be adjacent to the civil and jail hospitals, and not too far from the railway station.

If this suggestion is approved and acted upon, and sufficient store accommodation provided, I see no reason why the whole transport and equipment of the hospitals of the Island should not be placed under the Medical Department, and I am prepared with a scheme to work it efficiently.

Hospital accommodation.

I am glad to observe that owing to the increasing appreciation of the people of the country for European medical treatment the accommodation at many of the outstations is insufficient, without over-crowding the wards, for the admission of all the sick that apply for hospital treatment, and this without allowing these useful institutions to degenerate into alms-houses, the most of the people who seek the aid of the officers of the department being *bonâ fide* cases requiring medical or surgical treatment.

The general civil hospital at Colombo is undergoing a complete change, the Legislative Council having liberally voted a sum of 5,000 rupees as a first instalment for effecting many necessary improvements so as to render this great charity and educational institution worthy of the capital of the Island. I believe it is the intention of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to take a vote for the same sum annually until all the alterations and additions required are completed. The following improvements have been carried out during the year:—

Portable urinals have been placed in the outer-verandahs; gas has been introduced into the wards and passages; two patent filters have been put up—one Danchell's and one Crease's, the latter is working admirably and giving great satisfaction; a new bath-room and latrines for the European ward have also been put up.

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The following improvements have been sanctioned, and will be completed during the year 1877 :—cementing the passages, conversion of the rooms used as the medical school previous to the erection of the new building into paying wards for the reception of merchant seamen and paying patients, alterations and improvements in the ventilation, &c., of the European ward, which will, when completed, serve as a model for improving the other wards ; special diarrhœa, dysentery, and ulcer wards will also be built on the site of the temporary building recently removed. The present dead-house will be converted into a most comfortable matron's room, and another dead-house built in a more suitable situation. The grounds have also been laid out, and are now in course of being planted with ornamental trees.

The following improvements are urgently required, and I hope to see them carried out during the coming year:—

A good system of surface drains for the whole hospital, improvements in the kitchen and store rooms, and the erection of a cooking range in the former. I would also strongly advocate male and female convalescent rooms, where those able to leave their wards could sit and read, and so enjoy agreeable change and recreation.

Hospitals for infectious diseases.

Since the present convict hospital was lent to the Prisons Department, Colombo has been without any provision, with the exception of temporary cadjan sheds, for the reception of cases of cholera and small-pox. With the increase in the population of the city, the enormous and almost daily development of its port, and the constant arrival of passengers, traders, and immigrant coolies from India, where cholera is always present, it is, I maintain extremely dangerous to the public health to delay any longer in providing adequate accommodation for the treatment and segregation of cases of infectious diseases; besides, it is unjust to the officers in charge of the duty of attending on such cases and preventing their spread, for, without proper isolated hospitals, it is impossible to control the dissemination of cholera and small-pox.

The present convict hospital is most admirably adapted for such a purpose, being distant, without being too far from the town, in an isolated situation enclosed by a wall to prevent intercourse between patients and the people outside ; and it is also convenient for the reception of infectious cases from the jail, civil hospital, and Lunatic Asylum. I am unaware of any more suitable situation for an infectious or contagious hospital, the wall surrounding the buildings will prevent direct contact between the healthy outside and the infected persons within. I am aware there is strong popular prejudice against placing such hospitals near large centres of population, not only in this country, but in England ; but from a very careful consideration of the question, I am under the strong impression that the danger, if any, has been exaggerated. To prevent the spread of this class of disease it is only necessary to prevent actual contact, and to dispose of the excreta and clothes of the sick in such a manner that they are neither allowed to poison the atmosphere nor the drinking water. The communication of such diseases by healthy persons as hospital attendants, &c., is unsupported by facts, and infectious diseases are not conveyed by the atmosphere beyond a distance of a very few feet. Direct contact with the person, the clothes or the excreta of the sick, are the means by which such diseases as cholera, small-pox, enteric fever, &c., are spread. With proper sanitary precautions an infectious disease hospital is a source of safety instead of danger in a crowded locality, for more risk is incurred by removal to long distances, both to the patient and the people in the neighbourhood than the existence of a properly conducted hospital in their midst.

In writing on the subject of an infectious disease hospital for Colombo, I may be here permitted to add a few remarks on the subject as regards the accommodation provided at outstations.

Few of these stations have permanent buildings. In times of epidemics provision is made by erecting temporary cadjan structures, admirable no doubt in their way, but on the first outbreak of diseases such as cholera and small-pox, much valuable time is often lost before a temporary building can be run up. I propose, therefore, that every station in the Island should be provided with a small permanent building for the reception of cases of infectious disease, where the early cases could be removed to, treated, and segregated; temporary cadjan wards could afterwards be added in case of necessity and burned down on the cessation of disease. I beg to urge this matter most strongly on the attention of Government, for I am convinced epidemics can only be stamped out by dealing vigorously as regards isolation with the early cases. With the apathy and poverty of the people and their neglect of the commonest hygienic precautions, once an epidemic spreads, I am bound to confess, medical science is useless even to control its progress, and in many instances the sanitarian and government charity are more required than medicine or medical men.

Lock hospital.

I would be glad to see the prostitutes removed altogether from the civil hospital ward, and placed in a separate building. Their presence in the hospital is extremely objectionable, and demoralising not only to the other patients but to the large class of medical students attending clinical studies in the wards. I am of opinion the best plan would be to enclose the present stipendary students' quarters with a wall, and alter the rooms within for the reception of these unfortunate women. Quarters for the students could be built elsewhere or a house hired for their use in the immediate vicinity of the school. Although there is not the same necessity, as there are no students in the Kandy hospital, I would recommend for the benefit of the virtuous pauper class the removal of these women from the civil hospital there, and their location in a separate institution.

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In Galle there is a building set apart for the reception of prostitutes, separate altogether from the civil hospital.

Pending the settlement of this question, I would recommend that the weekly examinations be carried out at the Police station; the women could still be admitted for treatment into the civil hospital

Police hospital.

The Police station is provided with one single room, with a latrine, for the treatment of the sick of the force; all serious cases are however removed to the civil hospital. I am of opinion that a proper hospital should be built for this useful and intelligent body of men.

Leper hospital.

I have made several recommendations with regard to this institution; the light and ventilation of the wards require attention; the former can be improved by the addition of glass tiles, and the latter by enlarging the windows and special openings for the ingress and egress of air.

I have also suggested that extra permanent accommodation should be provided, as the wards are becoming over-crowded, and that special wards should be built for the reception of incurables; seats for the patients should also be placed in the grounds, surface drains added, and the medical officer's house increased in size.

In calling for increased accommodation, I am not of opinion that leprosy is not increasing, but those affected with that disease are more inclined to avail themselves of hospital treatment.

Seamen's hospital.

I trust to remove this hospital to the grounds of the civil hospital, where a set of wards has been set apart for the reception of merchant seamen and paying patients. As soon as the new diarrhœa wards are built, it is my intention to keep a room for the reception of cases of accident that may occur in the north end of the town or at the wharf, pending their transfer to the general hospital, Maradana. The out-door dispensary in the Pettah will still remain in its present site, carrying on its useful operations as hitherto.

I consider the time is not far distant when I shall have to call upon the Government to provide a second hospital in the north end of the town, for the reception and treatment of cases of accident and disease occurring in the densely populated parts of the districts of Mutwal, Kotahena, and Grandpass, and the country beyond the bridge-of-boats.

De Soyza Female hospital and Lying-in home.

Mr. Charles De Soyza has offered to build a lying-in home and female hospital, which has been accepted by Government; it will supply a long-felt want in Colombo, as hitherto there has been no such special institution, women seeking hospital treatment having to resort to the wards of the general hospital. The site selected is on the ground opposite the latter institution, Mr. Samson Rajapakse agreeing to give the land for land of equal value elsewhere.

Lunatic Asylum.

A new lunatic asylum, I am happy to state, has been sanctioned, and a vote taken in the Legislative Council for commencing the building. The plans were forwarded home some months ago, and as yet they have not been returned. I trust the first stone will be laid on the site selected by Sir William Gregory before the end of the present year, as the necessity for increased accommodation is urgent not only from over-crowding of the present building, but from the defective local sanitary conditions of its site. For further remarks on this institution I beg to refer to the able and interesting report of the Superintendent in the appendix.

Panadure.

The additions sanctioned for this hospital are in the hands of the Public Works Department, and in process of construction; before many weeks are over, I hope to see them completed. I shall have to call for increased male accommodation, as I find from want of room many patients are refused admission. The additions sanctioned consist of a separate female ward, latrine, and bath-room, a store, a kitchen, a dead-house, and a wall to enclose the hospital buildings, with alterations to the wards enlarging them but reducing them in number. The male latrine will be enlarged and improved.

There is no jail at the station; only a lock-up which holds thirteen "further examination" prisoners; all convicted prisoners are sent to Colombo. I would strongly urge the construction of a residence for the medical officer in charge.

Kalutara.

A new hospital is in course of construction at Kalutara, and it will be ready, I hope, for the reception of patients before the end of 1877. It will be a great boon to the poor of this large and important district of the Western Province. An infectious hospital must afterwards be added; a temporary hospital in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was opened during the year, and proved very useful. The numbers treated in it will be found in table A I.

Negombo.

Extra accommodation is urgently required, although parangi wards were built and occupied during the year under review. It is proposed to enlarge the hospital compound, and build wards for females on the additional ground enclosed; the present female wards will then be used for male patients. I have strongly recommended closing the undrained burial ground adjoining the hospital, as it is, I have little doubt, a source of danger to the health of the sick.

A hospital for infectious diseases is urgently required at this important station.

Ratnapura.

There is urgent need for enlargement of the civil hospital of this station, as the wards are frequently over-crowded; the matter was brought before the authorities some time ago. It is also necessary to build an hospital for infectious diseases—cholera and small-pox.

Kegalla.

The civil hospital accommodation is ample at this station.

Kurnegalla.

An extra female ward is urgently required at this important station; it can be placed without over-crowding the buildings between the stores and the present female ward. Extra

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store rooms are also needed, and a small house for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The new parangi wards for males, each containing 17,600 cubic feet of air space, opened during the year, are commodious and useful; but it is with the greatest difficulty that the medical officer can prevent the wards becoming over-crowded, so great is the rush of patients suffering from parangi and fever from the low-lying districts around, with their destitute population.

There is urgent need for permanent hospital accommodation for cholera and small-pox cases.

Puttalam. Extra parangi wards are urgently required at this station instead of the present temporary building. The matter, I have been informed, will be considered in the estimates for 1877-78.

Chilaw. Temporary hospital wards are in use here in connection with the permanent building. I trust to see permanent extra accommodation provided during the year.

Galle. The civil hospital here is ample at present for the requirements of the town and district. I have represented that there is urgent necessity for the construction of wards for suspected lunatics; at present they are accommodated in the jail.

Matara. Extra female accommodation is urgently required. This can be provided by building an extra block, or by the construction of a female ward corresponding to the male parangi ward; or, the present dead-house might be converted into a separate ward, placing a new dead-house elsewhere.

A room for the dispenser is also required, and the ground between the hospital and the river should be filled up with as little delay as possible. I beg to bring to notice the want of any permanent accommodation for cases of cholera or small-pox.

Tangalla. A female ward has been sanctioned, with a separate latrine and bath-room; accommodation is required for cholera and small-pox cases.

Hambantota. A female ward has been added to this hospital with separate bath and latrine accommodation, and a latrine on the dry-earth system constructed for the use of males; there is still room for improvement in the wards of the hospital, which I trust to see carried out before the close of 1877. There is no permanent accommodation for cases of cholera and small-pox.

Jaffna. I have no general hospital at Jaffna, the sick of the whole peninsula being received into the Friend-in-Need Society's hospital, under the charge of a native Tamil medical practitioner. The Colonial Surgeon has nothing to do with this institution, although it receives a large stipend out of the public funds. He has not even a seat on the committee. There are hospitals for the treatment of cholera and small-pox.

Mullaittivu. I have no remarks to make about this remote station, as, I regret, I have not yet had time to visit it.

Vavuniya-Vilankulam. This hospital will be considerably enlarged during 1877, as the estimates have been sanctioned. It is generally full of cases of parangi from the Vanni.

Trincomalee. During the year the military hospital has been handed over to the Civil Medical Department, and many improvements have been added: the privy has been closed, and latrines on the dry-earth system introduced, with bath-rooms.

Batticaloa. During the year the new civil hospital was completed and occupied. It consists, besides out offices, of three wards, two for males and one for females; the dimensions of the two former are 20 by 20, and 20 by 30, respectively, of the latter 20 by 20 feet; the total cubic contents of the hospital amounts to 23,718 cubic feet.

It is proposed to build during 1877 separate female wards on a site corresponding with the present medical officer's bungalow. By this means the accommodation for males will be increased, as all the wards in the present building will be occupied by them.

Separate wards for the accommodation of suspected lunatics have been built in connection with the civil hospital. The jail requires no comment.

Kandy. The ventilation and light of wards require improvement; the matter has been fully reported upon and placed in the hands of the Public Works Department.

Wards for the reception of cases of suspected lunacy have been opened during the year to meet the requirements of the Lunacy Ordinance of 1873; they are in connection with the civil hospital.

Gampola. The site of the present small-pox hospital should be changed to higher ground, for yearly the building is under water, and whenever there are cases under treatment during floods, they have to be removed, which is not only dangerous to the patients themselves, but to the health of those in the civil hospital where they are removed to. I cannot understand how it is that such a low-lying site was ever selected. I would strongly advise the removal of the buildings from their present dangerous position.

Matale. Extra accommodation has been provided for male patients by the conversion of the planters' wards into one general ward. As this hospital is at times over-crowded, I would be glad to see an additional ward built, and Dr. Vandersmagt suggests that the dead-house could be easily and inexpensively converted into a detached ward, by the addition of a verandah, a less costly dead-house being constructed elsewhere and in a less objectionable situation than the present site.

Nuwara Eliya. The old military hospital in the barrack plains has been taken over, and will be occupied when the repairs in the hands of the Public Works Department are completed. The only advantage in the situation of the hospital is, that it is close to the residence of the medical officer; but it is very distant from the populous parts of the town, so much so that I shall be obliged to open up an out-door dispensary near the bazaar.

Bath-rooms were added during the year to the civil hospital, one for males and the other for females, with a constant supply of water. Badulla.

I am glad to be able to remark that the usual annual epidemic of fever in the Western Province did not prevail to any serious extent during 1876. General remarks on the public health and epidemics.

In June an outbreak was reported in the Three and Four and Hewagam Korales. The Colonial Surgeon of the Western Province was forthwith sent to visit these localities. He proceeded to almost all the districts where it was prevailing. The medical officers at Avisawella and Kegalla were ordered to itinerate in the affected villages, treating patients willing to accept European medicine; the hospital assistant and vaccinators at Kegalla were also sent round the villages to distribute fever medicines. A scarcity of food was reported among the poorer class of patients. The Government was immediately apprised of this, and requested that where absolute want was actually felt, relief should be given, and I was informed in reply that the Government Agent, Western Province, was instructed to deal liberally with the people as regards food in all cases of severe and undoubted distress.

The fever was not of a dangerous type, it was one of the common malarial forms incidental to those low-lying and flooded districts, and I am happy to say that in a very short time it disappeared.

An out-break of fever was also reported at Kalpitiya. In addition to the medical practitioner permanently stationed there, the medical officer of Puttalam was also sent to render medical aid to the sufferers. The disease was the ordinary form of ague, readily yielding to treatment, and it did not spread to any very serious extent.

Dysentery was not known to exist in an epidemic form in the Western Province, but it prevailed in some districts of the Southern Province, although to a much less extent than in 1874. From the Central Province too, which enjoyed an immunity from dysentery and ague in an epidemic form for many years, both were reported as prevailing to an unusual extent in some of the districts. In every instance, when practicable, medical assistance and medicines were promptly despatched.

The admissions for "parangi" into the hospitals continue on the increase, shewing that this class of patients is more and more appreciating European treatment. I find that almost all the cases on discharge were much improved in health, and many cases appear to have been thoroughly cured. Were it not that these patients when they return to their homes, &c., commence the same mode of living, eat the same food, and drink the same unwholesome water as they did previous to seeking hospital treatment, there is little doubt that the relief would be permanent in the generality of cases, but as long as these conditions remain unaltered, only temporary relief can be expected.

The restoration of the ancient tanks in the wilds of the North-Central and North-Western Provinces, to which the Government is now paying so much attention, the opening of new roads, and sinking of wells to give a good supply of water in the villages where water is scarce, will, I have no doubt, be followed by a permanent amelioration of the condition of the poor villagers who suffer from this loathsome disease.

The cholera which prevailed during 1876 was, strictly speaking, a continuation of the epidemic of 1875. Having in my last administration report dwelt at length on the introduction and out-break of the epidemic, it is unnecessary to enter into these details again. I shall therefore merely state the number of cases and deaths reported from each district with a few brief remarks. Cholera.

The total number of cases registered in Colombo during 1876 amounted to 461, of which 316 or 68·54 per cent. of the attacks are put down as fatal. Colombo.

These figures shew that the disease was less prevalent in Colombo during 1876 than in 1875, when the number of cases and deaths amounted to 721 and 421 respectively.

For particulars regarding the prevalence of the disease in Colombo, I beg to refer to the report of Colonial Surgeon Dr. Ondaatje. I must here mention that in consequence of some differences that existed between the medical officer detached by this department to report cases of cholera and other infectious diseases occurring in Colombo, and the sanitary officer of the Municipal Council, the Council requested that the former be withdrawn, and delegated the duty solely to their own officer.

This arrangement, which was made about the latter end of the year, has proved, so far as this department is concerned, to be unsatisfactory in the extreme, inasmuch as the information given by the sanitary officer is so meagre that even the results of the cases are not stated.

The reporting of cases of small-pox is, if possible, more lamentably unsatisfactory. In cases of this disease it is important to note down whether they have ever been vaccinated, and, if vaccinated, the condition of the marks left by vaccination. But far from giving this information, the different types of the disease—confluent, distinct, and modified small-pox—are not discriminated, and what is still worse, their results are not given. My returns for the present year (1877) as regards Colombo, will, in consequence, be imperfect, and I regret to state that the information at my disposal in connection with infectious disease, is confined only to the cases admitted into the hospitals at Colombo.

Peliyagoda and Sedawatta.

To these places the disease was introduced from Colombo, and thirty-eight cases with thirty deaths in the former, and forty-four cases with twenty-one deaths in the latter, were registered.

Panadure.

In Panadure only three cases were reported, one in March, which recovered, and two in November, both fatal.

Negombo.

Twenty-one cases with fourteen deaths were registered in Negombo. The first case occurred on the 30th of March and the last case on the 20th August. Looking at the number of cases and deaths in Negombo during 1875, it is some satisfaction to observe that the visitation in 1876 was only a slight one.

Ratnapura.

In Ratnapura a case which recovered was reported to have occurred in a Malabar on the 21st April. Another case occurred in a Sinhalese at Hedellena, on the 23rd October. No further cases were reported until the 17th December, when a case occurred at Tirivanaketiya, two miles north-east of Ratnapura. This was followed by ten other cases. Altogether thirteen cases with ten deaths were reported by the medical officer.

Balangoda.

Seven cases with four deaths among the residents at Balangoda were registered by the medical officer stationed there in charge of pioneers.

In all 590 cases, of whom 400 or 67·79 per cent. died, were registered in the Western Province, against 1,065 cases and 591 deaths in 1875.

Kurunegala.

Between the 24th November and 3rd December seven cases occurred at Kurunegala of which only one recovered.

Puttalam.

Seventeen cases occurred at Puttalam with nine deaths. To this place the disease is said to have been imported by some pilgrims returning from Madua church, who evidently contracted the infection on the road. It first broke out among them in a place called Chenakudi Erippu, about a mile and-a-half from Puttalam. Prompt measures were adopted by the medical officer then stationed there and the Assistant Government Agent, and the disease was checked.

Chilaw.

Four fatal cases were reported by the Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon stationed at Chilaw; the first two were in pilgrims also returning from the Madua church, and the other two were in residents.

The number of cases reported in the North-Western Province amounted to twenty-eight, and the number of casualties to nineteen.

Southern Province, Matara.

The district of Matara was severely visited. A case was reported in a Malay family at Kotuagoda, on the 5th December, which proved fatal. Two days afterwards three cases were reported at Karawe and Ginigasmulla, all of which succumbed after a very brief illness. The next day more than eight cases were reported. From Karawe and Ginigasmulla it spread to Bandattara, Pamburana, Gandara, Dondara, Nupe, &c., and its progress was so rapid that between the 5th and 27th December, a period of only twenty-two days, not less than 102 cases were registered with 83 deaths, and at the end of the year the disease was still raging. The insanitary condition of the villages about Matara favoured the spread of the disease, and resisted the efforts made to check it.

Galle.

On the 15th December, a fatal case occurred at Galle in China Garden, in a member of the family in whom the disease appeared first at Mátara, and who had since fled to Galle.

The disease was about four times introduced into the town of Galle, but on every occasion the efforts made to stamp it out were successful.

Hambantota.

In Hambantota twelve cases were reported, half of which died. Of the twelve, five occurred in November and seven in December. The first case was in a Sinhalese lad who had returned from some village in the Badulla district.

Tangalla.

Between the 20th and 23rd December nine deaths occurred out of ten cases in Tangalla.

The total number of cases registered in the Southern Province amounted to 134, out of which 80 per cent. or 108 cases died.

Northern Province.

For particulars regarding the introduction, outbreak, and prevalence of cholera in the Northern Province, I would refer to the report of Colonial Surgeon Dr. Kriekenbeek. I will merely recapitulate the number of cases and deaths reported in each district during the year.

Jaffna district.

In the Jaffna district at the close of 1875, seventy cases were reported as remaining under treatment. During 1876, 1,630 cases were registered, making a total number of 1,700. Of these 800 recovered, 826 died, and 74 were remaining at the end of the year.

Mannar.

In Mannar 116 cases occurred with 66 deaths; the disease commenced in February and continued until August, and in December it broke out afresh.

Vankalai and Pesalai.

In Vankalai and Pesalai the number of cases registered amounted to 241, of which 123 died, 99 recovered, and nineteen were reported to be remaining at the end of December. The registers shew that this district continued free until May, when the disease broke out on board a vessel from India; towards the end of the month the disease appeared in the village and spread, fresh outbreaks occurring on board vessels.

Vavuniya-Vilankulam.

In this place forty-one cases with twenty-six deaths were registered by the medical officer.

Mullaittivu.

Eighteen cases with twelve deaths were reported from Mullaittivu. These cases occurred in August, and since the 23rd of that month no fresh cases were reported.

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The several medical practitioners stationed along the Mannar-Madawachchiya road reported 265 cases with 188 deaths; the majority of the cases occurring in in-coming coolies.

Stations on the Mannar Madawachchiya road.

In the whole Northern Province a total of 2,381 cases were registered, of which 1,241 died, shewing a proportion of 52·12 per cent. to the cases, as against 1,327 cases, and 697 deaths or a mortality of 52·52 to the number of attacks in 1875.

Central & North-Central Provinces.

As Colonial Surgeon Dr. Loos dwells at length in his report, which will be found in the appendix, on the epidemic in the Central and North-Central Provinces, I shall confine myself to the number of cases and deaths reported from the different districts in these Provinces.

Kandy.

The town and neighbourhood of Kandy suffered less in 1876 than in 1875, the number of cases and deaths reported being sixty-four and fifty-two, against 101 and eighty-one in the previous year.

Gampola.

In Gampola, where only one fatal case was reported in 1875, seventeen cases, of which twelve proved fatal, were reported.

Matale district.

The returns furnished by the medical officer shew that the number of cases in the Matale district amounted to 176 and the deaths to 126. This district was more severely visited in 1875, when the number of cases and deaths amounted to 256 and 155 respectively.

Badulla.

In Badulla 35 cases with 26 deaths were reported by the medical officer.

Dambulla.

From the district of Dambulla 130 deaths were reported out of 223 cases. This district suffered more severely in 1876 than in the previous year.

Nuwara Eliya.

In the district of Nuwara, Eliya which was free from cholera in the previous year, 24 cases with 18 deaths were registered.

Maskeliya.

Five cases with three deaths were reported from Maskeliya.

The total number of cases registered by the medical officers in the Central Province amounted to 544 with 367 deaths against 509 cases and 332 deaths in 1875.

Anuradhapura.

In the district of Anuradhapura which includes Maradankadawala, Kekerawa, &c., a total of 154 cases and 105 deaths, and in the Mihintale district 364 cases with 217 deaths were registered; the total cases and deaths in the North-Central Province noted down by the medical officers being 518 and 322 respectively, shewing an increase of 256 over the number of cases and 175 over the number of deaths in 1875.

Eastern Province.

The Eastern Province, as in the previous year, enjoyed a perfect immunity from epidemic disease.

The total number of cases of cholera registered by the medical officers in the whole Island during 1876 amounted to 4,195, and the deaths to 2,457, shewing a ratio of 58·56 per cent. to the number of attacks.

The following table shews the total number of cases and deaths separating them into Tamils and other races :—

Races.	No. of cases.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to No. of cases.
Tamils	3,360 ...	1,893 ...	56·33
Mixed	835 ...	564 ...	67·54
Total...	4,195	2,457	58·56

Government Dispensaries.

Having received instructions from Government to frame rules and regulations for the due management of out-patient dispensaries having for their object the extension of the benefits of European medical practice to the poorer classes of the people, I drew up, as desired, a set of rules which appeared to me calculated to place these institutions on a proper footing, as well as to promote their efficiency for the future.

The rules in question provide for gratuitous medical aid to the sick poor and regulate their hours of attendance at the dispensary, and the fees to be paid by those, whose circumstances permit of their contributing towards the cost of the medicines supplied to them. The rate of contribution ranges from four cents to one rupee according to the means of each applicant, such rate to be determined by the medical officer in charge of the dispensary. A patient paying the minimum rate of four cents is required to repeat the fee at each successive attendance, while a patient who pays a higher rate has to contribute on each subsequent occasion a fourth part of the original sum. These small dispensary fees thus required to be paid by those seeking medical aid cannot, by any possible stretch of imagination, be viewed as a hardship, when it is considered that the patients are supplied with medicines at a merely nominal price as compared with the exorbitant rates charged by private establishments, which have had a deterrent effect on the poorer classes of the natives who would otherwise no doubt have resorted more frequently for aid to practitioners of European medicine.

The rules now in force require that every facility should be afforded to natives applying for professional assistance, while cases of accidents and injuries are to be promptly attended to.

In order to render the management of these institutions as systematic in character as possible, records have to be kept, shewing the name, age, sex, race, residence, occupation and disease of each patient, and the amount paid by such patient. Each patient receives a ticket with his name on it and the prescription in the case. A regular account has also to be rendered monthly of the moneys collected and the expenses incurred in the upkeep of the dispensary, and the payment of the dispensers and servants attached to it.

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There were formerly no written rules for the management of out-patient dispensaries, so that the course to be pursued in any particular case was left optional with the medical officer, whereas the existing rules render it imperative on him to attend to every applicant for relief.

I find from the returns furnished by nearly all the medical officers, that the system of voluntary payment has had in no way a deterring or repelling effect, as was apprehended, on the native population; on the contrary, I have decisive evidence to shew that the number of applicants has, since the introduction of that system, steadily increased with a proportionate augmentation of the collections,—all this being the result of that more regular and careful way of managing these dispensaries at present as compared with the state of things before.

The native population having had the rules of the out-patient dispensary translated into the vernacular languages have been made fully cognizant of the nature of the system, under which medical relief is afforded to them, and of the wishes of Government in regard to the sick and suffering among them. Confidence has thus been inspired in the action of Government in regard to these institutions.

There was formerly much imposition practised by applicants for relief, who not being under the necessity of declaring themselves paupers in order to receive medicines and medical aid, were able to obtain both by merely applying for them, although their circumstances in life were such as fully enabled them to pay for the same, whereas under the present system, those who are in the strict and literal sense of the word paupers, and who are ascertained to be such, are entitled to gratuitous medical aid, all others paying according to their means in life.

During the months of November and December, when the present rules came into operation, the admissions, as already observed, increased considerably, as the sums collected will sufficiently prove.

Thus in the Pettah dispensary at Colombo, in the first month, namely, November, the sum collected was 75 rupees and 69 cents; in Panadure, a small out-station, 61 rupees, and 63 cents; in Kurunegala, not a rich town by any means, the sum of 66 rupees and 88½ cents was collected; in Galle, 49 rupees and 74½ cents; in General Hospital Maradana dispensary 34 rupees and 76½ cents; in Kandy, 22 rupees and 49 cents; in Kalutara, 19 rupees and 97 cents; in Tangalla, 11 rupees and 70 cents; in Puttalam, 11 rupees and 75 cents; in Gampola, 16 rupees and 91 cents; in Ratnapura, 10 rupees and 47½ cents; in Nuwara Eliya, 7 rupees; in Trincomalee, 6 rupees and 94 cents; in Balapitimodara, 5 rupees and 24 cents, &c. These sums are steadily increasing in the various out-stations where these dispensaries have been established.

It is true that at some stations, at Galle in particular, payments were required to be made by out-patients, but they were on no fixed scale or system; but the present scheme, duly organised as it has been, and sanctioned moreover by Government, has worked with remarkable success, as the facts above stated will clearly shew.

The Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council when discussing the subject of out-door dispensaries, placed on record the following remarks, which were forwarded for my information by the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary:—

"The Sub-Committee would be glad to see the system of relief by out-door dispensaries extended."

I would gladly at once accede to the wishes of the Sub-Committee, but the extension of out-door dispensaries will entirely depend on the medical school; as soon as I have a sufficient number of well-trained Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, it is my intention to open up out-door dispensaries in many districts of the Island.

In addition to the education imparted at the medical school and general hospital, I find it necessary to place the licentiates as house surgeons of the large hospitals of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, or in the jail hospitals under experienced medical officers, before entrusting them with independent charges; all this will of course take time, but I shall not lose sight of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee.

Annexed is a table shewing the total number treated in the out-door dispensaries since the introduction of the new system.

RETURN shewing the total number of cases treated in the Government out-patient Dispensaries from 1st January, to 31st December, 1876, and the amounts recovered from November, 1876, when the new system of charging a small fee from all but absolute paupers commenced.

DISPENSARIES.	Number treated.	Amount collected. Rs.	Cts.
Western Province.			
Colombo, Pettah	4,446 ...	109	18½
Maradana	3,492 ...	67	66½*
Carried over...	7,938	176	85

*Commenced in October.

DISPENSARIES.	Number treated.	Amount collected. Rs.	Cts.
Brought forward ...	7,938	176	85
Western Province.—contd.			
Pánaduré	1,683	104	7½
Kalutara	1,483	37	65
Mahara	333	—	
Negombo	1,071	5	8½
Avisawélla	738	2	92
Ratnapura	1,165	24	75
Kégalla	425	1	88
Total ...	14,836	353	21
North-Western Province.			
Kurunégala	9,856	128	68½
Puttalam	1,206	22	29
Chilaw	975	4	25
Kalpitiya	708	5	45½
Total ...	12,745	160	68
Southern Province.			
Gallé	3,916	76	91½
Mátara	486	8	43
Hambantota	894	0	12
Tangalla	847	27	69
Balapitimódara	194	5	24
Total ...	6,337	118	39½
Northern Province.			
Jaffna	534	0	25
Point Pedro	323	—	
Mannár	558	—	
Vankalai and Pésálai	745	—	
Mullaittívu	323	—	
Kayts	141	—	
Chávakachchéri	561	0	84
Elephant Pass	93	—	
Puliadierakkum	36	—	
Vavuniya-Viláukulam	1,538	—	
Total ...	4,852	1	9
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa	2,683	2	68
Trincomalee	2,027	16	19
Total ...	4,710	18	87
Central Province.			
Kandy	140	58	52
Gampola	1,022	24	60
Mátalé	560	2	50
Badulla	1,740	—	
Nuwara Eliya	566	11	75
Dambulla	315	—	
Total ...	4,343	97	37
North-Central Province.			
Anurádhapura	1,560	6	18
Mihintalé	814	—	
Total ...	2,374	6	18
Grand Total ...	50,197	755	79½

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Reports of Colonial Surgeons.

Dr. Anthoniz, Southern Province.

Appendix I.

The Colonial Surgeon describes the health of the Southern Province as unsatisfactory during the year 1876 from the following causes :—

1. An epidemic of cholera prevailed at different times in the towns of Hambantota, Tangalla, Mátara, and Galle. At Mátara the disease had not ceased at the end of the year.

2. An epidemic of dysentery due, in the Colonial Surgeon's opinion, to the marshy nature of the soil in some of the districts, defective drainage and bad water, obtained principally from surface wells which receive the decomposing debris of shell-fish, and the healthy and dysenteric excreta of the villagers which are, in the absence of all latrine arrangement, deposited or thrown on the ground, often in the immediate vicinity of the houses, and water supply.

This epidemic occurs annually, and is usually most severe during the period of the north-east monsoon, when there are cold nights alternating with hot days. The chilly winds cause abdominal congestion in the badly clothed and poorly fed inhabitants of the sea-coast and poorer villagers of the interior.

Although the poison or miasm which produces intermittent and remittent fever is probably different from that which gives rise to epidemic dysentery, there is still some intimate connection between them ; the localities in tropical countries visited by these diseases are similar, and frequently both are found prevailing at the same season of the year, generally after heavy rains, when there is a quantity of decomposing organic matter poisoning the air and drinking water, and in seasons when food is scarce and unwholesome articles have to be consumed.

The remedy for such epidemics simply consists in improved sanitation and an improved food supply.

Formerly in India ten per cent. of the army used to suffer from dysentery and even at present in some of the Provinces fifty per cent. of the civil population are attacked at certain seasons.

In old days in Ceylon twenty-three per 1,000 of the troops died of dysentery ; now the disease, although not unknown in the army here, is comparatively rare.

The jails, such as Welikada and Hambantota, in the Island formerly had frequent heavy mortality from epidemic dysentery, but now with improved hygienic arrangements, epidemic dysentery in unknown, and sporadic cases, as a rule, yield readily to treatment.

The extension of sanitary knowledge amongst the people, giving them good water to drink, proper latrine arrangements, and the prevention of over-crowding of the houses in the towns, and of people in the houses, will, I have no doubt, prevent epidemics which now so frequently carry off a large per-centage of the people ; in dealing with such outbreaks the sanitarian is often more required than the medical man.

There were only a few cases of small-pox, and up to the end of the year there was no epidemic of the disease.

I fully concur in the suggestion of the Colonial Surgeon, that funds should be available at a moment's notice to "stamp out" epidemic disease. Permanent infectious hospitals should be always ready with trained attendants, disinfectants, &c., at every station, so that the early cases could be isolated and vigorously dealt with at once. I believe a large expenditure would be justifiable in dealing with the first cases of such diseases as cholera and small-pox, and that it would be economy in money and life in the end. Once such diseases are allowed to extend, it is, I submit, useless attempting to stamp them out. Our efforts can then merely control their extension, and only that to a slight extent.

I also approve of the employment of peons or watchers to prevent intercourse between the people of infected houses and the healthy outside.

I would in addition recommend the appointment of a responsible paid sanitary officer for the town of Galle.

The diseases admitted into hospital in the Southern Province will be found in the tables annexed.

Dr. Loos, Central Province.

Appendix II.

The Colonial Surgeon of the Central Province enters very fully and carefully into the history of epidemic cholera in the Central and North-Central Provinces during the year ; the disease was introduced by immigrants from India, and pilgrims introduced it into Anuradhapura, local insanitary conditions, as pointed out by Dr. Loos, aiding in causing an extension of the disease once the germ was introduced from the opposite continent.

The Colonial Surgeon paid two visits of inspection to the stations on the north road, and convinced himself from personal observation that the disease prevailing was genuine cholera, and not a form of diarrhœa dependent on starvation. Chicken-pox prevailed extensively at one time amongst the prisoners of the Kandy jail, but there was no epidemic of small-pox, although cases occurred on the estates in the neighbourhood of Kandy. A Tamil cooly introduced the disease into Kandy towards the end of December, and thus originated the epidemic, which has unfortunately continued up to the present.

During the year a separate staff of vaccinators was appointed to the coffee districts, and the operations of the vaccinators of the Civil Medical Department confined to the towns and villages.

I also concur in the remarks of Dr. Loos, that there should be a correct registration of births, and copies of the registers forwarded from time to time to the Superintendent of Vaccination for his guidance.

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There was a severe outbreak of fever and also dysentery in Dumbara, for the treatment of which a medical practitioner with a supply of medicines was despatched.

The statistics furnished by the report are highly instructive on the subject of the large mortality amongst Malabars in the hospitals of Kandy, Matale, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, and Badulla.

At Kandy, 1,106 Malabars were treated with 228 deaths equal to 20·61 per cent.; 166 were sent from estates with 42 deaths, equal to 25·3 per cent.; 940 were paupers with 186 deaths, equal to 19·78 per cent.; 1,511 patients were of the mixed races with 86 deaths, equal to 5·69 per cent.

At Matale, 564 were Malabars with 203 deaths, equal to 35·99 per cent.; 144 were from estates with 53 deaths, equal to 36·8 per cent.; 420 were paupers; 150 died, equal to 35·71 per cent.; 310 were of the mixed races with 42 deaths, equal to 13·54 per cent.

At Gampola, 448 were Malabars with 85 deaths, equal to 18·97 per cent.; 75 were from coffee estates with 30 deaths, equal to 40 per cent.; 373 were paupers with 55 deaths, equal to 14·74 per cent.; 359 were of the mixed races with 15 deaths, equal to 4·17 per cent.

At Nuwara Eliya, 84 Malabars were treated with 31 deaths, equal to 36·90 per cent.; 37 were from estates with 16 deaths, equal to 43·24 per cent.; 47 were paupers, with 15 deaths, equal to 31·91 per cent.; 70 were of the mixed races, with 9 deaths, equal to 12·85 per cent.

At Badulla, 366 were Malabars, with 109 deaths, equal to 29·78 per cent.; 180 were from the estates, with 75 deaths, equal to 41·6 per cent.; 171 were paupers, with 34 deaths, equal to 19·88 per cent.; 411 were of the mixed races, with 20 deaths, equal to 4·86 per cent.

Taking the five hospitals I find 2,568 Malabars were treated, with 656 deaths, giving a per-centage of 25·54; of these 602 were from estates, with 216 deaths or a per-centage of 35·88, and 1,951 were Malabar paupers, either voluntarily seeking admission into hospital or picked up by the police on the roads, and of these 440 died, being a per-centage of 22·55.

Comparing the total number treated in hospital from the mixed races, I find there were 2,661 admissions with 172 deaths or a per-centage of 6·46. Comment is unnecessary.

Dr. Kriekenbeek, Northern Province. Appendix III.

The Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province describes the epidemic of cholera which commenced in 1875, and with short intervals of freedom, the Northern Province and the peninsula of Jaffna have suffered ever since. The disease was introduced by immigrant coolies and by pilgrims returning from India; the absence of rain and the partial failure of the paddy and even the dry grain crops, gave rise to much scarcity, but the distress never amounted to actual starvation.

From personal observation I convinced myself that the majority of cases were genuine cholera, but no doubt there may have been many fatal cases of severe diarrhœa, caused by unwholesome or even insufficient food.

Hospitals were erected in infected localities, and medical practitioners employed to treat the cases under the supervision of the Colonial Surgeon and his assistant. There was no epidemic of small-pox, only a few sporadic cases occurred, and vaccination was vigorously carried on.

Dr. Ondaatje, Western Province. Appendix IV.

The Colonial Surgeon of the Western and North-Western Provinces briefly describes the amount of sickness and mortality in the hospitals and jails under his supervision.

I concur with him in his remarks as to the inconvenience caused by the want of skilled nurses. I hope, however, soon to remedy this state of things. I have applied for two well trained English nurses—one a qualified midwife, who will be placed in charge of the De Soyza Lying-in Home and Female Hospital. She will instruct a limited number of women to act as monthly nurses, who, when properly trained, will either be employed at outstations, or allowed to undertake engagements on their own account. The second nurse will be placed in charge of the General Hospital, Colombo; her duties will be supervision over the nursing arrangements of the hospital, and imparting instruction to male and female attendants for the outstations, or for private practice.

I intend, during the present year if possible, to have a washing establishment in connection with the General Hospital with two resident dhobies. Not only in Colombo, but at all the hospitals of the Island, the washing arrangements are unsatisfactory; each hospital, I am convinced, should have a dhoby, the larger hospitals of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, two, residing on the premises, and allowed to undertake no private washing. Articles of clothing to be washed as soon as soiled, and not, as is now too often the practice, placed for days in a room poisoning the atmosphere until the dhoby comes to remove them.

The surface drainage of Colombo hospitals must early receive attention; it is one of the works I have in contemplation as soon as funds are available for the purpose.

A gate-keeper has been sanctioned, and will be employed as soon as a suitable man can be procured.

The suggestion of the Colonial Surgeon as to the training of young men for dealing with disease in outlying districts is worthy of attention, but they should undergo the same training as the secondary class. In fact Mr. Ondaatje's proposal is merely a suggestion for increasing the usefulness of this class by obtaining candidates from the districts or villages where they will afterwards be called upon to carry on vaccination or to treat the ordinary diseases of the villagers.

With the medical school training an intelligent body of young men for the subordinate medical department, and a secondary class for appointments such as dispensers, vaccinators, and hospital assistants, and two trained European nurses for midwifery and

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general nursing, I hope to place the medical arrangements of our hospitals upon a highly satisfactory footing.

The system of dieting has been much improved during the past year in Colombo and Kandy, and I hope to extend these improvements to the outstations during the present year.

As I pointed out in a previous part of this report, if proper stores are provided, I have no objection to undertake the equipment of the hospitals and the transport of clothing, medicine, and furniture, making then the Civil Medical Department independent of other departments of the Colony, and responsible for everything in connection with the treatment and comfort of the sick.

During the past year a pharmacopœia for the use of the civil and jail hospitals was prepared for the press, and published during the present year; it is in a great measure a reprint of the formulary in use in the Calcutta General Hospital, with additional prescriptions from Doctors Loos and Koch. The book was printed by order of Government at the Kandy Industrial School, under the supervision of Dr. Loos and Mr. Gratien, who spared no trouble in correcting the proofs before forwarding them on for my approval.

I have little doubt the work will prove useful to the officers of the department, and that in a second edition many improvements and additions can be introduced with advantage.

Civil Hospitals, Tables A.—I. and A.—II.

In the year 1876 the total number of sick treated in the Government civil hospitals of the Island amounted to 17,005, or 2,747 more than in the previous year. The number of deaths amounted to only 1,712, shewing a mortality rate of 10·06 per cent. of the number treated against 10·84 of 1875, or a decrease of 78 in favour of the year under review. For all the civil hospitals of the Island I find the average daily sick shews 1,179·02 under treatment.

The steady increase in the sick population of our hospitals which, as I stated in my report for 1874, can only be attributed to an indication of a greater appreciation of European practice by the poorer classes, is perceptible at a glance in the subjoined table, which embraces a period of eight years:—

Years.	Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to number treated.
1869	7,890	1,077	13·65
1870	8,388	941	11·21
1871	8,916	962	10·78
1872	11,117	1,336	12·01
1873	12,553	1,279	10·18
1874	14,047	1,454	10·35
1875	14,258	1,546	10·84
1876	17,005	1,712	10·06

The numbers treated in 1876 will thus be seen to be more than double those of 1869 and 1870, and very nearly double those of 1871.

With such a progressive increase in the numbers treated, it is indeed gratifying to observe that a heavier proportionate mortality has not followed.

The excess of 2,747 cases over the numbers in 1875 is, I find, distributed among almost all forms of disease, fevers, bowel complaints, and diseases of the skin contributing most of the cases.

Of fevers, 2,437 cases came under treatment with 58 deaths against 1,524 and 57 respectively of the previous year, shewing an increase of 913 cases, of which 496 have been in the Central, 192 in the Southern, 112 in the North-Western, 63 in the Western, 43 in the Eastern, and seven in the Northern Province.

Bowel complaints, of which 2,320 were treated, with 818 deaths, shew an increase of sixteen per cent. over the number of the previous year, whilst the mortality has been ·50 lower.

Under the "head skin diseases" 1,738 came under treatment, shewing an increase of 59 per cent. over the cases of 1875, with a decrease of ·62 in the death-rate.

2,018 of cases were abscesses and ulcers, being an increase at the rate of 13 per cent., but the mortality was only 2·57 per cent. against 4·14 of 1875.

A diminution in the ratio of about 13 per cent. is observable in the admissions under venereal affections.

Under dropsies, which shewed a death-rate of 37·97 per cent. of cases treated during 1875, there has been a material change in the past year, namely, whilst there was a marked increase (262 cases) over the number treated, the mortality has been reduced to 27 per cent.

Cases of wounds and injuries from accidents, &c., were admitted in greater numbers in 1876, and the death-rate has been ·7 higher.

Compared with the previous year affections of the lungs shew a lessened mortality, viz., from 19·91 to 14·06 per cent., whereas the number under treatment has been about 14 per cent. higher.

The death-rate from diseases of the liver and spleen has been 7·37 per cent., or exactly the same as 1875.

Diseases classified under the head of brain and nervous system also shew a diminished mortality with an augmentation of 47 in the number treated.

Rheumatic affections and diseases of the eye shew no material change.

Forty-seven cases of cholera have been treated in the Government civil hospitals, with 35 deaths. Cases of this disease, I may mention, are admitted into these hospitals only

by accident, or when there is absolutely no other place available for their reception and treatment.

Of 52 cases of eruptive fevers, two proved fatal. Of other diseases 2,348 cases came under treatment with a death-rate of 11·2 per cent.

The following table shews the total number of cases treated under the several classes of disease with the casualties therefrom during 1875 and 1876 :—

Diseases.	1875.			1876.		
	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to number treated.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to number treated.
Fevers	1,524	57	3·74	2,437	58	2·37
Eruptive fevers ...	55	—	—	52	2	3·84
Diseases of the lungs ...	452	90	19·91	519	77	14·06
Diseases of the liver and spleen	244	18	7·37	217	16	7·37
Diseases of the stomach and bowels	1,941	694	35·75	2,320	818	35·25
Diseases of the brain and nervous system ...	476	61	12·81	523	51	9·75
Epidemic cholera ...	43	28	65·11	47	35	74·46
Dropsies	611	252	39·97	873	236	27·03
Rheumatic affections ...	730	9	1·23	752	4	0·53
Venereal affections and diseases of the genital organs	2,015	9	0·29	1,752	10	0·57
Abscesses and ulcers ...	1,786	74	4·14	2,018	52	2·57
Wounds and injuries ...	1,093	48	4·39	1,255	56	4·46
Diseases of the eye ...	132	3	2·27	155	56	—
Diseases of the skin ...	1,091	27	2·47	1,738	34	1·95
Other diseases ...	2,065	196	9·49	2,348	263	11·02
Total...	14,258	1,546	10·84	17,305	1,712	10·06

Table A.—III.

The return A.—III. in the appendix shews the expenditure on the civil hospitals under the different heads of diet, servants, equipments, and other contingencies, &c. It will be seen that with the large increase in the number of patients treated, the expenditure has also increased. The amount for diet has risen from 129,340 rupees and 66½ cents in 1875 to 146,070 rupees and 16 cents in 1876. The total for diet, servants, and equipment and other contingencies not included under the foregoing heads has increased from 185,375 rupees and 80½ cents to 210,944 and 45½ cents.

The cost per head for diet alone in 1876 has been 8 rupees and 58 cents, and the cost per head including every expenditure excepting medical officers' salaries, 12 rupees and 40 cents, as against 9 rupees and 7 cents and 13 rupees respectively in the previous year.

The average expenditure under these two heads for the last ten years has been 8 rupees and 85 cents and 12 rupees and 4⅔ cents.

Table A.—IV.

I have appended the usual table A.—IV. shewing the cost of establishment under the different heads "fixed salaries," "provisional salaries," "contingencies," "transport," "rent," and "allowance," all of which amounted to 222,712 rupees and 43 cents, against 209,278 rupees and 24 cents of 1875; but to the above sum of 222,712 rupees and 43 cents I am of opinion an item of 35,554 rupees and 14 cents, being the cost of medicines and instruments, should be added, which will make up the total to 258,266 rupees and 57 cents. The total in 1875 including cost of medicines and instruments was 237,512 rupees and 59 cents. The increase during 1876 over that of 1875 has therefore been 20,753 rupees and 98 cents. This increase is due to the employment of a large number of extra practitioners to attend on cholera patients, the addition to the department of three Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, the increase of pay to those already in the department whose triennial increments commenced last year, and also to the periodical increase of pay to the Colonial Surgeon, Northern Province, and above all to a larger supply of medicines and instruments, &c.

Returns A.—V. and A.—VI.

I have as in previous years made up two returns A. V. and A. VI., one shewing the number treated and per-centage of deaths in the principal hospitals of Ceylon, separating Malabars from all other races, and the other shewing the per-centage of deaths to the number treated among Malabars sent in from estates, and Malabars voluntarily coming in as paupers or found on the public roads and sent by the police.

These returns shew that among the mixed races 8,807 cases were treated with a mortality of 6·73 per cent., and among the Malabars 4,798 cases with a death-rate of 20·09.

The mortality among Malabars is always very high, but that among the estate coolies as distinct from other Malabars is alarmingly so.

The return A. VI. shews at once that among the former the rate has been 19·21, while that of the latter was 35·37 per cent.

MEDICAL.

Report.

In my report for 1875 I stated that there was a falling off in the number of admissions of estate coolies as compared with the former years, and I am now glad to observe that during the year under review there has been a greater falling off.

In the year 1874, the number of estate coolies treated was 993. In 1875, it diminished to 875, and in 1876 only 653 were treated in the civil hospitals.

With the establishment and judicious management of more district hospitals under the "Medical Wants Ordinance" I hope to see the number of estate coolies—the element that disfigures our hospital mortality—decrease year by year and ultimately disappear altogether from the returns of the Government civil hospitals.

The abovementioned returns conclusively shew that most of the estate coolies reach hospital in a stage beyond the power of medical aid and medicine to cure. The more acquainted I become with the treatment of these coolies, and the more inquiries I have made, the more confirmed I am in the belief that this state of things is mainly attributable to the aversion of the Malabar cooly to hospital treatment, and delay on the part of those in charge in sending him there; consequently he does not receive medical aid at a time when it would be most useful, so he often reaches our hospitals simply to die, and this state of things is alike unfair and unsatisfactory to the cooly, the medical officer, and the character of the hospital, the latter becoming in the eyes of the former simply a mortuary instead of a place for treating disease.

The mortality in hospital is dependent in a great measure on the physical condition of the patients previous to admission and on the stage of disease at which hospital treatment is sought.

An institution which constantly receives a large accession of unhealthy numbers must necessarily suffer from a higher rate of mortality than one which admits principally patients in a comparatively good physical state. A comparison of the mortality in the hospitals of the planting and non-planting districts, the former receiving Malabars often in the last stage of destitution and disease, the latter mixed races in addition who seek hospital relief at an earlier stage, fully bears out the correctness of this view.

From returns which have been prepared by the medical officers of the department in charge of civil hospitals where estate coolies are treated, I have compiled the following tables, which fully justify the preceding statements—the first shews the duration of illness previous to admission, and the second the number of days under treatment previous to death.

No. 1.—TABLE shewing the Duration of Illness previous to admission into Hospital of the Estate Coolies who died during 1876.

PERIOD.	Kandy.	Matale.	Gampola.	Badulla.	Nuwara Eliya.	Kurunegala.	Matara.	Total.
One day and under Five days	2	0	1	3	2	0	0	8
Five days and under Ten days	1	2	0	2	4	0	0	9
Ten days and under Fifteen days	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
Fifteen days and under Twenty days	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	7
Twenty days and under Twenty-five days ...	2	3	0	3	1	1	0	10
Twenty-five days and under Thirty days ...	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Thirty days and above	37	33	29	63	7	3	11	183
TOTAL...	42	53	30	75	16	4	11	231

No. 2.—RETURN shewing the Number of Days in Hospital of the Estate Coolies who died during 1876.

PERIOD.	Kandy.	Matale.	Gampola.	Badulla.	Nuwara Eliya.	Kurunegala.	Matara.	Total.
One day and under Five days	9	17	10	23	11	1	0	71
Five days and under Ten days	14	18	8	15	3	2	4	64
Ten days and under Fifteen days	9	6	5	11	0	1	3	35
Fifteen days and under Twenty days	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	9
Twenty days and under Twenty-five days	2	5	1	6	0	0	0	14
Twenty-five days and under Thirty days	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	7
Thirty days and above	6	3	3	14	1	0	4	31
TOTAL...	42	53	30	75	16	4	11	231

I am of opinion, as I stated in a letter I addressed to Government, No. 748 of the 22nd November, 1876, that all estate coolies should be treated on the estates, or in the district hospitals, and not in our civil hospitals, at least in districts proclaimed under the "Medical Wants Ordinance."

Besides coolies from estates there is another class of Malabars that I think should properly seek admission into the district hospitals instead of the civil hospitals: I mean those half-starved immigrant labourers loitering about in pursuit of employment on coffee estates, and those that are just discharged from employment and journeying homewards or moving to some other estate. If this is so arranged, and the estate Malabar element eliminated from our hospitals, the mortality in them will at once be reduced, and they can then compare most favourably with any similar institutions in the East.

Contagious diseases.—The working of the "Contagious Disease Act" in Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, in which three towns it is proclaimed, is shewn in the Returns A. VII. and A. VIII.

The number in the list of registered prostitutes on the 1st January, 1876, was 129—52 at Colombo, 22 at Kandy, and 55 at Galle—which increased to 152 at the end of the year, the augmentation being only in Galle, the number at Kandy remaining the same, and that at Colombo two less. During the year 43 deserted or kept back from the periodical examinations, and I regret to observe that out of this number only a solitary one at Kandy was found, and brought back, which painfully discloses the want of care on the part of the police as regards the working of this Ordinance.

With such laxity, a decrease in prostitution, or what is more aimed at by the Ordinance, the mitigation of contagious disease, cannot, I think, be expected to take place.

Sixty new prostitutes were registered, and of these as many as 58 came in voluntarily.

In Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, 276 cases were treated in the lock hospitals, Galle shewing the largest admissions; most were for gonorrhœa, primary syphilis, and leucorrhœa.

TABLE shewing the total number of cases treated in the civil hospitals, the number and per-centage of deaths to those treated.

Hospitals.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to number treated.
Western Province.			
Civil Hospital, Maradana	2,356	328	13·92
Seamen's Hospital, Colombo	59	3	5·08
Lunatic Asylum ...	330	22	6·06
Leper Hospital, Hendala	166	32	19·27
Police Hospital, Maradana	387	1	0·25
Panadure ...	168	12	7·14
Kalutara (temporary hospital)	48	1	2·08
Negombo ...	840	50	5·95
Kegalla ...	301	15	4·98
Ratnapura ...	525	68	12·95
Total...	5,180	532	10·27
North-Western Province.			
Kurunegala ...	1,771	97	5·47
Puttalam ...	551	20	3·62
Chilaw ...	214	13	6·07
Total...	2,536	130	5·12
Southern Province.			
Galle Civil Hospital	1,627	99	6·08
Galle Female Hospital	158	—	—
Civil Hospital, Matara	706	67	9·49
Civil Hospital, Hambantota	222	8	3·06
Tangalla ...	73	1	1·37
Total...	2,786	175	6·28
Northern Province.			
Mullaittivu ...	466	8	1·71
Vavuniya-Vilankulam	289	13	4·49
Total...	755	21	2·78

MEDICAL.

Report.

Table shewing the number of cases treated in the civil hospitals, &c.—*continued.*

Hospitals.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to number treated.
Eastern Province.			
Trincomalee	267	17	6·36
Batticaloa	252	9	3·57
Total...	519	26	5·00
Central Province.			
Kandy	2,617	314	11·99
Gampola	807	100	12·39
Matale	874	245	28·03
Badulla	777	129	16·06
Nuwara Eliya	154	40	25·97
Total...	5,229	828	15·83
Grand Total...	17,005	1,712	10·06

JAILS.

Jails, jail hospitals, and health of prisoners.

The jails of the Island are thirty-three in number, of which eleven are in the Western, six in the Central, five in the Southern, four in the North-Western, four in the Northern, two in the Eastern, and one in the North-Central Provinces.

The jails are, with few exceptions, provided with separate wards for the treatment of sick prisoners; but I would here add on the subject of jail hospital accommodation, that I am strongly of opinion that it should be invariably provided entirely outside, and even unconnected with the jail walls which enclose the association wards or cells for the reception of healthy prisoners.

The total jail or convict population amounted in the year under review to 21,800, comprising 13,950 convicted and 7,850 unconvicted prisoners. Of the 21,800, 2,352 remained at the end of 1875—2,010 convicted and 342 unconvicted—and 19,448 new prisoners were received during the year 1876, consisting of 11,940 convicted and 7,508 unconvicted.

The average daily number of prisoners, convicted and unconvicted inclusive, for all the thirty-three jails of the Island amounted to 2407·91—2350·71 males and 57·20 females—a ratio of nearly 42 of the former to one of the latter. The total number of admissions into hospital amounted to 3,678, and there were 65 deaths registered, two being judicial executions; including the latter the per-centage of deaths to total cases treated was 1·76.

The tables in the appendices marked B. I. and B. II. have been carefully compiled from the returns furnished by the officers of the department in charge of jail duties; the former is the general return of all the cases of disease admitted, the latter is merely a summary for easy reference.

I beg here to invite attention to the subjoined additional comparative table, which gives the total number treated, the number of deaths, and the rate of mortality per cent. amongst the convict population of the Island for the last ten years; it shews clearly and conclusively the decrease, particularly in 1876, in the number of deaths, and especially in the per-centage of deaths to number treated, consequent, no doubt, upon the improved sanitation, improved diet, and the great care and attention paid by the officers of the department to the health of the prisoners entrusted to their charge.

Year.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to number treated.
1867	4,220	179	4·24
1868	3,412	83	2·43
1869	2,064	58	2·81
1870	1,976	90	4·55
1871	1,953	133	6·08
1872	2,930	148	5·05
1873	3,630	69	1·90
1874	3,454	66	1·91
1875	3,930	109	2·77
1876	3,678	65	1·76

In 1867, 4·24 per cent. of the sick died; in the following years, 1868 and 1869, the death-rate decreased to 2·43 and 2·81 respectively; during the next three years, 1870, 1871, and 1872, the mortality again rose to 4·55, 6·08, and 5·05 respectively; in 1873 and 1874 the mortality again fell to 1·90 and 1·91; in 1875 it was 2·77, so that the death-rate of the past year, 1·76, stands the lowest yet reached, and contrasts most favourably even with that of 1873 (1·90) which my predecessor stated in his annual report for that year was lower than was known for years past.

Deducting the two cases of execution, which should not be included in the jail hospital mortality as the result of disease, but must nevertheless be shewn for statistical purposes

among the deaths, I find the death-rate during 1876 stands as 1·71 to 1·91 of 1874, and 2·77 of 1875, or a decrease of ·20 below the former and 1·06 below the latter.

Following the plan adopted with regard to the remarks on the civil hospitals, I now proceed to work out a few details as to the number of cases of each class of disease and the number of deaths therefrom during 1876.

1,118 cases came under the head of bowel complaints, 24 of which proved fatal, there was, however, a slight decrease in the per-centage of deaths under this class of disease, the rate being 2·14 per cent. against 2·47 in 1875. I am glad further to remark that these complaints prevailed less in the year under review, the numbers being 1,538 cases treated in 1875, or nearly 27 per cent. more than in 1876.

The diminution in the number of cases of disease of the digestive organs, particularly of diarrhœa, is undoubtedly due to the greater consideration paid by the authorities to the diet of the prisoners; this diet, as I shall further on shew, has been much improved in quality, and the lessened number of bowel complaints and the decreased mortality are due to the more nutritious diet as well as to the factors previously mentioned—improved sanitation and the care bestowed by the medical officers in charge.

The highest rate of mortality was under the head of "diseases of the respiratory system," ten having died out of 235, being in the per-centage of 4·25 deaths to the cases treated. Both the number of cases and the number of deaths are in excess of those of the previous year. Of the ten deaths, two occurred at Kandy, and eight in the convict hospital, Colombo. The jails of both stations are in charge of two of the most careful and experienced officers in the department, Doctors Vanderstraaten and Gratien.

The following table gives the number of cases and deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in the convict hospital, Colombo, in 1876, and the jails from which they were admitted:—

From what Jail.	Bronchitis.		Pneumonia.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Welikada	54	0	8	1
Slave Island	69	1	22	6
Breakwater	7	0	2	0
	130	1	32	7

Remarks.—Almost all the cases under head of "pneumonia" were those of croupous pneumonia. All cases of bronchitis and catarrhal pneumonia appear under the head "bronchitis." Only one fatal case appears under that head, the symptoms of bronchitis passing on to pneumonia (catarrhal).

Many of the cases of this class of disease that occurred in Colombo I examined myself in conjunction with Dr. Vanderstraaten, and I feel convinced that not only was the best treatment adopted in every case, but that all precautions were taken in the jails to protect the prisoners from similar attacks, and in investigating the causes which led to them.

Annually, with the advent of the north-east monsoon, there is noticed a sudden increase in the number of pulmonary (as well as of affections of the bowels) diseases amongst the prisoners in Colombo, particularly amongst those confined in the Slave Island and Breakwater jails, attributable, no doubt, to the exposure of the men during the chilly north-east wind on the harbour works and on their march from Slave Island in the morning to the Breakwater.

Before the monsoon sets in the windows towards the north-east are closed all night, and all delicate men or those in any way having the slightest tendency to thoracic complaints are supplied with flannel and obliged to wear it.

A very useful and wise recommendation of Dr. Vanderstraaten's, that the prisoners be allowed to remain in their wards half-an-hour later in the morning, and if necessary to exact an additional half hour's work in the evening, was not, I regret to state, sanctioned by Government.

I would here remark that the comparatively large mortality, 15·3 per cent. of the total number of deaths from disease of the lungs, is not peculiar to the convict establishment of this country, for I find on reference to a report on the health of the prisons in England, that out of the total number of cases of all diseases treated in the jail hospitals there the mortality per cent. of diseases of the respiratory organs on the total deaths amounted to 11·6 for males. With regard to these diseases the following remarks are worthy of note:—

"Convicts exposed on public works run considerable risk of suffering from acute attacks of inflammation either of the bronchial apparatus or of the lung tissue itself; and they also run the further risk of having repeated attacks of localised inflammations within the lungs; and the structural degeneration in these organs comes finally to reveal itself with the telling and irresistible force of pulmonary consumption. Hence it is the conscientious prison surgeon ever has his stethoscope in hand and lends an apprehensive ear to the earlier signs of congestion and inflammation within the chest."

For remarks on the mortality in the Kandy jail hospital I beg to direct attention to the report of Colonial Surgeon Dr. Loos.

MEDICAL.

Report.

The medical officer in charge, Mr. Gratien, in comparing the mortality of the jail for the two years 1875 and 1876, givies the following useful table :—

	1875.	1876.
Average strength	275 ...	316
Average sick	20 ...	26
Total number treated	682 ...	947
Number of deaths	31 ...	25
Per-centage of deaths to number treated ...	4·5 ...	2·6
Per-centage of deaths to average strength	11·2 ...	7·9

From which it will be seen that both the per-centage of deaths to number treated and to average strength in 1875, as compared with 1876, has decreased in the latter year from 4·5 to 2·6 and 11·2 to 7·9.

Thirteen cases of dropsy against seventeen in the previous year were treated without a single death ; they were mostly the result of anæmia brought on by exposure to malarious influences, defective local sanitary conditions, and poor innutritious food before admission into jail.

Under "diseases of the brain and nervous system" fifty-eight cases with one death came under treatment, against ninety-one cases and four deaths in the previous year.

There has been no change in the number of deaths from abscesses and ulcers ; under both there was only one fatal case.

The wounds and injuries were mostly trifling ; there were 335 cases treated with four deaths.

Rheumatic affections shewed almost the same figures as in 1875, one death alone occurring at Kalutara.

Of fever there were 801 cases against 727 in the previous year, but the number of deaths from this cause has been 16 or 1·99 per cent., while that of 1875 was 2·33.

Ten of the sixteen deaths were in the Kandy jail where, among 229 cases of intermittent fever, five succumbed with arachnitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and congestion of the lungs supervening ; four fatal cases complicated with pneumonia and diarrhœa occurred among twenty-nine treated for remittent fever, and of six cases of continued fever one died.

The medical officer in charge at Kandy, invariably held post-mortem examinations in all the above ten cases, and reported that "in no one instance were the appearances characteristic of death from enteric fever discernible."

Cholera which carried off thirty prisoners in 1875 out of sixty-four attacked was, by the careful measures adopted, prevented from gaining access to the jail and producing an epidemic among the prisoners, there having been only seven sporadic cases with five deaths, viz., two cases in the Matara jail, three in the Kandy jail, and two in the Jaffna and Mannar jails, the cases in the two former stations only proving fatal. The three cases in the Kandy jail, evidently sporadic, occurred at intervals of nearly three months from each other, the first of which took ill while engaged in cleaning a latrine.

Of diseases of the liver and spleen, diseases of the eye, venereal affections, diseases of the skin, and eruptive fevers, such as measles, chicken-pox, &c., there have been 448 cases without any death, and of other diseases as distinct from those mentioned above, 505 came under treatment, of which one terminated fatally, the two other deaths shewn under this head being those from execution previously mentioned.

The following table shews at a glance the total and daily average number of prisoners for each of the Ceylon jails, separating them into male and female convicted and unconvicted, with the total admissions into hospitals, the total number of deaths, and the per-centage of deaths to cases treated :—

JAILS.	Convicted.			Unconvicted.			Average daily number of convicted and unconvicted.			Total admissions into hospital.	Total number of Deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to cases treated.
	No. in Jail on 1st January, 1876.	Received during the year.	Total.	No. in Jail on 1st January, 1876.	Received during the year.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Western Province.												
Welikadá	367	2378	2745	3	—	3	365·32	2·74	368·06			
Slave Island	314	699	1013	—	—	—	343·62	—	343·62	1413	23	1·62*
Breakwater	230	79	309	—	—	—	193·67	—	193·67			
Hulfsdorp	31	172	203	48	1346	1394	78·65	24·42	103·07	70	—	—
Negombo	73	310	383	19	339	358	105·90	0·48	106·38	211	—	—
Panadure	1	50	51	10	72	82	2·65	0·04	2·69	6	—	—
Kalutara	9	186	195	15	225	240	35·89	0·37	36·26	54	2	3·70
Kegalla	4	221	225	7	244	251	18·76	0·04	18·80	48	—	—
Ratnapura	12	203	215	11	211	222	30·36	1·83	32·19	77	1	1·29
Avisawella	—	122	122	1	311	312	10·04	0·59	10·63	1	—	—
Mahara	115	175	290	—	—	—	29·21	—	29·21	39	1	2·56
Total	1156	4595	5751	114	2748	2862	1214·07	30·51	1244·58	1919	27	1·40
Central Province.												
Kandy	175	1686	1861	87	1742	1829	308·78	8·95	317·73	947	25	2·63
Gampola	1	389	390	—	—	—				—	—	— †
Nuwara Eliya	5	158	163	5	144	149	19·40	0·67	20·07	18	—	—
Badulla	8	140	148	17	280	297				19	—	—
Haldummulla	—	62	62	—	—	—	36·96	2·18	39·14	—	—	— †
Matale	3	313	316	17	503	520	18·14	0·55	18·69	24	2	8·33
Total	192	2748	2940	126	2669	2795	383·28	12·35	395·63	1008	27	2·67
Southern Province.												
Galle	44	857	901	26	354	380	106·84	3·81	110·65	150	2	1·33
Matara	83	391	474	12	276	288	50·62	3·10	53·72	35	3	8·57
Tangalla	7	121	128	3	35	38	17·47	0·49	17·96	19	—	—
Hambantota	64	67	131	—	8	8	71·45	—	71·45	35	—	—
Balapitiya	—	183	183	—	153	153	3·0	0·20	3·27	—	—	—
Total	198	1619	1817	41	826	867	249·45	7·60	257·05	239	5	2·07
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala	68	704	772	12	313	325	69·12	1·24	70·36	69	—	—
Puttalam	24	103	127	3	95	98	29·44	0·04	29·48	75	—	—
Chilaw	6	554	560	8	225	233	19·44	0·71	20·15	16	—	—
Kalpitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— †
Total	98	1361	1459	23	633	656	118·00	1·99	119·99	160	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	137	831	968	16	301	317	153·81	4·08	157·89	86	1	1·16
Mannar	125	80	205	1	40	41	116·17	—	116·17	101	—	—
Mullaittivu	1	43	44	—	10	10	1·58	—	1·58	4	—	—
Elephant Pass	47	1	48	—	—	—	41·65	—	41·65	30	1	3·33
Total	310	955	1265	17	351	368	313·21	4·08	317·29	221	2	·90
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	41	481	522	14	170	184	38·10	0·64	38·74	24	—	—
Trincomalee	6	76	82	2	31	33	17·41	—	17·41	29	2	6·89
Total	47	557	604	16	201	217	55·51	0·64	56·15	53	2	3·84
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura	9	105	114	5	79	84	17·19	0·03	17·22	78	2	2·56
GRAND TOTAL	2010	11940	13950	342	7508	7850	2350·71	57·20	2407·91	3678	65	1·76

* Treated in the Convict Hospital, Borella.

† A Lock-up.

MEDICAL.

Report.

Prison dietary.

From an early date after my arrival in Ceylon in 1875, the medical officers in charge of the Colombo jails, Doctors Kock and Vanderstraaten, pressed upon my attention the insufficiency of the prison diet and the scorbutic character of most of the cases admitted into hospital; besides, I was frequently reminded of the innutritious dietary by the large and constant expenditure of extras, not so much in the convict hospital as in the jails where the prisoners were supposed to be healthy and able to work. On inquiry as to the necessity for the issue of these extras, I was informed, in nearly every case, that the prisoners receiving them were suffering from debility, which simply means that they were unfit for hard labour without any appreciable disease being present. Such prisoners were usually employed on light labour, until some nameable disease became developed, when they were transferred to hospital.

To Dr. Koch, when in charge of the Slave Island and Hultsdorp jails, undoubtedly belongs the credit of arriving at an accurate knowledge of the low state of health of the prisoners of the Colombo jails, of their liability to contract serious forms of diseases, pulmonary and abdominal, the great mortality from such affections, and more than all, in a remarkably able report furnished to Dr. Anthonisz when acting as Principal Civil Medical Officer, now before me, he clearly pointed out the only remedy required—an improved prison dietary.

As regards the scorbutic tendency manifested by most of the diseases under treatment, he says:—

"I do not wish it to be understood that every disease that has occurred in jail is a form of scurvy, what I have endeavoured to shew is that in addition to its frequent independent occurrence the scorbutic constitution is present as a notorious complication in the majority of cases;"

And with reference to the food he adds:—

"I have no hesitation in characterising the ordinary diet of native prisoners in the Hultsdorp and Welikada jails as lamentably deficient in flesh-making materials."

Dr. Vanderstraaten is also entitled to part of the credit of recognising the defective dietary, and of suggesting its improvement; and I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my satisfaction at the admirable manner in which this officer looks after the health of the prisoners entrusted to his charge in the Welikada, Slave Island, and Breakwater jails, and of the sick in the convict hospital. I have no hesitation in stating that much of the present excellent state of the health of the prisoners in the Colombo jails is due to the improved prison dietary and the watchful care of the medical officer in charge.

Although Dr. Vanderstraaten has charge of the Colombo jails, with the exception of Hultsdorp, which I would also wish to see placed under his charge, I have reduced his duties as much as possible, providing him with a resident medical officer to attend to sudden cases of illness or accidents at the Slave Island and Breakwater jails; besides, he is provided with an excellent hospital assistant at the convict hospital, Borella.

I lost no time in directing my attention to the prison dietary. As a temporary measure the prisoners were supplied with an extra quantity of meat, until the new dietary was approved, and in conjunction with the Inspector-General of Prisons, Mr. F. R. Saunders, and afterwards with his successor, Mr. E. Elliott, a revised scale of diets was decided upon and sanctioned by Government. It came into use on the 20th of June last year, and the steady improvement in the physique of the prisoners and in the character of the diseases admitted into hospital has fully justified the increased expenditure, to repeat Dr. Vanderstraaten's words to me, "the scorbutic state has ceased to exist in the Colombo jails."

I do not for a minute suppose that the scale we have framed is perfect or incapable of improvement, but at least it is the basis of a sound prison dietary in the future.

Before the introduction of the new scale it was the order that penal diet should be enforced at the beginning of each month for ten days at a time during the whole penal period.

Dr. Koch in his report says:—

"It is barely necessary to refer to the pernicious tendency of penal diet, the immediate abolition of which I doubt not you will unhesitatingly recommend; its introduction has only served to depreciate still further the value of the ordinary meagre fare."

This diet has not been abolished, but it has been considerably improved in nutritive value and rendered as little injurious as possible: instead of giving it ten days at a time, it is given twice a week—on Saturday, when the prisoners only work at hard labour half the day, and on Sunday, when they perform no labour at all.

After the expiration of the penal period of three months, the prisoners are placed upon the ordinary diet and those in jail over eight months engaged at hard labour receive full diet. Punishment diet is never to be given for a longer period than three days.

In order to understand the annexed tables, I consider it desirable to submit a few practical observations on the principles which should invariably guide us in framing an efficient scale of diets for the use of prisoners.

Foods are divided into nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous, the former consisting of albuminous and gelatinous substances obtained from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the group of aliments serving to build up and repair the waste of tissue, and also as regulators and transformers of force; the latter consists of the various kinds of fats and carbo-hydrates or starches, gums and sugars, the oxidation of which is the main source of the energy of the body apparent during muscular action.

In forming a scale of diets it is absolutely essential to combine in suitable proportions the different classes of alimentary principles, for it is believed that they are not mutually convertible, one group being unable to take place of the other, as each performs definite and essential purposes in nutrition.

We find the principle carried out without exception in all foods designed by nature for the development and nutrition of animal beings, as for example in both milk and eggs, and also in all dietaries based on scientific and practical grounds.

Now it is well ascertained that either group alone will support life for a short period, but we cannot persist in omitting for any length of time any one of the essential proximate principles without serious injury to the health of the body.

"It was an ignorance of dietetics which formerly rendered the jails of England so unhealthy and crowded the hospitals with severe cases of scurvy, dysentery and anæmia, rendering the patients, if they survived these diseases, an easy victim to any epidemic; when the food was adapted to the requirements of prison life and in proportion to work performed, these diseases disappeared, and at the present day they are entirely unknown in all home prisons."

It is well known that the state of malnutrition called scurvy depends on the absence of certain salts, contained in vegetables and flesh, from a diet; and if we cut off the nitrogenous food, the body, after a time languishes, muscular strength diminishes, and an adynamic state is produced which predisposes to many diseases. The ulcers of the cheeks and mouth so often seen before the introduction of the new dietary in our prisons were the necessary results of this state, but I would here add that a large per-centage of such cases were admitted suffering from these conditions or in such a state of debility that the defective prison diet and the confinement soon developed them; the diet was not solely to blame.

By supplying a large quantity of the non-nitrogenous elements, such as starches and sugars, we can obtain a considerable amount of work from a man, but inevitably at the expense of his muscular system and bodily strength, unless we are able to supply in addition the albuminates to build up the muscles so as to maintain the system in a state of efficiency.

We must graduate a diet to the performance of different amounts of labour, the nature of the climate, and the state of bodily health of the various races that supply our prisons; for *force* production the non-nitrogenous foods are essential, but for the *maintenance* of the body, which must also be taken into account, the nitrogenous elements in proper quantity are absolutely required; or to put this matter in another light "both work performed and heat produced must be represented by an equivalent of food."

So thoroughly is this principle understood in framing the jail diets in England that an allowance is made in the amount of work the prisoners do in winter and summer. "They work less in winter than in summer, because during the former months, in addition to work, heat has to be produced, and this can only be done by giving more food or less work; on the score of economy, and also to prevent any unnecessary bodily comfort, the number of working hours is reduced from 10 hours and 40 minutes in summer to 8 hours and 55 minutes in winter."

I would here add that I was much surprised, on first looking into the food of various nations, by the large quantities of the hydro-carbonaceous class which enter into the composition of the dietaries of the people of all tropical countries, free, as well of those in prison. At first sight one would suppose that in a hot country there would be less heat and force producing food required, but it is quite the contrary, and the explanation is at once apparent on reference to the clothing of the people, for, as Liebeg says, our clothing is in reference to the temperature of the body merely an equivalent for a certain amount of food, or as Mr. Herbert Spencer well puts it, "by diminishing the loss of heat it (clothing) diminishes the fuel needful for maintaining the heat."

Again, according to the expenditure which is taking place, so, in a good scheme of dieting, should the materials be supplied which are best calculated to yield what is wanted. "It would be as unreasonable to suppose that a fire could burn briskly with a scanty supply of fuel, or a steam engine work with a deficient supply of coal, as that a man could labour and keep in good condition on a meagre diet."

Admitting then the necessity of a combination of the different classes of food, it is necessary to inquire in what quantity they should be supplied. The nitrogenous group is generally spoken of as albuminates, the non-nitrogenous as fats and carbohydrates, besides these salts and water are essential. A man of average weight and height requires about twenty-three ounces of water, free food in the day, or fifteen ounces for each lb. weight of the body or one-hundredth part of its own weight.

As water enters into all food in the proportion of forty or fifty per cent. about forty ounces of so-called dry food are required. Dr. Edward Smith says an average man requires at rest 200 grains of nitrogen and 4,300 grains of carbon, or 1·25 grains of the former and 28 grains of carbon for each one lb. weight of the body;—a woman one-tenth less, when employed, one-third more of nitrogen and carbon are required.

It is very necessary to have accurate data upon this point, as bearing upon the important subject of diet.

The amount of work performed by the prisoners in jail.

By way of contrast to the work of the prisoners, I endeavoured to obtain some reliable information as to the amount performed by the ordinary labouring classes outside, but found it impossible.

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Inquiries upon this point may be made hereafter as to the work of pioneers and and coolies in the Public Works Department, or of the agricultural labourer in the different parts of the Island, employed on paddy, dry grain, or tobacco cultivation.

In calculating work it is usual in England to estimate it as so many pounds or tons lifted one foot; the daily work of an ordinary European engaged in manual labour varies, as a rule, from 250 to 350 tons lifted one foot, but to perform these amounts continuously without detriment to health, he must be well fed on suitable food.

300 tons lifted one foot = an average day's work.
400 do. = a hard day's work.
500 do. = an extremely hard day's work, which few men could continue to do.

It should be borne in mind that these calculations are made for healthy strong adult Europeans receiving a sufficient amount of food to produce force and maintain the nutrition and development of the body.

(1.) Work at Welikada is of two kinds, short-drill and husk-beating or coir-twisting.

(*a.*)—*Shot-drill.*—Prisoners in the penal stage work at shot drill for three months; it is carried on for four hours daily, two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon.

A man stoops down and lifts a 24-lb. shot from a tripod stand 18 inches high, erects himself, steps 13 feet, and lowers the shot to another similar stand; he returns empty to the first stand, lifts another shot, carries it to the second stand, and so on for two hours at a time. Four double journeys are performed per minute; he therefore walks 26 feet 240 times per hour or 6,240 feet in that period of time, carrying his own weight (130 lbs.) and, also for half the distance, a shot of 24 lbs. He, in addition, lifts and puts down this weight eight times per minute, a height of 18 inches or 720 feet per hour.

Assuming the average weight of an ordinary prisoner to be 130 lbs., I find that the work is equal to 109 tons raised one foot.*

(*b*).—*Husk-beating or coir-twisting.*—After the shot-drill and for the rest of the day or for five and half hours, a prisoner is engaged in beating husks or twisting coir yarn. At the former employment he is obliged to shew five lbs. of wet coir fibre as the result of his day's work, and at the latter the twisting of thirty fathoms of yarn. It is difficult to estimate accurately the amount of work done in these occupations, but the jailer of Welikada states that it is about equivalent to oakum picking as carried on in England; if this be so, I have calculated the work to 150·3 foot tons.

So the daily work performed by a prisoner in the penal stage at Welikada may be put down as equal to 259·3 tons lifted one foot.

(2.) Work at the Breakwater jail.

Here the labour consists in lifting and carrying and then throwing down large masses of stones; in addition the men have to move wagons, and the greater number walk in from Slave Island to the Breakwater daily and then return again in the evening.

I calculated† that the men employed actually perform from carrying stones alone work equal to lifting 229 tons one foot.

But besides this amount of 229 tons, each prisoner who walks from Slave Island to the Breakwater and back, performs in addition work equal to 17·67 tons lifted one foot, and this even for a native is not excessive work.

Rice, which is so deficient in flesh-forming materials, forms an important element in the food of the native, but it is an error to suppose it is only, or in many cases, the principal article of diet of the various races of the Island.

Food of the Natives of the Island.

It is further a mistake to imagine that the diet is of the simple character generally represented, the list of articles of food given below proves this, and I attribute the absence of animal food in ordinary native diet is due to poverty; all the wealthy classes use the

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* The calculation has been made from the following formula :—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Work in tons in shot-drill}\\ \text{for 180 minutes}\end{array}\right\} = \left(\frac{2w \times 24a}{20 \times 2240} \times \frac{24 \times 2h}{2240}\right) \times n \times 180m.$$

Where w is the weight of the man = to 130 lbs.,
a the distance the 24 lb. shot is carried,
h the height in feet to which the shot is lifted, and
n number of double journeys per minute.

† In this calculation the following formula was used :—

$$\frac{(w \times w') \times d}{20 \times 2240} = \text{number of tons raised one foot.}$$

Where w = the weight of the body,
w' = the weight carried,
d = the distance walked in feet,
20 = Co-efficient of traction,
2240 = number of pounds in a ton.

flesh of animals in some form or other, and do not live exclusively on vegetables, or if they do, they perform little work, and where we find a preponderance of vegetables entering into the food of a people, they are very varied in character, and consist for the greater part of leguminous articles, as peas, beans, &c., which yield an abundance of albuminates for the support of the body, taking in fact the place of animal food; animal and vegetable albuminates being mutually convertible, the one can, and does supply the place of the other.

1.—The usual vegetable foods found for sale in the native bazaars of Colombo are the following :—

Murunga (drum stick.)	Brinjal.
Yellow gourd.	Sweet potatoes.
Bottle gourd.	Small yams.
White gourd.	Common yam
Snake gourd.	Breadfruit.
Cucumber.	Jack fruit.
Vegetable marrow.	Green plantains.
Karavila.	Ash plantains.
Common beans.	Sabre beans.
Green gram.	Bengal grain.
Dholl or pigeon pea.	Kohila (leaves and stems.)
Potatoes.	Wetakolu.
Dára.	Spinach.
French beans.	

2.—The animal foods are beef, mutton, deer, elk, buffaloe, pork, butter, buttermilk, fresh curds, fish (salt and fresh).

In many native diets the buttermilk and curds take the place of flesh, both supplying nitrogenous and fatty matter with some carbohydrates and salts. In some districts of the Island curds are largely used, and as this article consists in great part of casein, a nitrogenous principle, it shews how the natives try to supply requirements of the body by obtaining one albuminous principle in lieu of another, as curds, when meat from scarcity or expense cannot be procured. Acids also enter largely into native cooking, as evidenced in the amount of limes consumed in all culinary operations, and the tamarinds employed in the preparation of curries; the use of these acids is evidently a demand on the part of the stomach for some aid to digest the large quantities of grain in native diet.

The principle of giving lime juice on board ship as a cure for scurvy is evidently based on the requirements in the system of some more powerful solvent for the hard innutritious salt food than the ordinary gastric juice of the stomach.

3.—Spices and condiments, seasoning or flavoring agents.—They render food more tempting to the palate, and so increase the quantity consumed.

The ordinary ones used are as follows :—cummin seeds, saffron, garlic, dill seeds, oolosal, pepper, coriander, onion, dry chillies, mustard seeds, ghoraka (gamboge), lemon, ripe chilly, cinnamon, ginger, &c.

They act as stimulants to the digestive organs, and cause an increased secretion from the salivary glands and gastric follicles necessary for the full digestion of the large quantity of rice and other grains consumed.

The condiments and spices cause an increased flow of the natural digestive secretions; the lime juice and acids supply an auxiliary.

4.—Intoxicants or nervine stimulants, viz., betel, chunam, tobacco, opium, and Indian hemp or bang are in common use among the natives.

It is supposed by competent authorities that "the moderate use of the stimulants render the body less susceptible to the action of morbific poisons, and the craving for them must evidently arise from some urgent necessity in man's nature."

Far from it would be for me to advise the issue of these luxuries, but I merely throw it out as a suggestion that the listless and debilitated state of the prisoners after a sojourn in the jail, may be in part due to the want of these stimulants, for it is a fact well known to medical men that the sudden withdrawal of an accustomed stimulant is attended by marked symptoms of depression.

The want of these common articles of ordinary consumption may predispose to sore-mouth aided by the other causes; or the constant use of betel and chunam may produce ulceration previous to admission. I am glad however to be able to suggest an excellent remedy for this form of ulceration so common in some of our jails. It was suggested to me by the Colonial Surgeon of the Western Province, Mr. Ondaatje, and consists in the issue of bullocks' liver as an article of food. This substance is rich in nitrogen, containing about twenty per cent.; hence its utility.

I believe I am correct in stating that the amount of food consumed by an ordinary labouring native supporting himself and family outside, is certainly more than was considered necessary for the prisoner within the jail previous to the introduction of the new scale of diets, and I am of opinion that the latter is the harder worked of the two. In the former jail dietary the deficiency of animal food and vegetables, and an excess of carbohydrates were the defects.

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But I am quite aware that in many cases the jail diet is infinitely superior to that of the poor, and it is often argued, illogically, I submit, that the jail prisoner gets more food than an honest labouring native outside, and that the good living and care taken of the prisoners is more an incentive to, than a punishment of crime; but I have no hesitation in stating that diet should not be made an instrument of punishment for prisoners undergoing long periods of imprisonment. For juvenile offenders or adults in good health placed in prison for short periods, the punishment of simple confinement and hard labour may be supplemented by a scanty allowance of food without undermining the health or strength.

Again I consider that a larger quantity of food is required for a man in confinement than when he is at large, be the reason what it may, even independent of the amount of work he may be called upon to perform. Again, the harder the prisoner is worked, the more food he requires.

Jail and other dietaries are often fixed without any regard to the scientific data we possess as to the relative values of food, nutritive and dynamical, and to this cause may be attributed the excessive sickness and mortality of many public institutions. It has been proved over and over again that an improved dietary causes an improvement in health, a diminution in sickness and mortality.

Another point which I wish to draw attention to is the mechanical condition in which different grains are given as articles of diet. Nothing is more important; "good cooking is as essential as good food. If you will give ill-cooked grain, the result will be injury to health, as it irritates instead of nourishing."

The cooking in our prisons requires reform. Each prison should have one good cook, who thoroughly understands his work, to superintend and vary the cooking of the prisoners' food.

The principle I have aimed at in proposing a new scale of dietaries is to give a sufficiency of a nutritious food to maintain the prisoners in health without pampering them.

Before concluding my remarks on the subject of jails, I beg to draw attention to the inadequate or unsatisfactory nature of the provision made for the treatment of the sick prisoners of the Colombo jails, and of the inconvenient distance for the removal of patients the present temporary convict hospital is placed from the several jails of Welikada, Slave Island, and the Breakwater.

The building was originally the hospital for cases of infectious disease, and I must give my predecessor, Dr. Charsley, the credit of protesting most strongly against its occupation for any other purpose.

It is still, as I have shewn elsewhere, most admirably adapted for the reception of cases of cholera and small-pox; it certainly is not suited for the treatment of the sick of an average daily strength of 931·82 prisoners.

I propose that a convict hospital should be built on the high ground opposite the present Lunatic Asylum. This situation will not improve matters as regards Slave Island and the Breakwater, but a large number of cases from these jails can be treated on the spot, or there might be a small hospital built adjoining the former jail, for the reception of the sick of both.

TABLE I., giving the composition of the Ceylon Prison dietary.—(New scale.)

COMPOSITION OF DIETS.	European and Burghers.				Natives.			
	Full.	Ordinary.	Penal.	Punishment.	Full.	Ordinary.	Penal.	Punishment.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Bread	16	12	24	28	4	4	4	0
Rice	16	10	8	0	20	20	22	22
Meat or fish	8	8	0	0	5	2½	0	0
Vegetables	8	8	4	0	4	4	4	0
Plantain	4	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Dholl	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Sugar or jaggery ...	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Coffee or tea	½	½	0	0	½	½	0	0
Ghee	½	½	0	0	½	½	0	0
Onions	½	½	0	0	½	½	0	0
Salt and pepper ...	¾	¾	¾	0	¾	¾	¾	¾
Curry stuffs	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	0

* A sufficient quantity.

List of Vegetables.

Bread fruit.	Cucumbers.
Murunga.	Wild cucumbers.
Kohila (leaves and stalks)	Ash pumpkins.
Long beans (mękaral).	Water pumpkins
Green plantains.	Pulse (mę-ęta, mun-ęta, &c.)
Small beans.	Jack fruit.
Red pumpkins.	Bandakka.
Brinjals.	Karavila.

List of grains which may be used when dholl is not procurable.

Ulundu (a pea) dry grains, native peas (parse-payaru), native beans (thata-payaru), kurakkan (a millet), only when the others mentioned are not procurable.

List of Curry Stuffs.

Turmeric.	Mustard and ghoraka.
Chillies (dry).	Tamarind.
Coriander.	One cocoanut for four men.
Cummin seed.	One ripe chilly for each meal.
Pepper.	Garlic.

TABLE II., giving the Nutritive and Dynamical values of the Ceylon Prison Dietary.

DIETS.	NUTRITIVE VALUE.						Dynamical value in Foot tons.
	Albuminates.	Carbo-Hydrates.	Fats.	Salts.	Nitrogen.	Carbon.	
For Europeans and Burghers.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	
1. Full	3·80	23·26	1·79	517	258	5913	4555·53
2. Ordinary	3·10	16·57	1·68	481	211	4395	3373·48
3. Penal	2·49	18·89	0·44	475	168	4334	3876·12
4. Punishment	2·26	14·22	0·44	159	154	3454	2702·80
For Natives.							
1. Full	2·93	20·38	1·29	444	195	5036	4235·79
2. Ordinary	2·46	19·98	0·96	426	162	4811	3602·66
3. Penal	1·77	19·56	0·22	392	115	4351	3250·00
4. Punishment	1·39	17·05	0·15	358	90	3753	3192·90

The dynamical values are not worth much in estimating the sufficiency of a diet. I think it well to mention this as they might otherwise be valued too highly.

The calculations are according to Frankland, and he ascertained them with the Calorimeter "by measuring how much heat was evolved during the oxidation of a given substance, the heat is then transformed into its equivalent of working power and represented in foot tons."

I have calculated the figures in the above tables from the following *data* :—

Force produced by the oxidation of one ounce of

Albumen = 165·20 Foot tons.
Fat = 351·56 „
Starch = 151·66 „

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TABLE III., giving the composition of the Ceylon Prison Dietary.—(Old Scale).

DIETS.	Bread.	Rice.	Meat.	Plantain.	Salt fish.	Vegetables.	Sugar or Jaggery.	Coffee.	Salt and Pepper.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1. European, Ordinary ...	28	0	16	4	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2. ,, Penal ...	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1. Native, Ordinary ...	0	24	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0
2. ,, Penal ...	0	$26\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{3}$

The 24 ounces of rice are equivalent to two-thirds of a measure = 21·3 ozs., and two rice cakes = 2·7 ozs. Vegetables and condiments were issued in sufficient quantity for two curries.

TABLE IV., giving the Nutritive and Dynamical values of the Ceylon Prison Dietary.—(Old Scale.)

DIETS.	Nutritive value.						Dynamical value in Foot tons.
	Albuminates.	Carbo-Hydrates.	Fats.	Salts.	Nitrogen.	Carbon.	
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	
European, Ordinary	4·27	15·98	1·70	554	292	4,535	3719 foot tons.
,, Penal ...	2·27	14·22	0·46	157	154	3,454	2699·8 ,,
Native, Ordinary ...	1·90	19·57	0·37	112	126	4,444	3550·8 ,,
,, Penal ...	1·65	20·19	0·18	333	110	4,440	3195·9 ,,

It has been recommended that meat and fish be given on alternate days, and further, to ensure variety, that a different method of cooking be adopted.

Four lbs. of firewood are allowed for cooking each diet; salt fish may be issued once a week; if fish is issued more frequently, it must be fresh. Ghee is given in the above diets, as the fats were deficient in the old diets. Pure cocoanut oil may be substituted at outstations.

Meat for Moormen must be procured, on account of caste prejudices, from a Mohammedan butcher.

Hindoos, who will not eat beef, should be allowed salt-fish, and in lieu of it, twice a week, two eggs, one for each meal.

In stations where bread cannot be procured, two ounces of rice, as cakes or áppas, and one ounce of dholl are allowed in lieu of it.

Pioneers and Pioneer Hospitals.

Returns C.—I and C.—II.

The number of pioneers treated amounted to 4,931, and the deaths to 161 or 3·26 per cent. of the number treated.

These figures shew that in 1876 there has been a very large increase over the number of cases of 1875, and the mortality, I regret to state, has also been higher, that in the latter year having been only 1·26 per cent.

Of the 4,931 cases 2,260 were under the head "fevers," of which ten proved fatal. The number of cases in 1875 was only 1,334. Bowel complaints stand next in the order of numbers, 810 cases with forty-one deaths having occurred against 440 and ten in the previous year. Of the forty-one deaths it is remarkable that as many as twenty-eight occurred among the men of the 3rd and 7th divisions of pioneers employed at Alut-oya and Gal-oya, and this is explained by the circumstance, that the recruits who joined the pioneer corps in December, 1875, at these places, were an extremely sickly set of men.

"These men," the medical practitioner in charge says, "were landed in Trincomalee in great distress by a sailing vessel which was bound for Penang, but which met with adverse winds. They entered themselves gladly into the pioneer corps, although many of them appeared to have led an indolent life. They were constitutionally unsuited for pioneer work. Their privation in the ship added to the change of climate, mode of jungle life, and the nature of pioneer work, soon told on their constitutions. All of them were attacked by fever, and as many as a hundred by bowel complaints. Twenty-two recruits died of dysentery and diarrhœa alone.

546 cases of abscesses and ulcers were treated with only two deaths; wounds and injuries came next, shewing 242 cases, of which only one proved fatal.

Eighty-nine deaths from cholera out of 124 treated are registered. The disease was confined to the working parties in the North-Central Province, where they contracted the disease from the Indian immigrant cooly.

The other deaths recorded are under dropsies, diseases of the lungs, diseases of the liver, &c. These do not shew any high mortality, and do not require special comment. On the whole the health of the pioneers has not been very satisfactory.

The figures in tables C. I. and C. II., it should not be omitted to mention, shew only the state of the health of the pioneer divisions and working parties to which medical practitioners are attached.

TABLE shewing the number treated, the number and per-centage of deaths to total treated, and the causes of mortality among the pioneers during 1876.

Stations.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to number treated.	Causes of Mortality.
Western Province.				
Rakwana	315	...	...	
Pelmadulla	842	3	·35	Bowel complaints, wounds and injuries, &c.
Total...	1,157	3	·35	
North-Western Province.				
Maha Uswewa	438	8	1·82	Bowel complaints, fevers, dropsy, &c.
Southern Province.				
Andelle	168	...	...	
Northern Province.				
Puliyankulam	556	5	·89	do. do. do.
Eastern Province.				
Alutoya and Galoya ...	673	39	5·79	28 from bowel complaints, 5 from fever, and the rest from dropsy, &c.
Central Province.				
Dickoya	577	11	1·9	Bowel complaints, diseases of the lungs, cholera, dropsy, &c.
North-Central Province.				
Kekerawa and Maradankadawela	1,229	93	7·56	86 from cholera, the rest from dropsy, diseases of lungs, &c.
Anuradhapura	133	2	1·5	Diseases of the liver and spleen, and stomach
Total...	1,362	95	6·97	
Grand Total...	4,931	161	3·26	

Immigrant Hospitals and Immigrants.

The total number treated in these hospitals during the year 1876 amounted to 1,928, and the number of deaths to 204, against 1,075 and 193 respectively of the previous year. Tables D.—I. and D.—II.

The low death-rate in the different other hospitals during 1876 is noticeable in these hospitals also, which shew only a total mortality of 10·58 per cent., as against 17·95 of 1875.

The largest number of deaths has been as usual under the head, "diseases of the stomach and bowels," 34 per cent. of the cases having proved fatal. The mortality from dropsies has been 19 per cent., or 27 cases died out of 139 treated.

The paupers of the districts where these hospitals are situated also receive treatment in them as well as the immigrant coolies.

The largest number of admissions has been under "skin diseases," and the smallest under the head "eruptive fevers," 464 of the former and one of the latter having been treated. Fever cases of a mild type have been more frequently admitted into the hospitals during 1876 than in 1875, but the casualties from this cause have been only four.

At the latter end of the year, in consequence of the illness of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Danforth—an intelligent and painstaking officer—who, I regret to say, died subsequently, I placed the Anuradhapura hospital in charge of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Attygalla, who takes much interest in the treatment of parangi disease.

I think the time has now arrived for the hospital at the important station of Anuradhapura to be proclaimed a Government Civil Hospital, and to be taken directly under this department from that of the Government Agent, under whose control all immigrant hospitals in the North-Central Province are placed.

MEDICAL.

Report.

TABLE shewing the Total Number of Cases treated in the Immigrant Hospitals, and the Number and Per-centage of deaths to number treated.

STATIONS.	Total number Treated.	Number of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to number treated.	REMARKS.
Central Province.				
Dambulla	391	44	11·25	Largest number of deaths from bowel complaints, viz., thirty-seven; three from dropsies four from other causes.
North-Central Province.				
Anuradhapura... ...	437	29	6·63	Fourteen deaths from bowel complaints, two from dropsies, twelve from other causes.
Mihintale	397	63	15·86	Forty-three from bowel complaints, nine from dropsies, eleven from other causes.
Total...	834	92	11·03	
Northern Province.				
Mannar	189	19	10·05	Six from bowel complaints, six from dropsies, three from fever, and rest from other diseases.
Vankalai and Pesalai ...	286	32	11·18	Twenty-three from bowel complaints, five from dropsies, four from other causes.
Pulliadierakkam ...	228	17	7·45	Fifteen from bowel complaints, and two from dropsies.
Total...	703	68	9·67	
Grand Total...	1,928	204	10·58	

Immigration.

Intimately connected as the subject of the immigration of coolies is with the great coffee industry, and the material progress of the Colony, it is equally connected with, and, I am sorry to state, answerable for the introduction and dissemination of no small amount of such infectious diseases as cholera and small-pox throughout the Island; for it may be laid down as a rule, that whenever these diseases are prevailing in an epidemic form on the opposite continent, Ceylon is certain sooner or later to suffer from one or other, or both of these, the germs being invariably imported by Malabar immigrants; and further, wherever the Indian cooly travels, he carries with him the elements for propagating these diseases, particularly cholera, the portability of which is not denied even by the most persistent opponents of its contagiousness. The comparative or complete immunity from cholera and small-pox of certain districts not visited by immigrants, is strongly confirmatory of this view. The immunity of the people from epidemics of small-pox for years, is due, in addition, to the prophylactic influence of vaccination and the energy with which the operations are carried on.

This question is, I admit, many sided, and I have no desire to enter into it beyond its purely medical aspects; but as these have for me, my department, and the fixed population, a very serious interest in regard to the large amount of preventible disease at times existing in the towns and villages, I feel it my duty to offer a few remarks and suggestions. The question is of the utmost importance to the welfare and general interests of the Island, to the merchants, planters, and the inhabitants. All alike look upon it with interest and anxiety, but from very different points of view, I can, however, only consider it from its connection with the public health.

The labour supply of this Island comes from and returns to Southern India, and the following are the routes taken by the immigrant and emigrant coolies.

1.—From Paumben and Devipatam in India to Vankalai, Pesalai, and Mannar in Ceylon, in the north-east and south-west monsoons respectively.

On arrival, the greater number travel by the Mannar-Madawachchi road to the Central road, and then by Mihintale, Dambulla, and Matale to Kandy, and the estates; a few, however, travel by the Coast road to Kurunegala viâ Puttalam.

I find from the return given below that 104,312 immigrants arrived at the ports of Pesalai, Vankalai, and Mannar, and 37,790 emigrants left for India, making a total of 142,102 arrivals and departures for 1876, all of whom travelled by this great northern immigrant route, to reach the estates or to return to their homes in India.

2.—The Tuticoreen-Colombo route by which I find during the year under review 60,089 men, women, and children arrived, and 54,032 left for India. The increase in popularity of this route is no doubt due to the completion of the railway, from the labour supplying districts to Tuticoreen, and the rapidity and safety with which the coolies can reach the coffee districts; but the existence of cholera on the north road, and the scarcity amongst the people of Southern India have no doubt aided in the selection of this route.

3.—By the Kalpitiya-Kurunegala route 240 arrived and 41 left for India.

4.—The Negombo route, by which 156 immigrants came to Ceylon; and 97 returned by it to India, during the north-east monsoon, when the port is open.

But besides these numbers given in the annexed official return, immigrants are conveyed by small native crafts from India to ports in the peninsula of Jaffna, Kayts, Point Pedro, and Valluvedditurai, and travel down the Central road to reach their destination.

The total arrivals at the ports of Colombo, Negombo, Kalpitiya, Mannar, Pesalai, and Vankalai for the year 1876, amounted to 164,797, composed of 121,743 men, 28,670 women, and 114,384 children, and the departures to 91,960 or 73,668 men, 11,522 women, and 6,770 children, representing a large population constantly moving from place to place, connected in many ways with the best and most important interests of the Island, and also, I am sorry to add, with the introduction and diffusion of a terrible amount of disease, not merely confined to themselves, but communicated to the poorer native inhabitants of the large towns and the villages of the interior.

To compile a return of the diseases of this large migratory population and a bill of mortality, reference would have to be made to the returns of the immigrant hospitals, to the Malabar element in the civil hospitals of Matale, Kandy, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Kurunegala, Ratnapura, Matara, and Colombo, annexed to this report, the district hospitals belonging to the coffee estates, and to the estates themselves, where, of course, a large amount of disease occurs amongst the coolies, who, I believe, in many cases shew a decided repugnance to avail themselves of hospital relief, or of European medical aid in any form.

The medical arrangements on the northern cooly route consist in permanent and temporary hospitals and cooly bungalows at intervals from Pesalai, (the port of entry up to Kandy,) placed in charge of Tamil medical practitioners, with a staff of servants, and kanganies and patrols for itinerating between the stations to pick up all helpless or sick coolies. The practitioners also travel between stations once or twice a week, forwarding a weekly diary to my office, and being guided in their duties by the printed regulations of the department, which have received the sanction of Government.

For supervision, the route is divided into two parts, one-half being placed under the Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province, and the remainder under the Colonial Surgeon, Kandy, but besides, the medical officer in charge at Matale inspects as far as Dambulla once a month, and the Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Anuradhapura visits occasionally the stations in the North-Central Province.

It is my intention to place a superior medical officer at Mannar to superintend the arrangements on the Mannar-Madawachchi road, as soon as there is an increase in the number of officers of my department.

In addition to these arrangements on the road, health officers are placed in charge of the different ports of the Province, but the quarantine regulations have not been applied to them; the sick are however detained and treated, and the healthy permitted to pass on.

No permanent arrangements have yet been made with regard to the other routes. With reference to Colombo, however, I may add, there is a strict inspection of all arrivals, those actually sick are removed to hospital, and the healthy are allowed to proceed on their way to the several coffee districts. During the present year, I may further state, a temporary quarantine cooly depôt has been established beyond the Kelani railway station, where infected gangs are conveyed by train, and fed until all danger of spreading disease has passed away, when they are allowed to proceed up-country.

I have been always opposed to the imposition of quarantine on the passengers and sick, of native crafts in the open roadstead of Colombo, except one of observation for a period not exceeding 48 hours, especially during the south-west monsoon, when the motion and consequent discomfort on board must be something dreadful; besides, the filthy condition of these vessels often heavily laden with animals, merchandise, food, and human beings, would in all probability cause an outbreak of disease, and perhaps a terrible loss of life; it was therefore determined to remove at once all cases of infectious disease to hospital, to subject the immigrants on board to a quarantine of observation, and, at the expiration of that period to allow them to disembark, but to detain the vessel for some days to enforce thorough purification and disinfection, and free them, as far as possible, from the germs of disease before again permitting them to carry on their trade in passengers. In case of any death occurring on board, the body was sent out to sea and buried; in a few instances I treated cases of cholera on board, having first landed the passengers, converting the vessel into an hospital. In carrying out these quarantine measures, the only ones, I maintain, applicable under the circumstances, I was always impressed with the desire to interfere as little as possible with the import of labour, and they were framed entirely as a protection both against the introduction and spread of cholera; if the labour supply was limited in any way, it was simply in our efforts to exclude disease.

MEDICAL.

Report.

In the event of any locality being selected in the vicinity of Colombo for a cooly depôt, I would urge the provision of a hulk in the harbour into which cases of infectious disease could be removed for treatment, so obviating the necessity for removing them to the shore, the progress of the Breakwater lessening the swell of the sea during the south-west monsoon and the motion on board the hulk.

Although I am opposed to the establishment of a large cooly depôt in the vicinity of Colombo, I am of opinion that a small quarantine station should be provided on the line of railway, where the passengers, other than coolies, from infected vessels, could be conveyed previous to obtaining pratique.

The north road is still the favourite route with the great majority of the immigrants and emigrants; it has been travelled over for years by the Indian cooly on his way to and from the coffee districts, and I believe as soon as the epidemic of cholera, which has lasted off and on since 1875 ceases, it will become still more availed of, notwithstanding the completion of the railway to Tuticoreen and the facilities offered by sailing vessels and steamers from that port to Colombo.

By the northern route the cooly has free access to the Island; there are no quarantine regulations in force, and there are excellent arrangements, previously enumerated, from Pesalai or Vankalai to Kandy, and the mortality even in epidemic years is small; it cannot, however, be denied that the length of the road between the port of debarkation and the coffee districts, offers serious obstacles to supervision, and at times, in seasons of drought, the water supply is not only deficient but impure; it is also probable that the cooly may at times suffer from imposition and black mail, but as a rule, he is well looked after, and able to take care of his own interests; however, looked upon in any way, the journey is long and tiresome, at times, in consequence of disease, dangerous; and the planter is inconvenienced by the delay in obtaining his labour force; but the short sea passage is a great matter in the eyes of the cooly.

With the completion of the railway in Southern India to Tuticoreen, and I am inclined to think from the amount of disease on the northern route and the length of the journey for coolies in a destitute condition, the immigrant has selected another route for himself, so that unless provision is made by the selection of the Kalpitiya route, we must expect in the future that a large portion of our cooly labour will reach us by Tuticoreen and Colombo.

The Tuticoreen-Colombo route has certainly many advantages for the merchant, the planter, and the owners of native vessels, but I cannot view in any other way than with dread and alarm the adoption of Colombo as the great cooly route of the future. I am strongly of opinion that only the greatest necessity should induce the Government to sanction the selection of Colombo for the free ingress and egress of immigrants to and from India, and I fail to see how this necessity can ever arise if the Dutch-bay, Kalpitiya, and Kurunégala route, which I am in favour of, is adopted.

With the selection of the Tuticoreen-Colombo route this large and increasing city and the Western Province will always be liable to epidemics of cholera and small-pox, as happens now in the north of the Island, no matter what sanitary precautions are taken, and even with the adoption of the very strictest quarantine cooly depôt, &c., whenever these diseases are prevailing in the labour supplying districts of Southern India.

It has been proposed to have a careful medical inspection of the coolies previous to embarkation at Tuticoreen, and to place all the arrangements in conection with emigration at that port under a responsible officer, to prevent debilitated coolies on the one hand with their families, or those suffering from infectious disease on the other, obtaining access to this Island.

Unfortunately, in the absence of all knowledge of the agents which produce cholera or of the articles to which the germ, poison, or whatever it may be called, can be become attached, and of the reluctance on the part of the Tamil cooly to afford information for fear of detention, as to his state of health, and of the well-known untruthfulness of his answers to all inquiries, when it is his object to conceal disease, I consider as regards the detection of cholera the most careful medical inspection at Tuticoreen would be a farce, and the same remarks apply with equal force to medical inspection at Colombo. No doubt small-pox and other eruptive fevers can be detected and cholera when developed, but the latter disease certainly not in its early remediable and probably most dangerous stage for the propagation of the malady, if the patient desires to conceal it.

Besides it is notorious the efforts made by passengers and masters of vessels to frustrate medical inspection and to avoid the expense, trouble, and annoyance of quarantine. During the last twelve months many cases have been brought to notice of coolies being dressed as traders, and of the bodies of cholera patients being thrown overboard from native crafts during the voyage, and no report made on arrival here; their bodies having been subsequently washed on shore at Colombo, and after a careful post-mortem examination, the disease they died from was identified as genuine cholera—both these frauds were perpetrated to avoid quarantine, the persons responsible for them little caring what amount of death or misery resulted from the introduction of disease into a densely populated city and province.

It would be an impossibility to establish a large quarantine depôt near Colombo for the reception of the large numbers of coolies,—men, women, and children—constantly arriving and departing, with any regard for the public health of the city and province.

A land quarantine can never in my opinion be efficiently worked; it is condemned by most sanitary authorities, and at the Great Vienna Conference of 1874 it was decided, on the question of a land quarantine, that it should be abolished, as it could not be made effective.

If any unprejudiced person considers the subject for a minute, taking our own city as an example, he will be convinced of the difficulties and dangers attending such a quarantine. A vessel, say, arrives in our harbour with disease on board; the cases are at once conveyed to the hulk, and, during the continuance of the cases there under treatment, the port is infected, and vessels outward bound cannot be provided with a clean bill of health; the best sanitary precautions are adopted in landing the coolies, but how is it possible to prevent the boatmen bringing the coolies on shore from becoming infected and conveying the disease to their own homes? Then the immigrants are placed in railway wagons, and carried out of town to the depôt; but here there must be attendants and a bazaar, where food can be purchased, and then, unless the coolies are placed in a depôt surrounded by high walls, a prison in fact, intercourse must take place between them and the people of the villages, and every one knows how easy it is to convey the germs of disease, and how rapidly a single case of cholera or small-pox ends in an epidemic. In seasons when there is a pressure for labour, and infectious diseases are prevalent, I know full well, a strict quarantine would give rise to much annoyance to the employers of labour in the country.

So to establish Tuticoreen-Colombo as a cooly route, the following arrangements would have to be completed, and they would probably interfere with the Breakwater works and the railway department:—

1.—An immigration and medical officer at Tuticoreen for the inspection of coolies, the weakly and sick to be detained, the healthy to be allowed to pass on;

2.—A hulk in the harbour into which all cases of infectious disease should be removed for treatment;

3.—Immigration officers to superintend the arrival of coolies from steamers and sailing crafts, and their departure by train to the depôt—special boats and boatmen for conveying the coolies on shore;

4.—A large cooly depôt capable of affording accommodation for 1,000 coolies, in charge of a responsible officer with kanganies and attendants; the depôt should be enclosed with walls and divided for high and low castes, for men, women, and children, with separate compartments for isolating all fresh arrivals; and there should be hospitals for the treatment of the sick. Bazaars for the supply of food, ample water supply, and good latrine arrangements; the depôt must be on the line of railway and the further up the country the better, as the greater the elevation the less the danger of an epidemic; however, there is one disadvantage of placing it far from Colombo—it would be difficult to exercise supervision, and, without strict and frequent inspections, I very much fear things would not long go on satisfactorily.

Even granting the organisation of this costly establishment, I am convinced it would not fulfil its main object, in protecting the inhabitants of the densely populated Western Province from epidemics. I am therefore obliged to urge what in my opinion is the solution of the difficulty, which, if adopted, will save the cooly the long and tiresome journey by the north road, and spare the city of Colombo from the importation of disease from the opposite continent, at the same time offering the planter the advantage of getting his labour supply with as little delay and inconvenience as possible compatible with the health of the people. I allude to the Tuticoreen, Dutch Bay, Kalpitiya, and Kurunegala route, and in advocating it, I consider it should be given a fair trial at once, and to avoid any unnecessary expenditure I would suggest the construction of merely temporary cooly bungalows and hospitals on the road between Puttalam and Polgahawela with a temporary quarantine station at Dutch Bay. The distance from Tuticoreen to Dutch Bay is about 110 miles, so it is a short sea trip and direct, the harbour of Dutch Bay is an excellent one in all seasons, and there is ample space for a quarantine station, hospital, &c. It is twenty miles by lake to the mainland, which distance can be traversed in native vessels towed by a steam launch; the coolies should not enter Puttalam, but strike across to the main road to Kurunegala and Polgahawela, the latter being sixty-six miles away, which could be divided into four stages of sixteen miles each, the coolies also avoiding the large and important town of Kurunegala; the sparse population of the country between Puttalam and Kurunegala offers an additional inducement to the adoption of this route.

I have little doubt the time is not far distant when a tramway will be established between Puttalam and Kurunegala, and there will also be a loop line between Polgahawela and Matale. When that time arrives there will be no necessity for keeping up either bungalows or hospitals except at Dutch Bay and perhaps one outside Kurunegala, Polgahawela, or near a special railway station for coolies alone; the immigrants can then reach the coffee districts viâ Matale or viâ Peradeniya and Gampola—those for Sabaragamuva proceeding to their destination across country viâ Kegalla, Avisawella, and Ratnapura. Railway communication between Puttalam and Kurunegala would develop the North-Western Province, besides affording facilities for the carriage of salt and food.

During the north-east monsoon, Dutch Bay is easily made by sailing vessels, and during the south-west, I believe, although they cannot round the point, they can approach near enough to land the passengers with safety in small boats; but the conveyance of coolies need not be solely dependent on native crafts, as I have little doubt one of the British India steamers would take up the trade, running a steamer twice a week from Tuticoreen.

MEDICAL.

Report.

There is, of course, an important question to be answered in connection with the adoption of this route, and one that should be satisfactorily decided. By the adoption of the Tuticoreen, Dutch Bay, and Kalpitiya route, would it be possible to close the Northern and Colombo routes? As regards the latter, I do not think, with strict quarantine regulations in force, there would be much difficulty, and probably with the removal of the Government immigration vessels and the introduction of strict quarantine regulations for the ports in the north of the Island, it would not be worth while for native crafts to continue in competition. These remarks are important and necessary, for if it was found, after a time, that private individuals took up the trade from Devipatam and Paumben, and that a large number of immigrants continued to travel by the northern route, an establishment similar to that existing at present would have to be maintained, and the Dutch-Bay, Kalpitiya route, instead of shewing a saving to Government and a protection to the health of the country, would end in additional outlay, and open up another route for supervision by which disease would gain an entry into the country.

RETURN shewing the Number of Arrivals at, and Departures from Ceylon, of Coolies, during the year 1876.

PORTS.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Colombo ...	41,621	8,606	9,862	60,089	43,280	5,897	4,855	54,032
Negombo ...	152	...	4	156	85	3	9	97
Kalpitiya ...	225	15	...	240	35	6	...	41
Mannar ...	9	...	...	9	10	1	...	11
Pesalai ...	58,999	14,407	3,024	76,430	15,687	2,811	904	19,402
Vankalai ...	20,737	5,642	1,494	27,873	14,571	2,804	1,002	18,377
TOTAL ...	121,743	28,670	14,384	164,797	73,668	11,522	6,770	91,960

Small-Pox.

Return F.—I.

Return F.—I. shews the number of cases of small-pox and chicken-pox and the number of deaths therefrom that were registered during the year 1876.

In no part of the Island, I am glad to say, did the disease assume an epidemic form. The total number of cases of small-pox amounted to 175 with 21 deaths, and the number of cases of chicken-pox to 169 against 316 cases, and 55 deaths from small-pox and 213 cases of chicken-pox in the previous year.

Return F.—II.

The return F.—II. shews the number of deaths from small-pox in connection with previous marks of vaccination. Of 53 cases which were not vaccinated, nine are recorded to have died, and of 67 in whom there were unsatisfactory marks of the operation, twelve proved fatal, whilst in 51, who were well protected with the prophylactic, no casualties occurred.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated by the vaccinators employed under this department during the past year amounted to 81,396, against 77,082 of the year 1875, shewing an increase of 4,314. Of the above number, the operation was found to have been satisfactory in 61,126; 5,947 were ascertained to have been failures; and 14,323 were absentees or those who failed to shew themselves a week after the operation for the inspection of the vesicles. Taking the proportion the unsuccessful cases bear to the number of cases found to be successful, it may safely be inferred that out of the 14,323 absentees more than half at least must have been well protected with the prophylactic.

The number of vaccinators employed by this department during 1876 amounted to 62, viz., twenty-one in the Western, five in the North-Western, ten in the Southern, nine in the Northern, five in the Eastern, nine in the Central, and three in the North-Central Provinces.

Besides the returns G.—I. and G.—II., in which the above figures are shewn, I have appended another, G.—III., shewing the numbers vaccinated by the coffee estate vaccinators employed under the district surgeons. The operations performed by these officers amounted to 3,456; of these 2,355 are put down as discharged with satisfactory vesicles, 516 as failures, and 585 as absentees.

So the total number of persons vaccinated in the Island during 1876 amounts to 84,852 or 7,770 more than in 1875.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

REPORT of the COLONIAL SURGEON, Southern Province.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 1.

I REGRET to state that the health of the Southern Province during the year 1876 has been very unsatisfactory. An epidemic of dysentery appeared in several parts of the district, commencing about the beginning of the year, and lasting until its close. To this was added an epidemic of cholera, which first appeared at Hambantota and afterwards at Matara and Tangalla. At the second-named station it spread to such a degree that it has not subsided as yet; and, from the extent and nature of the epidemic, it will be many months before it could be effectually rooted out.

The first case of cholera at Hambantota was in a Sinhalese lad, who was said to have returned to that town after a stay in a village on the Badulla road. He was taken ill while occupied in fishing at sea, came home, was taken to the hospital, got worse and died there. After this case, several were affected in the same street, but owing to the active measures adopted by Mr. Toussaint, the medical officer in charge of the station, and the support given to his recommendations by the Assistant Government Agent, Mr. Byrde, the disease was soon stamped out. The next station where the disease broke out was at Matara. Here it appeared in a virulent form among the hospital patients who were suffering from diarrhœa; and, among those who fell victims to the malady, was the hospital assistant, Mr. Loftus. At Matara, the first case appeared in a Malay woman at the bazaar, who, while ill, was attended by her husband who had returned from a village where Malabar coolies recently arrived from the Coast, were employed at the irrigation works. The surviving members of this woman's family came into Galle and brought the disease with them for the first time. As the number of cases of cholera increased, and the inmates of infected houses left their villages panic-stricken and dispersed through the surrounding country, the disease was introduced into Tangalla and repeatedly into Galle.

The epidemic of dysentery which invariably sets in with fever after the north-east monsoon, is generally very prevalent in villages where the ground is marshy, badly drained, and the water supply defective, which is the case in nearly every village, the wells from which water is drawn for drinking purposes being surface or shallow wells only a few feet deep. The villages, where the disease is most prevalent, are those situated along the sea-coast, where decomposing oysters with shells and mussels are collected about the huts, and allowed to poison the air and soil. The wells being unprotected, the surface washings flow into them, contaminating the water with organic matter and surface sewage, the natives in the country having no latrines and being in the habit of using the underwood close to their houses and wells as such. As the rain ceases, and the weather gets hot and dry, the water in the wells from evaporation becomes concentrated with living organisms, which, when drunk, irritiates the mucous membrane and causes inflammation of a dysenteric character. To add to the irritation of the bowels, the weather at this season of the year is chilly, and this has a tendency to produce congestion of the abdominal organs, especially among the poorer classes who are imperfectly clad and badly fed.

A few cases of small-pox have also appeared, but the disease has not assumed an epidemic character like cholera and dysentery. I beg to bring to your notice how very unsatisfactory are the measures at present adopted for stamping out diseases of an epidemic character. In Municipal towns, the expenditure for this purpose should be forthcoming at once, as delay of a few hours or days makes a difference in the expenditure of money and loss of life. The funds should be ready at the disposal of the officer with all the necessary appliances. Isolation, disinfection, and other preventive means should go hand in hand. I have noted in Municipal towns great delay in carrying out the necessary measures at once, for want of funds and owing to clogging orders issued by irresponsible members of Council, perfectly ignorant of scientific rules. No epidemic is without its beginning or first case, and if this first case be carefully and properly isolated, and those who have taken the contagion from it, but who had not been affected with the disease itself, kept under observation, epidemics would be almost unknown. How many of those who have gone to their long homes would in that case be now alive, and how many bread-winners would then be left to provide for those who are at present fatherless, homeless, and penniless in the world! Since the outbreak of cholera in Matara and up to the 16th of May, 1877, according to reports furnished me from the Government Agent, one thousand and forty-two persons were affected, and out of them no less than five hundred and fifty-five have died. It reflects credit on the Municipality of Galle, as well as on the police, that no obstacles have been thrown in the way of the measure proposed, and the expenses incurred in stamping out disease of an epidemic nature wherever it appeared. Cholera was four or five times introduced into the heart of this town, and on every occasion it was effectually stamped out, in one instance at the sacrifice of the two attendants of the cholera hospital, both of whom took ill and died.

The mere marking of a house with the words "small-pox" is no protection to the public, if the friends of the sick are allowed free ingress and egress, and money and other articles taken in and out by irresponsible persons. Among natives, copper and silver coins are secured and kept in a piece of cloth almost next to the skin, and when such coins belonging to the sick are sent to market they carry the contagion with them in the same manner as soiled clothes do. To obviate this, every house which could be isolated should be in charge of a responsible person, to see that the inmates are provided with the necessaries from the bazaar and water for drinking and ablution, and who could be instructed to carry out all the measures necessary to eradicate the disease. Funds to meet these charges should be ready in towns, whether Municipal or otherwise, as any delay or want of promptness is invariably attended with the most melancholy results.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 1.

No steps to my knowledge have as yet been taken to supply villages with drinking water from properly sunk wells. The surface wells in use should be abandoned, and every village be provided with a deep well not exceeding three hundred feet in depth. This is a very important measure, and without it the health of the population must suffer form time to time.

A detailed account of the diseases which appeared during the past year in the different stations of this Province will be found in the reports furnished by the respective officers.

P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

Galle, 27th May, 1877.

No. 2.

Appendix No. 2.

REPORT of the COLONIAL SURGEON, Central and North-Central Provinces.

Epidemics and prevailing diseases.

Cholera.

AT the close of my last annual report I remarked that the prevalence of cholera had greatly subsided at the end of the year, although the disease had not quite disappeared. During the three first months of last year, the disease was scarcely heard of in the Central and North-Central Provinces; but at the end of April, a few severe cases of diarrhœa occurred at Mátalé; and two of these were reported by the police sergeant as cholera. Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. VanDersmagt investigated the matter, and reported that they could not be properly characterized as cases of cholera. On the 10th May, two communications were received, one from medical practitioner, Mr. Town of Anuradhápura, dated the 7th instant, and the other from Mr. Sittampalem, stationed at Maradankadawala, on the Central road, dated 5th instant, reporting the occurrence of cases of cholera. Mr. Town stated that two cases occurred at Anuradhapura among pilgrims who arrived from Kandy; and Mr. Sittampalem reported the outbreak of this disease among the coolies of the Public Works Department. No time was lost in warning the medical officers at Mátalé and Dambulla of the re-appearance of the disease; and they were directed to examine gangs of coolies and other large bodies of men passing their stations, so as to ascertain whether the disease existed among them. Steps were also taken to prevent an expected gathering of pilgrims at Anuradhapura, and persons from Kandy intending to proceed on this pilgrimage were warned. On the 22nd May, I proceeded on a visit of inspection along the North road. On arrival at Dambulla on the 23rd of the month, I heard that a case of cholera had been admitted into the hospital at that station, which proved fatal; and that a case had also proved fatal at Ellagamuwa, further down the road, on the 21st of the month. On the 25th, I found a case of cholera under treatment at Tiripane, and two others had proved fatal before my arrival there. On proceeding to Mihintale the same day, I found cases under treatment at that station, and there were persons affected with the disease in every cooly shed as far as Irambaikulam, the limit of the North-Central Province. On arrival at Anuradhapura on the 27th May, I found that no fresh cases of cholera had occurred there. The register shewed only four cases from the commencement of the year, two having occurred on the 7th May, among some pilgrims from Kandy with fatal results, and two on the 8th May, one a head carpenter of the Public Works Department, and the other a pioneer woman, both of whom recovered. I remained at Anuradhapura till the 5th June, and in returning to Kandy, I again inspected every station and cooly shed on the north road. At almost every place, cases were either under treatment or had recently proved fatal. The majority of these cases of cholera were among the in-coming coolies from Southern India; and there was sufficient proof that they brought the infection with them. The residents had evidently caught the disease from incautious intercourse with the immigrants. At Dambulla from the books of the inspector of kankanies' list, I gathered that no less than 14,770 immigrant coolies from the coast of India had passed that station from the 20th May to 6th June, the day previous to my arrival.

On the 1st of June, a case of cholera was reported from Mátalé; and on the same date three cases were reported in Kandy. Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mr. Andree, the senior medical officer of Kandy, had suggested, in my absence, that immigrant coolies should be prevented from coming into the town of Kandy, and that they should be directed to take another road, beyond Katugastota, which skirted the town. Authority for this was granted; but notwithstanding all the vigilance exercised, the disease soon appeared in the town of Kandy. By the middle of June, cases of cholera began to be reported from the coffee estates around Kandy, and the infection was evidently widely diffused. At this time also, cases were reported from Gampaha estate, near Nuwara Eliya. By the end of the month, it had penetrated into the Badulla district. At this period, reports began to be received by the Government Agent from the various headmen, that cases were occurring among the residents of the native villages.

Although the pestilence was widely spread, the cases were not numerous in July, and the reports from the stations on the Central road shewed that the disease was on the decline. At the end of July, the cases became more numerous, owing to immigrants from India arriving in larger numbers. In the month of August, the reports received from the Central road shewed that the disease occurred chiefly in villages near the road. The inhabitants of some Sinhalese villages near Anuradhapura suffered severely.

There were frequent outbreaks of the disease among the coolies of the Public Works Department working in different parts of the Central road; and some of these outbreaks were clearly traced to the coolies having harboured in their lines new-comers from India.

In September, several cases occurred at Mátalé among new coolies from Trichnopoly in Southern India. After this period the cases diminished in number, although the disease did not entirely disappear in the stations of the Central and North-Central Provinces during the months of October and November. Cases occasionally occurred among immigrant coolies from India travelling along the Central road to the coffee estates. On the 11th October, there was an outbreak

at Katukele, in the town of Kandy. A Sinhalese, who had arrived from a village in Tumpane a fortnight before, took ill, and died in a few hours. The arachchi of the Kandy Kachchéri, residing in the same part of the town, died the next day, after a brief illness; and a few more persons had slighter symptoms of the disease. Two cases of cholera also occurred in the cooly lines at Devannewela near Katukele. On inquiry into the circumstances connected with the outbreak, the introduction of the disease could not be satisfactorily traced; but the sanitary condition of the whole neighbourhood was found to be extremely defective. There was a general want of cleanliness, the latrines were offensive, and the water supply liable to contamination in various ways. As some of these places were beyond the southern boundary of the town of Kandy, it was considered desirable that application should be made to Government to bring them within the Municipal limits. The southern boundary, formerly limited by the railway line, has been since extended by proclamation, and the whole of Devannewela, formerly neglected, has been added to the town, and placed under the supervision of the Municipal officers.

On the 8th December fresh alarm was excited by the receipt of communications that cholera in a virulent form had re-appeared on the Central road. Medical practitioner Mr. Appavupillai from Mihintale, and medical practitioner Mr. Nagamuttu from Dambulla, reported the occurrence of several cases among immigrant coolies. Medical officers were directed to be on the alert, and one was again stationed at Madawachchi to inspect the road and afford aid to the sick. The cholera hospitals in Kandy were again in readiness, and it was not long before cases were admitted into them.

On the 20th December I left Kandy on a tour of inspection. On reaching Nalanda, I found two cases of cholera under treatment. One of these was a cooly of the Telegraph Department, and the other a tappal runner. Cases were also seen at Dambulla, Elagamuwa, and Maradankadawala. On reaching Tiripane, on the evening of the 22nd December, I learnt that there had been a severe outbreak of the disease among the coolies of the Public Works Department; and I visited six patients, three of whom died in the course of the night. After my arrival at Anuradhapura a prisoner took ill in the jail on the 26th December, with symptoms of cholera, who had evidently become infected at Tiripane. He was a patrol on the road, and was placed in confinement on the 22nd of the month. I extended my inspection to Mihintale, Rambawa, Madawachchi, and Irambaikulam, and in all these places saw or heard of cases of cholera. In returning to Kandy, the stations and cooly bungalows were again visited, with the same result. I was satisfied from inquiry and observation that the disease which the immigrants suffered from was cholera, and not a train of symptoms depending on starvation, as might have been supposed from the existence of famine at this period in India. The weather was most inclement, and there is no doubt that exposure to cold and wet, added to fatigue and insufficient food and clothing, were powerful exciting causes; but there was evidently a predisposition which these unfortunate individuals had brought with them from India. The communicable nature of the disease was also shewn, to a striking extent, in many instances, from the manner in which it was introduced into the pioneer and cooly lines on the road, and the native villages lying on the route, along which the immigrants travel.

A table appended to this report shews the number of cases of cholera which have occurred in the Central and North-Central Provinces.

Small-pox.

Medical officers in charge of stations on the North road were instructed by a circular memorandum, in the month of March, to be careful in examining gangs of coolies passing the road, as small-pox was prevalent in Southern India, and had already made its appearance in some parts of the Island. But such examination failed to discover any cases of the disease, and, on the whole, the Central and North-Central Provinces were tolerably free from the disease during the past year. In February and March chicken-pox prevailed to some extent in the town of Kandy, and several cases occurred among the prisoners in the jail. Its prevalence continued till May, at the end of which month two cases of small-pox were reported from a coffee estate in Upper Hewaheta, and seven other cases by the district surgeon of Maskeliya, as having occurred on the coffee estates in that district during April and May. One case also occurred, about the same time, on a coffee estate in Dolosbage. In the month of June six cases of small pox were reported from the district of Badulla, and some cases of chicken-pox occurred in the same district in July; but neither small-pox nor chicken-pox was afterwards heard of in the Central Province till the 8th of December, when a Tamil cooly, recently arrived from the Coast of India, was discovered, in the town of Kandy, thickly covered with the eruptions of small-pox, and was removed to the hospital.

I append a return of the cases of small-pox and chicken-pox which have occurred in the Central and North-Central Provinces during the past year.

Vaccination.

A table appended to this report shews the number of persons vaccinated in the different districts of the Central and North-Central Provinces. During the past year, a class of vaccinators was appointed specially for the coffee estates, and those belonging to the staff under my supervision now perform their duties only in the large towns and native villages. The number and names of the staff of vaccinators employed in the several districts will be found in the table, with the amount of work performed by them. There is but a single inspector of vaccination, Mr. D. J. Ratnewibhoosena, Mudaliyar.

In the town of Kandy there was one day of stational vaccination every week, although the operation was performed, whenever persons desired it, in their houses. In the rural districts, as a rule, the vaccinators operate three times in the week. Although there is much reluctance to undergo the operation, it being rarely sought; and compulsion being generally necessary, I am satisfied that the benefits of the practice are being gradually understood. In the towns, policemen collect subjects for vaccination; and, in the rural districts, the headmen. In the town of Kandy the Municipal Inspectors have proceeded from house to house and tried to obtain a list of unvaccinated persons; but still more may be done towards diffusing among the community the protective influence of vaccination, if there was a correct registration of births, and copies of the registers forwarded from time to time to the Superintendent of Vaccination for his guidance.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No 2.

Fever and bowel complaints in Dumbara.

At the end of May, reports were received by the Government Agent and Superintendent of Police, that much sickness existed in Upper Dumbara, and these reports were sent for my information. Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mr. Keegel, was sent to inquire into the nature of the sickness, and he reported that fever prevailed to a great extent among the inhabitants of that district, and that it was followed in many cases by general debility and dropsy, that the sickness commenced about the middle of April, and that it was chiefly ague, but sometimes remittent or continued fever; and that slight mortality had ensued from the latter forms of the disease. Dysentery was also prevalent to some extent. The headmen and police officers were supplied with medicines for the use of persons willing to take them. About the end of June, it was reported that the sickness and mortality at Dumbara had increased rather than abated, and, on my recommendation, a medical practitioner was stationed at Teldeniya to itinerate and afford medical aid. As it was represented that there was scarcity of food among the people, as well as much sickness, a supply of provisions was entrusted to the medical practitioner to be issued to the more indigent inhabitants. At the beginning of August, Mr. Lawrentz, medical practitioner above alluded to, obtained permanent employment elsewhere, and he was replaced by a native vedarala in repute among the people, who consented to make use of drugs employed in European medical practice. His services were discontinued in October; but as fever had not quite disappeared, a supply of medicines was placed in the hands of the headmen.

Opthalmia prevailed to some extent in the town Kandy in the early months of the year. In the malarious parts of the district of Kandy, and in fact of the Province generally, fever and bowel complaints prevailed to an unusual extent among the native inhabitants during the wet months of May and June which followed the dry hot months of March and April. On the whole, the general impression among the people was that it was a very sickly year.

The medical officers in charge of the several stations in the Central and North-Central Provinces have furnished reports, which were duly transmitted to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals. Much of the following may be considered as an abstract of these reports.

Government Civil Hospital, Kandy.

Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Margenout took over charge of the Government Civil Hospital on the 1st December last from Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Andree, who had ably conducted, for several years, the duties of this institution. The annual report was drawn up by the former.

The number remaining in hospital at the beginning of the year was 102 (males 85, females 17); admitted during the year 2,515 (males 2,179 and females 336); of these, 2,159 were discharged, and 314 died (males 252 and females 62); per-centage of deaths, 11·9.

Of the number treated (2,617), 1,511 were of the mixed races, with 86 deaths (5·69 per cent.), and 1,106 Malabars with 228 deaths (20·61 per cent.); of the 1,106 Malabars, 166 were sent from estates, with 42 deaths (25·3 per cent.), and 940 were paupers, either brought in by the police or voluntarily seeking admission, with 186 deaths (19·78 per cent.).

The greatest number of admissions into hospital were from May to September, increasing from month to month. The smallest number of admissions was at the beginning of the year.

The diseases from which the patients suffered may be classed under the following heads:—

	No. treated.	No. died.
Fevers	484	12
Eruptive fevers (Chicken-pox 8 and Measles 14)	22	—
Diseases of lungs	80	8
,, liver and spleen ...	13	1
,, stomach and bowels ...	455	148
,, brain and nervous system ...	43	6
Epidemic cholera	4	3
Dropsies	240	80
Rheumatic affections	94	—
Venereal affections and diseases of generative organs	270	—
Abscesses and ulcers	277	8
Wounds and injuries	193	9
Diseases of the eye	24	—
,, skin	35	—
Other diseases	383	39

Under the head of other diseases, the chief complaint is general debility.

As respects the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, twenty-two women were on the list on the 1st January, 1876. The same number was on the list on the 31st December, although they were not the same women, for 17 had deserted during the year. One of these was eventually brought back by the police, and seventeen came newly on the list—all these coming in voluntarily for examination.

The wards allotted to females in the hospital are three—female general ward, female diarrhœa ward, and the contagious disease ward. The Friend-in-Need Society applied that a ward should be appropriated for respectable female pensioners, to be admitted when they are sick; but under present circumstances this is impracticable. The establishment of a separate lock-hospital is desirable, in which case the contagious disease ward might be given over, and the character of the hospital would gain by the exclusion of a disreputable class of patients.

Three additional wards were added to the hospital during the past year. These form a separate block on an elevated piece of ground at a distance from the main building, and are specially intended for lunatics. The practice has hitherto been to commit this unfortunate class of persons into the jail for observation before removal to the asylum; but, in future, they are to be placed in the hospital under the observation of the medical officer, who will decide as to their mental condition.

Water for the use of the hospital is derived from a large well on the premises, raised by means of a force pump, and from the Lunumadalawa stream, brought down by a canal; but the supply from both sources is liable at times to fail. It is to be hoped that when the Kandy waterworks are completed pipes will be laid to the hospital, so as to secure a plentiful and continuous supply of water.

The jail hospital, Kandy.

The jail hospital at Kandy was in charge of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Gratiaen during the past year, and he has furnished an annual report. The average strength of prisoners for the last year was 316·79, and the average of daily sick in hospital 26·6.

Remained, 31st December, 1875	...	24
Admitted in 1876 ...	...	923
	Total treated ...	947
Discharged ...	...	899
Died	...	25
Remaining, 31st December, 1876	...	23

The largest number of patients in the hospital was in the months of May, September, October, November, and December. In May, bowel complaints and fever were the principal diseases. The gradual increase in the number of admissions from September seemed to be owing to the nature of the work which the prisoners had to perform. Slight febrile and catarrhal attacks were very common, and the number on the sick list was large. The lake behind the new jail was being deepened, and the prisoners were at work throughout the day exposed to a hot sun, with their bodies partly immersed in water. A representation from the medical officer and myself regarding the trying nature of the work and its injurious effect on the health of the prisoners, had the desired effect. The hours of labour were reduced, and the prisoners worked in two parties at different periods of the day.

In the early months of the year there were several cases of mumps in the hospital. The disease afterwards disappeared, but began again to prevail in September. There were several cases of chicken-pox in the jail in the first three months of the year. Measles appeared at the end of the year. There were, on the whole, 113 cases of mumps, 33 of chicken-pox, and three of measles.

The largest number of cases treated appear under the head of "diseases of the stomach and bowels." 291 cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, with eight deaths. Three cases appear under the head of "epidemic cholera." The first case occurred on the 30th August. The man was sentenced to ten years' hard labour, and had been eighteen months in the jail. He had been working at Maheyawa cleaning out a latrine attached to the cooly bungalow. The second case occurred on the 29th of October—a Sinhalese prisoner, seventeen months in jail. He took ill in the new jail at night, and was brought into the hospital early in the morning. No cause could be assigned for the occurrence of this case. The third case occurred on the 23rd December—a Sinhalese prisoner, sixteen days in confinement, was attacked with symptoms of cholera in the jail hospital. He had come in complaining of some trifling ailment and was under observation at the time. All the three cases of cholera terminated fatally.

There were 264 cases of fever treated, with ten deaths; remitttent fever 29 cases, four died; continued fever, six cases, one died; intermittent fever, 229 cases, five died.

All these died from complications. Of the four who died from remittent fever, three had pneumonia and one diarrhœa. The case of continued fever died from the supervention of diarrhœa. The cases of intermittent fever which proved fatal had suffered also from pneumonia, bronchitis, or congestion of the lungs. Mr. Gratiaen remarks that "the ileum was invariably examined in cases of death from fever, but that the appearances characteristic of enteric fever were never found."

It is certain that enteric fever is not a common complaint in the jail in Kandy. The mortality chiefly occurred among those awaiting trial or newly-convicted prisoners, who had been living in malarious districts; and, in the post-mortem examinations, enlargement of the spleen was invariably found.

The strength of the jail was larger than in the previous year, and the number of deaths smaller. In 1875 the per-centage of deaths to average strength was 11·2, while in 1876 it was 7·9.

Gampola Government Civil Hospital.

The hospital in this station was for the greater part of the year under the charge of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Keyt, but Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Margenout succeeded him in October, 1876, and he was in turn relieved on the 25th November by Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Rockwood, by whom the annual report has been furnished, but, as might have been expected, it is a brief one.

The annual return of sick shews a total of 807 patients treated :—

Remained	48
Admitted	759
Total ...	807
Discharged	676
Died	100
Remaining	31
The per-centage of deaths ...	12·39

Patients of the mixed races were 359, and of these 15 died (4·17 per cent.); of Malabars, 448 were treated, with 85 deaths (18·97 per cent.). Of the Malabars treated (448), 75 were sent in from coffee estates, and of these 30 died (40 per cent.); 373 came in voluntarily, or were found in the streets and sent in by the police, and of these 55 died (14·74).

There were sixteen cases of cholera treated during the year, and twelve died. These cases occurred between 6th June and 4th August, and again between 12th and 31st December.

Six cases of small-pox occurred in the district, with two deaths, and there were five cases of chicken-pox.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 2.

Matale Government Civil Hospital and Jail.

The number of out-patients treated was 1,022. The returns of both in-patients and out-patients shew that the principal diseases were bowel complaints and fever. There were ninety-five cases of venereal affections among the in-patients, and ninety among the out-patients. The other classes of disease shew no very large proportion of cases.

This station was under the medical charge of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. VanDersmagt.

As regards the town of Matale, Dr. VanDersmagt considers that it is rising in importance, that it is becoming larger, and that its sanitary condition keeps pace with its increase in size. Among the improvements of the town during the past year is the construction of a fountain, which affords an abundant supply of pure water to the inhabitants. In Dr. VanDersmagt's last report the want of a supply of good water for the town was dwelt upon, so that this may be regarded as a boon. Dr. VanDersmagt also referred to the want of a general cemetery, and of latrines and receptacles of filth. In his present report he anticipates that a general cemetery outside the town will be soon provided. A site has been already selected, and it is hoped that burials on the roadside, the banks of water-courses, &c., will cease.

Cholera did not spread in the district, as sanitary measures were energetically enforced. Ninety-five cases occurred in the whole district, but no less than eighty-five proved fatal. Among those attacked were two Burghers living in the town. The disease, as usual, was introduced by new arrivals from the Coast, the earliest case having been an immigrant who took ill at the north end of the town.

The number of patients treated in the hospital was larger than in 1875. The total number of in-door patients treated in 1876 was 874 (733 males and 141 females); 600 were discharged (522 males and seventy-eight females), and 245 died; twenty-nine were remaining at the end of the year (twenty-two males and seven females). The daily average of patients in hospital was 39·55.

Of the 874 patients treated, 310 were of the mixed races, and of these 42 died (13·54) per cent.), and 564 were Malabars, of whom 203 died (35·99 per cent.). Of the Malabars (564), the number sent in from estates was 144, with 53 deaths (36·8 per cent.), and 420 came in voluntarily as paupers or were sent in by the police, and of these 150 died (35·71).

With regard to the above statistical facts, Dr. VanDersmagt remarks as to the results of treatment:—"It will be observed from the above that the class of patients known as the 'mixed races' continue the most satisfactory we have to deal with in the hospital; and bad as matters are with the pauper Malabars, I regret to have to add that they are even worse with the coolies sent in from estates."

The list of diseases shews the largest number of cases under the heads of fevers, diseases of the stomach and bowels, and dropsies. Under the head of venereal affections there are sixty-one; of wounds and injuries, sixty; abscesses and ulcers, ninety. The other heads shew comparatively a small proportion of cases.

There were 560 out-door patients treated during the year.

The hospital water supply continues very unsatisfactory, and Dr. VanDersmagt suggests that as the fountain in the town is now completed, the superfluous pipes remaining in hand should be made use of to convey water into the hospital.

The accommodation for patients has been somewhat increased by the restoration of a ward to its original use. One of the large wards was divided into three small apartments for the use of sick planters, but these wards have not been availed of. The separating walls have been removed, and there is now additional accommodation for the other patients.

In the course of the past year it was remarked by Dr. VanDersmagt in one of his reports, that the over-crowding which had existed in the hospital for some time somewhat influenced the mortality among the patients, and I was immediately directed by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals to obtain further particulars. I visited Mátalé for the purpose on the 20th October, and ascertained that, with due regard to air space, there was only accommodation in the hospital for 40 patients, but that as many as 54 had been in at one time; and on the day of my visit there were 48. The over-crowding of the wards commenced in June from unhealthiness of the season and the prevalence in the district of fever and bowel complaints. I recommended that a diarrhœa ward should be built. This was in the original plan, but it was not fully carried out.

The average strength of prisoners in the Mátalé jail was small and throughout the year there were but twenty-four sick.

Nuwara Eliya Government Civil Hospital.

The annual return of the Government Civil Hospital at Nuwara Eliya, in medical charge of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Keith, M.B., shews the following as the number of patients for the year:—

Remained	7
Admitted	147
Total treated ...	154
Discharged	110
Died	40
Remaining at the end of the year	4
Porportion of deaths to number treated	25·97

The patients are thus classed as to their races:—

Mixed races—70 treated, 9 died; per-centage of deaths, 12·85
Malabars—48 treated, 31 died; per-centage of deaths, 36·90

Of the Malabars, 37 were from the estates, and of these 16 died (43·24 per cent.); and 47 were Malabar paupers, of whom 15 died (31·91 per cent.).

The large per-centage of deaths is due, as Mr. Keith observes, to the advanced stage of disease in which most of the patients were admitted.

The diseases are classed under the following heads:—

	No. treated.	No. died.
Fevers	26 ...	3
Eruptive fevers	5 ...	—
Diseases of lungs	8 ...	3
Diseases of stomach and bowels ...	32 ...	14
Diseases of brain	7 ...	3
Dropsies	6 ...	4
Rheumatic affections	4 ...	—
Venereal affections	18 ...	—
Abscesses and ulcers	15 ...	—
Wounds and injuries	16 ...	4
Other diseases	17 ...	9

The greatest number of cases was admitted in June, in which month fever was very prevalent. As regards the effects of the climate of Nuwara Eliya on health, Mr. Keith states that bowel complaints are most common during the first half of the year, when the weather is cold and dry, and fevers from June to December, when the weather is wet and mild.

A few cases of cholera occurred in June. The disease was introduced into the district by coolies from Kandy and Badulla; but no case occurred in town. Cases occurred on estates in Uda Pussellawa and in the villages of Maturata, imported thither by immigration from India.

A few cases of small-pox occurred in Maturata, and nine cases of chicken-pox in the town.

The sanitary condition of Nuwara Eliya is considered to be defective. The bazaars are becoming more crowded, and the sanitation of the town is entirely neglected. The single latrine near the bazaar is seldom frequented. Women and children make the compounds of houses and the banks of streams their *lieux d'aisance*, while men repair to the neighbouring jungle for the same purpose. The houses are small and surrounded by fences, while the compounds abound with pools of stagnant water, heaps of manure, and filth of every description. The streams which run through the town, and from which the inhabitants derive their supply of water, are polluted to an incredible degree. These streams are used for personal ablution, washing of clothes, domestic utensils, &c., and portions of their banks serve as public latrines. Mr. Keith suggests that a fountain should be erected in the town, and water conveyed from a portion of one of the streams, above the point where contamination begins. Quoting from an article in the *Lancet* of November 18th, 1876, he draws a parallel between the present condition of Nuwara Eliya and that of Simla. As Nuwara Eliya is becoming, to an increasing extent, the health-resort of persons living in the Island, and is attracting to it strangers from India, while there is also a greater influx of natives for purposes of trade, &c., all tending to increase of population, he considers it high time that measures should be taken to enforce the observance of sanitary rules by the people. This might be done by the appointment of one or two inspectors of nuisances.

In the jail at Nuwara Eliya the average daily strength was seventeen. The number of prisoners treated during the year was eighteen, and there were no deaths. Any occasional threatened over-crowding in the jail was prevented by removal of prisoners to Kandy. The prisoners are supplied with warm clothing. The want is felt of a separate ward or room for sick prisoners.

Government Civil Hospital, Badulla.

In the Government Civil Hospital at Badulla, under the medical charge of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Dias, 777 patients were treated:—

Remained in hospital at beginning of year ...	24
Admitted	753
Total treated ..	777
Discharged	601
Died	129
Remaining at end of year	47
Per-centage of deaths to number treated ...	16·6

Of the patients admitted, 411 were of the mixed races with twenty deaths (4·86 per cent.), and 366 were Malabars with 109 deaths (29·78 per cent.); of the Malabars, 180 were sent from estates and of these 75 died (41·6 per cent.), and 171 were paupers, of whom 34 died (19·88 per cent.)

The number of patients in the hospital, during the past year, was larger than in the previous year, and, to provide additional accommodation, two temporary buildings were erected. Two bath rooms, one for males and the other for females, were also constructed during the year.

The supply of water derived from the Badulu-oya is impure. The river is polluted by the drainage from estates and the cooly lines on its banks.

Ague and diarrhœa were the principal diseases. Cholera appeared in the district twice. On the first occasion, it was introduced into Palugama from the direction of Nuwara Eliya by a cartman. Thirteen persons were attacked and nine died. On the second occasion, the first case was a cartman from Kandy. Eighteen persons were attacked and fifteen died. Several cases also occurred on coffee estates in the district.

Six cases of small-pox occurred on a coffee estate in the district. None of these proved fatal. There were four cases of chicken-pox.

Malarious fever and diarrhœa prevailed extensively in the district during the year.

Vaccination was performed by two vaccinators; but Dr. Dias thinks that there is a large number of persons who require the operation in the district, and that the staff of vaccinators should be increased. The number of births, he states, is greatly in excess of the number vaccinated, and, as this has been going on for years, there must be a large number of persons unprotected from small-pox.

In the jail hospital nineteen prisoners were treated, without a single death.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 2.

Dambulla hospital.

Mr. V. Nagamuttu, medical practitioner stationed at Dambulla, states in his report that in the cooly hospital there were 391 patients treated during the past year, and of these forty-four died.

The largest number of cases appear under the head of "diseases of the stomach and bowels"—seventy-one treated and thirty-seven deaths. There were thirty-six cases of fevers, but none of these died. There were no less than 186 cases of abscesses and ulcers. A small number (five) is found under the head of "diseases of the skin." This is remarkable, as "parangi disease" is common among the people, and a parangi ward was added to the hospital during the year. Evidently many cases of parangi disease are comprised under the head of "ulcers."

Sir William Gregory paid a visit to the hospital on the 11th of February last year, and wrote some remarks in the Visitors' Journal with regard to certain improvements which he desired to see carried out. These have been, to some extent, effected; but a suitable house for the medical officer has still to be provided. Sir William Gregory wrote:—"The medical officer lives a long way off, and it would be advantageous for him to have a house near his work, particularly in times of cholera at Dambulla, which may be regarded as the outpost to defend the populous part of the Central Province from that disease.

Hospital at Anuradhapura.

The medical officer at Anuradhapura, during the first half of last year, was Medical Practitioner Mr. Town, who was relieved by Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Danforth. The latter officer had to leave the station at the end of the year, owing to ill-health; but it was not long before he died at Jaffna. By his death the Department has lost an able and conscientious officer, the value of whose services has been recognized and testified to both by the Government and the Head of the Medical Department. Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Attygalla, M.B., succeeded Dr. Danforth, and he has furnished me with a short report.

The hospital at Anuradhapura has hitherto been a pauper hospital for the treatment of immigrant coolies, pioneers, and Sinhalese paupers. The arrangements and conveniences existing in the Government civil hospitals at other stations are wanting; but it is hoped that the improvement of the hospital will keep pace with the rising importance of the station.

The total number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 389, of whom twenty-nine died.

The diseases are thus classed:—

	No. treated.	No. died.		No. treated.	No. died.
Fevers ...	57	1	Rheumatic affections	11	—
Diseases of lungs ...	10	2	Venereal affections	176	5
Diseases of liver and spleen	13	—	Abscesses and ulcers	35	1
Diseases of stomach and bowels ...	60	14	Wounds and injuries	6	—
Diseases of brain ...	14	2	Diseases of eyes ...	2	—
Dropsies ...	8	2	Diseases of skin ...	1	—
			Other diseases ...	44	2

In the jail hospital at Anuradhapura seventy-eight prisoners were treated, of whom two died, both from bowel complaints.

Thirty-five cases of cholera occurred at Anuradhapura; sixteen recovered and nineteen died.

Mihintale.

In the hospital at Mihintale under the charge of Mr. A. Appavupillai, medical practitioner, there were 415 patients treated, and of these sixty-three died (15·1 per cent.). Of this number 249 were Sinhalese and pauper Malabars, of whom nineteen died (7·6 per cent.), and 166 were immigrant coolies, of whom forty-four died (26·5 per cent.).

No less than 199 cases among the Sinhalese and pauper Malabars are found under the head of "venereal affections and diseases of the generative organs." The same large proportion is found in the return of the hospital at Anuradhapura. The fact is suggestive, in view of the connexion which is supposed to exist between parangi disease and constitutional syphilis. Both Dr. Danforth and myself were impressed with the relation apparently existing between these two classes of disease.

Fevers and bowel complaints constitute two important heads, with regard to the other cases.

Increased accommodation was provided during the past year by the erection of another building, which had not been as yet occupied when I inspected the station at the end of the year.

I may take this opportunity of bringing to notice the zeal and intelligence manifested by Mr. Appavupillai, the medical officer, in discharge of his duties; and I consider him deserving of being placed on a better footing as regards emoluments, considering that he has been long in the service.

Medical practitioners on the Central road.

Three other medical practitioners were employed in the Central and North-Central Provinces during the past year. One was stationed at Maradankadawala, in medical charge of pioneers and coolies of the Public Works Department. The other two were employed strictly on cholera duty, and itinerated on the Central road. One was stationed at Nalande and the other at Madawachchi.

Government out-patients' dispensaries.

I am not able to report anything with regard to the working of the Government out-door dispensaries on the new system, as the rules came into operation only on the 1st of November last. Out-patients were treated at all the hospitals.

I beg respectfully, in conclusion, to submit the necessity of an additional officer being stationed at Kandy, as supernumerary, both to relieve me of much work, not strictly my own, which I have to perform when the medical officer in charge of the jail is away on inquests, &c., and also to take up promptly the duties of any officer who might be incapacitated for work from ill-health. All the officers in this Province complain of having had to perform onerous duties during the past year, and of the difficulty they have found in obtaining even a short leave of absence for the purpose of recruiting their health. The prevalence of cholera during the past year, and its continuance up to date, with the addition of a severe epidemic of small-pox, have taxed the energies of the medical officers of this Province to an unusual extent, and I feel it, therefore, due to them, as well as to myself, to request that an additional officer for Kandy may be appointed.

JAMES LOOS, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

Kandy, 8th June, 1877.

RETURN of Persons vaccinated in the Central and North-Central Provinces during the year 1876.

	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.	Ratio per cent. of successful to No. vaccinated.
Kandy.					
M. Lebbe	1617	1540	31	46	95·2
J. Mendis	778	495	68	215	63·6
Punchirala	1205	736	55	414	61·0
J. W. Chandresekere	1659	1201	109	349	72·3
D. C. Rajapakse	931	857	9	65	92·0
Total	6190	4829	272	1089	78·0
Anuradhapura.					
Temekoon Banda	741	420	55	266	56·6
J. T. Banda	1335	959	107	269	71·8
Ukku Banda	1088	670	162	256	61·5
Total	3164	2049	324	791	64·7
Matale.					
David Appu	1386	1176	39	171	85·5
D. J. Appuhami	1561	1256	132	173	80·4
Total	2947	2432	171	344	82·5
Badulla.					
P. Don David	1841	1516	106	219	82·3
S. Savarana Muttu	1236	1015	63	158	80·5
Total	3077	2531	169	377	82·6
Grand Total, Central Province	12214	9792	612	1810	80·1
Grand Total, North-Central Province	3164	2049	324	791	64·7
Grand, Total Central and North-Central Provinces	15378	11841	936	2601	76·9

RETURN of cases of Cholera that have occurred in the several districts of the Central Province from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

Districts.	Remained 31st December, 1875.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1876.
Kandy	—	64	64	12	52	—
Gampola	—	17	17	5	12	—
Matale	—	176	176	50	126	—
Badulla	—	35	35	9	26	—
Dambulla	—	223	223	92	130	1
Nuwara Eliya	—	24	24	6	18	—
Maskeliya	—	5	5	2	3	—
Total	—	544	544	176	367	1

RETURN of cases of Cholera that have occurred in the North-Central Province, from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

District.	Remained December 31st, 1875.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1876.
Anuradhapura	—	154	154	48	105	1
Mihintale	—	364	364	144	217	3
Total	—	518	518	192	322	4

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RETURN of cases of Small-pox and Chicken-pox registered by Medical Officers in the Central and North-Central Provinces during 1876.

Central Province.

	Kandy.	Kandy Civil Hospital.	Gampola.	Badulla.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Remained, 31st December, 1875:						
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Admitted:						
Small-pox	1	—	6	6	—	13
Chicken-pox	46	8	4	4	9	71
Total...	47	8	10	10	9	84
Total:						
Small-pox	1	—	6	6	—	13
Chicken-pox	46	8	5	4	9	72
Total...	47	8	11	10	9	85
Discharged:						
Small-pox	—	—	1	6	—	7
Chicken-pox	46	8	5	4	9	72
Total...	46	8	6	10	9	79
Died:						
Small-pox	1	—	2	—	—	3
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	1	—	2	—	—	3
Remaining, 31st December, 1876:						
Small-pox	—	—	3	—	—	3
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	—	—	3	—	—	3

North-Central Province.

Anuradhapura.

Admitted:	
Small-pox	1
Chicken-pox	—
Total ...	1
Discharged:	
Small-pox	1
Chicken-pox	—
Total ..	1

CASES of Cholera which have occurred in the Rural Districts reported to Government Agent by the Headmen, of which information was given to Colonial Surgeon.

District.	Number of cases reported.	Number died.
Matale	159	100
Udapalata	12	5
Lower Hewaheta	3	3
Lower Dumbara	1	1
Total ..	175	119

CASES of Small-pox which have occurred in the Rural Districts reported to Government Agent by the Headmen, of which information was given to Colonial Surgeon.

District.	Number of cases reported.	Number died.
Upper Hewaheta	7	4
Ramboda	6	—
Harispattu	1	1
Total ...	14	5

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CASES of Cholera which have occurred on Coffee Estates and reported by District Surgeons.

Name of the Estate.	District.	Number of cases reported.	Number died.
Wawissa	Badulla	1 ...	—
Marion	Lower Dumbara ...	3 ...	3
Kadianlena	Kotmale	3 ...	0
Koskella	Badulla	3 ...	0
Gampaha	do.	16 ...	0
Etrick	do.	2 ...	0
Watawale	Ambagamuwa ...	3 ...	0
Gangapitiya	Lower Dumbara ...	7 ...	4
Rangboda	Ramboda ...	2 ...	0
Pallekella	Lower Dumbara ...	3 ...	0
	Total ..	43 ...	7

CASES of Small-pox which have occurred on Coffee Estates and reported by District Surgeons.

Name of the Estate.	District.	Number of cases reported.	Number died.
— ...	Maskeliya ...	7 ...	—
Pundalu-oya Estate ..	Pundalu-oya ...	1 ...	—
	Total ...	8	—

JAMES LOOS, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

No. 3.

REPORT of the COLONIAL SURGEON of the Northern Province.

Appendix No. 3.

Preliminary.

EPIDEMIC cholera, which was introduced in 1875 by vessels from the Indian coast at Analativu, in Jaffna, and by emigrants at Pesalai, in Manaar, continued to prevail during the early part of 1876. Its ravages extended to most of the villages in the peninsula of Jaffna, but was most severe and fatal in Moors' quarters at Vanarponnai, where, owing to the over-crowded population, the peculiar habits of the Moors, of converting their compounds into surface privies, their obstinate refusal to submit to all sanitary rules, and other obvious reasons, the disease continued to prevail for several months during the year 1876.

My letter of 10th January, 1876, to the Government Agent, contains my suggestions as regards sanitary measures necessary for abating the epidemic.

Description, climate, monsoons, and droughts.

For particulars as regards description, climate, &c., I beg to refer to former annual reports, particularly to my report for 1872, printed in the Administration Reports for that year, in which these subjects were detailed at length and fully exhausted. No change has since occurred under these heads. The year 1876 has been a year of severe drought; the rainfall has steadily decreased since the year 1872, and in 1876, owing to protracted drought and the very scanty rainfall, the rice crop was an entire failure, the consequences of which, as regards famine, subsistence of the poorer inhabitants upon improper and unwholesome food, disease and death, are felt to this day in most parts of the peninsula of Jaffna.

Station and Medical Officers.

These continue the same as stated in my last annual report, but as cholera prevailed almost throughout the year, it was found necessary to employ extra medical practitioners from time to time to do cholera duty in the cholera-stricken villages. The practitioners so employed were all pupils of the Manipay school, whose efficiency falls very short of the acquirements necessary, but were the only class of men whose services were available. The Government spared no expense, and under the instructions of the head of the medical department, I was empowered to employ as many practitioners as in my discretion I considered necessary; and the liberality of the Government enabled me to carry out most fully these instructions.

Minor Stations and Ports.

These are the same as detailed in my last report, and draw their supplies of medicines as heretofore, with the only difference that from the 1st January, 1877, those who receive medicines will have to pay a nominal price for the medicines supplied to them; absolute paupers are, however, to receive medicines gratis as heretofore.

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The medical practitioners at Point Pedro, Valuveddittural and Kankesanturrai, were employed by me during the time that these ports are closed during the north-east monsoon, on cholera duty, for which they were allowed to draw travelling expenses.

Out-Door Dispensaries

Are the same as before; the rules as regards paying for medicines, stated above, apply to these establishments also; a medical practitioner has been stationed at Chavakachcheri, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the district of Tenmaradchi; but owing to the continued prevalence of cholera, his services have hitherto been almost entirely devoted to cholera duty.

Out-stations of the Province.

Manaar has been placed in charge of Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Waytilingam and extra medical practitioners employed from time to time, when their services are required during the prevalence of cholera. This is an important station and, in my opinion, requires the services of a duly qualified Assistant Surgeon, who should, subject to the instructions of the Colonial Surgeon, exercise supervision throughout the Manaar district over the medical practitioners stationed in it.

Immigrant Hospitals and Stations.

These continue the same as reported previously. During the prevalence of cholera on this line of road, extra medical practitioners are employed, and the distance is divided between them. As many as four practitioners have been stationed at times between Tallali and Maankulam, during the extensive prevalence of cholera on the line.

Vavuniya-Vilankulam.

I made a special visit of inspection to this station in October, 1876, owing to a report which reached the Government from an officer of the Public Works Department, that the medical practitioner had not a sufficient supply of medicines to meet emergencies. I inspected the books, the hospital, and the station throughout, and took stock of the medicines in charge of the medical officer, which was found sufficient to meet every emergency. My report on this subject is contained in a letter dated 26th October, 1876. I found everything at the station in order. The sheds and huts recently occupied by cholera patients were all caused to be burnt down during my visit. I found the water supply good and sufficient, and additional hospital accommodation has since been provided.

Mullaittivu.

This station was not inspected by me in 1876, owing to the prevalence of cholera on the Jaffna peninsula, but I have no doubt that the medical officer, Mr. Waytilingam, carries on his duties with his usual zeal and devotion. The hospital has recently been provided with additional temporary accommodation for the sick, to be followed, I trust, by permanent buildings.

Epidemics.

Small-pox cannot be said to have prevailed at Jaffna or any other part of the Province in an epidemic form. The cases that have occurred were mostly sporadic, in most instances introduced from Southern India, and prompt isolation or removal to hospital has effectually prevented the spread of the disease in an epidemic form. Vaccination too has been pushed on with vigour, and notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, almost throughout the year, the vaccination returns will shew almost an undiminished number of subjects satisfactorily vaccinated during the year 1876.

The cases of small-pox that occurred in the Northern Province during the year 1876 were at the following stations, namely, Jaffna peninsula, Mannar, Pesalai and Vankalai, and on the Mannar and Madavachchi road.

On the 1st January, 1877, remained		20	cases.
Admitted	...	50	,,
Total ...	...	70	,,
Discharged	...	68	,,
Died ...	...	2	,,
Total ...	...	70	,,
Proportion of deaths	...	2 to 70	

Epidemic Cholera.

The epidemic of cholera, which was introduced into the Northern Province from Southern India in June to July, 1875, continued to prevail from January to the early part of March, and during the months of April and May the Province was quite free from the disease, which however continued to prevail in Southern India, to which place the inhabitants of the peninsula of Jaffna, constantly resorted on pilgrimages to the various temples on the opposite coast, which was the means of introducing the disease into the Jaffna district in June, 1877. On the 4th of July, several native boats arrived at Kankesanturrai from the opposite coast, with a large number of passengers, who were pilgrims returning to Jaffna. One of them was taken ill with choleraic symptoms soon after landing, about two miles from the port, on the road to Jaffna. He was seen by the health officer, who gave him a dose of medicine, but took no further steps in isolating and detaining the patient, whose friends procured a bullock cart and removed him to Navakiri, a village near Puttur, by night, where he died of cholera next morning. The disease broke out at Navakiri, and spread to the adjoining villages. Medical practitioner, Mr. Harward, was sent to the spot at once, and resided in the infected villages; a house was rented to be used as a cholera hospital, and isolation and disinfection carried on. I visited the infected spot frequently, and so did the Assistant Surgeon, and the

disease ceased to prevail at the end of July, 1876, but this respite was of very brief duration, and lasted for only about a fortnight.

Cholera infection was conveyed for the third time into the Northern Province, by carters from Matale, who brought the disease to Vavunya-Vilankulam, in the middle of August, 1876. The coolies working at that station under officers of the Public Works Department, were infected, and as soon as a few cases occurred among them, they in a body fled panic-stricken to Jaffna along the North (Central) road, and through the new trace from Kangarayankulam to Elephant Pass. In their flight, ill-provided and panic-stricken, a number of them fell victims to the disease caused by fear and privation; and coming upon gangs of coolies, all natives of Jaffna peninsula, working on the Central road and on the new trace, infected these gangs, who partook of the general panic and fled to their villages scattered throughout Jaffna district, causing the most severe outbreak of cholera that had occurred since the first outbreak of the disease in 1875.

The infected gangs on their arrival at their villages on the peninsula of Jaffna carried the infection of cholera with them, and thereby caused an extensive outbreak of the disease throughout the Jaffna district.

No time was lost in providing all the infected villages with medical aid, medicines, and medical comforts; all the available medical practitioners were employed at once, and hospital accommodation and houses of refuge put up wherever required. The duties of the medical practitioners were supervised by myself and the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, by making frequent visits to the infected places, and everything that the medical department could do to prevent the further spread of the disease, relieve the sick, and disinfect the infected places, was done to the utmost.

The epidemic subsided for a time on the peninsula, and existed only at Poonaryn and Punkudutivu. The infection was conveyed to these places by some of the coolies from the Vanni, who came by the Coast road viâ Mannar to avoid detention by the medical officers who were stationed on the Central road.

The fishermen from Karaiur brought the infection from Poonaryn for the fourth time to the peninsula, and Karaiur, the most over-crowded and the filthiest part of the town of Jaffna, which had hitherto escaped, had the infection conveyed there.

Prompt steps were taken to remove and isolate the infected and to disinfect the houses and compounds where the cases occurred. The Jaffna fishermen resisted these measures, and created a riot, which had to be quelled by the police. They then fled to various fishing villages on the peninsula, and conveyed with them the cholera poison wherever they went, which caused another general outbreak of the epidemic, which continued to prevail to the end of 1876.

The rice crop having totally failed, the continued drought prevented cultivation of fine grain, &c., which is usually grown after the paddy has been taken off the fields. The poor inhabitants had, therefore, nothing to subsist on but the tender shoots of the palmyrah, called *kelengo*. The supply of these also having been exhausted, they were subject to privation, and had to subsist on unwholesome substances as food. A form of famine diarrhœa succeeded the real epidemic of cholera, to which the aged and women and children were the principal victims; the able-bodied men having abandoned them to return to the Vanni in search of employment. Over these circumstances the medical department had no control, but they were duly reported whenever they were found to exist.

The total number of cases that occurred in the Northern Province during the year 1876 is as follows:—

Jaffna District.	Remained.	Reported.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Total.	Remaining.
In hospital ...	4 ...	259 ...	263 ...	117 ...	130 ...	247 ...	16
In private houses ...	66 ...	1,371 ...	1,437 ...	683 ...	696 ...	1,379 ...	58
Mannar District,							
Including Vankalai, Pesalai, and Vavuniya-Vilankulam...	2 ...	280 ...	282 ...	114 ...	149 ...	263 ...	19
Mullaittivu District.	— ...	18 ...	18 ...	6 ...	12 ...	18 ...	—
Central and Mannar and Madavachchi roads ...	— ...	265 ...	265 ...	74 ...	188 ...	262 ...	3
	72	2,193	2,265	994	1,175	2,169	96

C. A. KRIEKENBEEK, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

No. 4.

REPORT of the COLONIAL SURGEON of the Western and North-Western Provinces.

Appendix No. 4.

SINCE my report for 1875, I have visited the following stations, namely, Panadure, Kalutara, Negombo, Ratnapura and Kegalla, in the Western; and Chilaw, Puttalam and Kurunegala, in the North-Western Provinces. I am glad to be able to state that the sanitary condition of the hospitals in these stations has been greatly improved, and that their accommodation has been rendered more adequate to meet increasing demands of the native population for medical aid. The system of hospital dieting has been subjected to very careful examination by medical officers of the

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department, and the imposition hitherto practised by contractors has, to a great extent, been checked. The comfort and personal cleanliness of patients receive better attention, while the staff of attendants on the sick has been increased with advantage.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo.

The General Hospital, Maradana.—During the year, 2,356 patients were treated in this hospital, and 328 deaths occurred among them, chiefly from chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, dropsy, and pulmonary consumption. Some immigrant coolies, picked up in the streets by the police in the last stage of disease, were also among the admissions, the cases proving fatal. The amount collected from paying patients, that is, those who are sent by the Superintendent of Police, the Public Works Department, and the proprietors of coffee and oil mills, was 186 rupees.

Fifteen women who were admitted for the purpose of lying-in were accommodated in the female ward, where, during their confinement, they were separated from the rest of the inmates by means of screens. All these women recovered and were discharged. It would appear from this fact that the natives are being gradually weaned from the prejudice hitherto entertained against European obstetric practice, and that a lying-in hospital would prove a great boon, independently of such an institution affording the means of training nurses for general purposes.

Dr. Koch reports that 106 major and minor operations were performed in this hospital during the year, and that death resulted in ten cases, making the per-centage of deaths 9·43. Among the operations may be noted two of lithotomy, two of amputation through the shoulder joint, one of amputation through the hip joint, seven for the radical cure of hernia, and six of perineal section for the cure of stricture.

The improvements to the hospital buildings effected during the year were the cementing of the floor of the dead-house and around the kitchen well, the completion of the boundary wall, the fitting up of the whole establishment with gas, and the providing of portable urinals in the verandah of each ward.

For the exclusive use of European patients, two filters, a bath-room, and urinal, have been constructed.

Requirements.:—Dr. Koch reports that great inconvenience results from the want of skilled nurses, but I may add that it is in the contemplation of Government to secure two experienced English nurses, for the purpose of training native women who will, when they have acquired the necessary knowledge, be attached to all the large hospitals in the Island.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory and imperfect manner in which the hospital clothing is at present washed, the medical officer suggests the employment of an additional dhoby.

The wooden vessels in use for receiving the dejecta of patients suffering from bowel complaints are objectionable, in consequence of their absorbing a certain portion of the contents; metalic or glazed earthenware vessels should be substituted, as suggested in my last report.

Proper vessels should also be provided for containing the sputa of patients affected with pulmonary disease.

The drainage of the hospital is very defective, and requires thorough examination, in order that measures may be adopted without delay to remedy the evil.

The canal between the road and the gate at the back of the hospital should be bridged, to enable the dead to be removed by that exit. At present the dead-cart has to traverse the whole length of the hospital before it can reach the road.

A gate-keeper should be employed, to prevent patients absconding with hospital clothing, and general thieving.

The objectionable practice of examining at this institution women under the "Contagious Diseases Ordinance" is still carried on, notwithstanding the injurious effects of such practice, as already pointed out by me.

This hospital affords accommodation for 210 beds with thirty-two more in temporary wards.

Out-patient Department.—The number treated by the department was 3,492, the majority of whom, 2,304, were Sinhalese, the rest comprised 559 Tamils, 154 Moors, 384 Burghers, twenty Europeans, eleven East Indians, thirty-five Malays, two Kaffirs, and twenty-three Bengalese.

It will thus be seen that all nationalities resort to this institution, and that prejudices of every kind are giving way before the superior, more generous, and humane treatment which distinguishes European from native medical treatment.

The collections amounted to 67 rupees and 66½ cents for the two months following the introduction of the new system of contribution.

The Merchant Seamen's Hospital.—The total number of patients (among whom were some railway employés and others in reduced circumstances) treated during the year was fifty-nine, of whom fifty-six were discharged and three died. Two of the deaths were from dysentery and one from pulmonary consumption.

The largest number of admissions was for rheumatism. There were also three cases of scurvy.

During January, September, and October, the admissions were greatest, and were respectively nine, ten and six. Since the opening of the Suez Canal the number of admissions has diminished in consequence of the short stay made by the steamers, which, besides, carry their own surgeons, and of the smaller number of sailing vessels now resorting to this port. The monthly admissions have fallen off from these causes from fifteen or twenty to four or five. There is room for twenty-four beds.

At present the seamen are treated in a portion of the medical stores in the Pettah, but arrangements are being made to accommodate them in a separate ward in the general hospital at Maradana, where they will have the advantage of exercise and recreation over its ample grounds. It has been judiciously suggested that a reading room should be attached to the seamen's ward.

The Pettah Dispensary.—This dispensary, attached to the medical stores, affords medical aid to the poorer classes of the population of the town, of whom 4,446 persons availed themselves of its advantages. Of the total number treated 2,495 were for zymotic diseases, 736 being cases of fever, and 510 of bowel complaints. 322 cases of accidents were also treated here.

The following are the numbers treated in the different classes of disease :—

Zymotic	2,495
Constitutional.....	462
Local	1,167

The system of small contributions by each patient was introduced at the latter end of the year, and the collections hitherto made indicate that the people are willing to pay according to their means for the medical aid afforded them by Government. The amount thus obtained for the months of November and December was 109 rupees and 18½ cents.

The Lunatic Asylum.—The report on this institution furnished by Dr. Morgan contains all the required information.

Convict Hospital, Borella.—This hospital receives the sick from the Welikada, Slave Island, Fort, and Mahara jails. The number admitted during the year was 1,334, among whom 23 deaths occurred. One of the admissions was a criminal who was subsequently executed.

The prevailing diseases were :—

Mumps	101	cases	
Fevers	234	„	
Bowel complaints ...	455	„	
Diseases of the lungs ...	174	„	with 8 deaths
Diseases of the eye ...	172	„	

The proportion of deaths to the total number treated was 1·64.

In the event of the present building being occupied permanently as the hospital, the medical officer suggests that zinc gutters and pipes should be provided for the roof to carry off rain-water ; that the windows should be barred, so that they may be left open all night whenever required ; and that the main ward should be supplied with vent-holes on a level with the floor, and with a louver roof to counteract the effects of its present unventilated condition.

The health of the prisoners in the jails above referred to was satisfactory, and this is in a great measure to be attributed to the attention paid to the sanitary arrangements, which are now carried out by a staff of prisoners under the supervision of a sanitary overseer.

In the construction of the new cells an improvement has been effected in the ventilation, and each cell has been provided with a urinal. In his report the medical officer, Dr. Vanderstraaten, remarks :—"In August the new block of thirty-two cells at Welikada, with covered worksheds between the two rows of cells, was completed and occupied by European and Burgher prisoners. The cells are a great improvement on the old ones, being well ventilated and provided with a urinal each inside ; each cell has 1,000 cubic feet of air. The new refractory cells, similar to the latter cells but with a walled workshed opposite each cell, were also completed in August at Welikada. On the 21st November, twenty-five female prisoners were admitted from the Hultsdorp jail into the female division at Welikada ; this division contains two large association wards, cells for prostitutes, a separate workshed for prostitutes, and a hospital ward. Each female has a cubic space of 1,000 feet.

The wards at the Fort jail were partitioned off into wooden cells, which are well ventilated and airy ; the number now treated in the Fort jail is 144. The same work was begun at Slave Island jail towards the end of the year."

Hultsdorp jail.—Seventy prisoners were treated during the year, and no deaths occurred among them. The number of admissions for bowel complaints was twenty-one, and for fever fifteen.

Police Hospital, Maradana.—The number of cases treated was 387, with one death. The admissions were chiefly for fever, 102 ; diseases of the lungs, 24 ; diseases of the stomach and bowels, 23 ; rheumatic affections, 25 ; venereal, 15 ; ulcers, 92 ; wounds, 33.

Hendala Leper Hospital.—The number of lepers treated during the year was 135, sixty-two being admitted during the past year. Of these, twenty-three died and twenty-nine were discharged at their request. Besides lepers, thirty-one paupers were also received into this hospital, having been transferred to it as incurables from the general hospital ; among the latter class of patients there were nine deaths.

This institution requires to be re-modelled and placed on the same footing with similar hospitals in other parts of the world, where the modern system of treatment obtains.

Special wards should be added for the treatment of the various skin diseases, and complete separation should be maintained between lepers, those affected with cutaneous disease, and the incurables alluded to. The site of the present asylum is all that can be desired, and the grounds attached to it afford ample space for the extension of its wards or the erection of new ones.

Segregation being the chief object attempted to be accomplished by establishments of this kind, I may here mention the objectionable practice of allowing the lepers of Hendala to obtain their discharge whenever it suits their caprice, in order to enable them to frequent the town as mendicants, and of re-admitting them at discretion. I believe there is no legal enactment under which lepers can be restrained from intercourse with the healthy population (to which, perhaps, may be attributed the propagation of the disease), and they become amenable to the law only when they expose themselves in such a manner as to become public nuisances.

Mahara Quarry Works.—In this jail, thirty-nine prisoners were treated ; of these, sixteen were cases of fever and eleven of mumps. No deaths occurred.

Three hundred and twenty-seven coolies employed on the Government works obtained medical aid as out-patients at the jail dispensary ; 138 of them suffered from fever, and fifty-six from bowel complaints.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 4.

OUT-STATIONS.

Pánaduré.

Government Civil Hospital.—In this hospital 163 patients were treated, and fourteen deaths occurred among them.

The medical officer states that he has been obliged to refuse admission to several applicants, in consequence of the limited accommodation provided by the present establishment; but it is hoped that when the new female and diarrhœa wards have been erected, this evil will, to some extent, be remedied.

Out-patient Dispensary.—In connection with this portion of his duties, the medical officer remarks that in the absence of a proper surgery, he has been obliged to utilize one of the six wards of which the hospital consists.

1,683 of the population of the district resorted for relief to the dispensary, and the total amount collected from them for the months of November and December was 102 rupees and 7½ cents. The medical officer observes that a great deal of delay and inconvenience, especially in the treatment of out-patients, results from his having to prescribe as well as to compound the medicines. The employment of a dispenser would, under the circumstances, be desirable. His pay could be easily met from the monthly collections.

Jail.—Only "further examination prisoners" are detained here, the convicted being removed to Colombo or Kalutara.

Kalutara.

Jail.—The total number of sick treated was fifty-four, and of them two died. No less than sixteen appear to have been cases of mania.

In my report for the year 1875 I alluded to the much felt want of a hospital at this station, and am glad to be able to observe that the erection of one has at last been sanctioned by Government; the site has already been selected, and the work of building will shortly be proceeded with.

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number treated during the year was 1483, and 132 Government employés.

The sum collected from the out-patients amounted to thirty-seven rupees and sixty-two cents, from November to 31st December.

Negombo.

Government Civil Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 840, of whom 50 died. The admissions were chiefly for fever 32, diseases of the lungs 33, diseases of the liver and spleen 23, diseases of the bowels and stomach 45, venereal affections including "parangi" 196, abscesses and ulcers 125, and wounds and injuries 63.

Out-patient Dispensary.—At this dispensary 1,071 persons received relief; among them were 400 cases of fever, 143 of diseases of the bowels, 56 of rheumatic affections, 85 of venereal affections.

The collections for November and December aggregated five rupees and eight and-a-half cents.

Jail.—During the year 211 prisoners were treated, and none of them died. The admissions were 33 for fever, 19 for diseases of the lungs, 45 for diseases of the stomach and bowels, 13 for rheumatic affections, 14 for abscesses and ulcers, and 16 for wounds and injuries.

Kégalla.

In the hospital at this station some improvements have been effected: the compound has been gravelled, the dead leaden hue of the walls relieved by the more cheerful coating of whitewash, and the drains in proximity to it and the jail have been paved and built up.

It will be observed that the largest number of admissions, namely, 301, occurred during the year 1876 (the mortality was not high, only 15 deaths having been recorded), and this is attributable to the prevalence from April to August of a type of intermittent fever which broke out epidemically in some of the out-lying low districts of Kégalla, such as the banks of the Mahaoya, the Three Korales, and Rambukkana. When the fever appeared the medical officer made lengthened tours through the affected localities, and, with the aid of persons employed by the Government, medicines were distributed in every direction as they were required. I visited some of the villages in which the disease was reported to exist, and recommended the needed measures to be adopted. In this way the epidemic was to a great extent controlled.

I cannot too strongly remark upon the absence of village sanitation, and on the expediency of enforcing cleanliness and of teaching the people the danger of drinking water drawn from polluted sources (the cause of fever, cholera, and dysentery,) and last, though not least, on the necessity of inculcating on them the benefits arising from the free ventilation of their habitations. I am quite aware of the difficulties in the way of carrying out measures of this nature, and I would suggest that the attention of the Assistant Government Agent be directed to this important matter, in order that he might gradually introduce measures of sanitary reform into the rural districts.

Out-patient Dispensary.—It is satisfactory to note that the applications for out-door relief have increased, no less than 432 patients having been treated at the dispensary; and this number, the medical officer remarks, is exclusive of those who sought medical aid during the prevalence of the epidemic fever alluded to.

Jail.—The total number of sick prisoners treated was 49. The largest number of admissions was for fever, namely, 11. No deaths occurred.

It has been suggested that a new jail hospital should be built, as the present one is capable of containing only a single patient.

Avisawella.

Out-patient Dispensary.—738 patients obtained medical aid at this establishment. In the month of June 444 cases of fever were treated.

In view of the increasing number of out-patients, the present building, used as a dispensary, should be replaced by a permanent structure, to which should be added a small ward for the reception of cases of accident and injury.

The dispensary collections for the months of November and December amounted to 2 rupees and 92 cents.

Jail.—Only one prisoner appears to have required medical aid, and his case was one of anœmia.

Ratnapura.

In the civil hospital eighteen patients remained on the 31st December, 1875, and there were 507 admissions during 1876, making a total of 525 for the year; and of this number 445 were discharged, sixty-eight died, and twelve remained. The deaths occurred chiefly from bowel complaints. The proportion of deaths to the number treated was 12·95. The largest number of admissions was from bowel complaints 118, fevers 79, venereal affections 54, and ulcers 72. The average daily sick in hospital was 31·83. The hospital possesses accommodation for thirty beds.

It appears from the records that the number of cases admitted into hospital during the year exceeded that of 1875 by 163. The number treated at the dispensary has also increased in a similar manner in 1875; the total number of patients was 855.

Out-patient Dispensary.—In the out-patient dispensary attached to this hospital 1,165 cases received medical aid, and the collections during the months of November and December amounted to 24 rupees and 75 cents.

Towards the end of the year cholera broke out at a place called Tiriyanaketiya, about two miles from the town, and spread to it and its suburbs. Between the 18th and 31st December eleven cases occurred with eight deaths. There is reason to believe that the infection was conveyed by coolies from Haldummulla, between which place and Ratnapura there exists a considerable trade.

The public latrine is placed in a most objectionable locality, on the very banks of the river, whence the town people obtain their drinking water. The cemetery is situated in close proximity to the river, and is subject to periodical inundations. In a sanitary point of view, I need hardly observe that from these two sources the public health of the town has been injuriously affected.

Jail.—During the year seventy-seven prisoners came under medical treatment; fourteen were cases of fever, twenty-five of diarrhœa, and sixteen of dysentery. Only one death occurred.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala.

Civil Hospital.—The number of cases treated during the year was 1,771, with 97 deaths. The admissions were as follows:—313 for fever, twenty-seven for diseases of the lungs, twenty-eight for diseases of the liver and spleen, 192 for diseases of the stomach and bowels, 150 for rheumatic affections, 111 for venereal affections, 284 for ulcers, and 196 for parangi disease.

Out-patient Department.—No less than 9,766 patients derived aid from this institution, 6,390 being cases of fever, 489 of diseases of the stomach and bowels, 426 of rheumatic affections, 246 of venereal affections, 141 of diseases of the eye, 210 of diseases of the skin, 195 of diseases of the lungs, ninety-five of "parangi," 191 of ulcers, and 497 of wounds and injuries.

The dispensary collections for November and December amounted to 128 rupees and 68½ cents.

Jail.—The number of prisoners treated during the year was 211; there were no deaths. The admissions were for fever thirty-three, diseases of the lungs nineteen, diseases of the stomach and bowels forty-five, rheumatic affections thirteen, abscesses and ulcers fourteen, and wounds and injuries sixteen.

I have again this year to draw the serious attention of Government to the insanitary condition of the town of Kurunegala, to a great extent caused by its defective drainage.

Puttalam.

Hospital.—It appears that the number of admissions into this hospital during the year was 551, exceeding that of the previous year by twenty-seven. A large proportion, namely, 2,071, of the patients were afflicted with the parangi disease, for the treatment of which special wards have been assigned. Of the total number of sick treated, 495 were discharged, thirty-six remained, and twenty died.

The predominant diseases were parangi 195 cases, fever eighty-seven, and bowel complaints forty-five.

Out-patient Dispensary.—At this dispensary 1,206 persons, namely, Sinhalese 276, Tamils 590, Immigrants fifty, Moors 140, and other races 150, received medical aid; and the amount collected from them since November was twenty-two rupees and twenty-nine cents. This hospital has accommodation for twenty-four patients. Temporary wards have been constructed and are kept in repair to meet any emergency that may arise through the occurrence of an epidemic.

Kalpitiya.

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number of sick treated during the year was 708, 479 of these being cases of fever. Only two deaths occurred, one from remittent fever and the other from anœmia.

The medical officer in charge of the station reports that fever is the prevalent disease of the district, and that bowel complaints predominated during the continuance of the North-East Monsoon. He also remarks that several Coast coolies, suffering from fever, came under his treatment, and that they were in a very destitute condition, being but scantily clothed and unprovided with rice.

The dispensary collection for November and December amounted to 5 rupees and 45½ cents.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 4.

Chilaw.

Government Civil Hospital.—The total number treated was 214, and among them thirteen deaths occurred.

The admissions were ninety-six cases of parangi and forty-five of ulcers.

Out-patient Department.—The number of out-patients treated during the year was 958; the largest admissions were for fever 398, diseases of the lungs thirty-seven, bowel complaints 116.

The collections from out-patients amounted to 4 rupees and 25 cents.

VACCINATION.

Western Province.—27,988 persons were vaccinated in the different districts of this Province. Of these 21,449 were discharged with satisfactory marks, 1,900 were failures, and 4,639 absentees, *i. e.*, those who failed to appear for inspection of the vesicles a week after the operation.

Twenty-three vaccinators were employed in this Province.

North-Western Province.—The number of operations in this Province amounted to 13,387. Of these, 9,669 had satisfactory marks, whilst 797 were failures, and the rest were absentees. In this Province five vaccinators were engaged during the year.

On comparing the number vaccinated during the year with that of the previous one, I find that there is an increase of 2,472 subjects in the Western Province, and 6,838 in the North-Western Province.

A quarterly supply of vaccine lymph, consisting of six capillary tubes charged, is received from England.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year 1876 fever and bowel complaints prevailed among the native inhabitants of the Western and North-Western Provinces, the majority of whom, residing in villages far away from the stations of medical officers, could not receive either prompt or sufficient aid. The relief of natives who occupy remote and isolated situations, is a subject of serious consideration; I would therefore submit a simple scheme to meet this great and urgent want. A few native young men from each Province, selected by the Colonial Surgeon, should be trained in our hospitals in the treatment of ordinary diseases, such as fevers, bowel complaints, cholera, small-pox, and simple cases of accident. These young men should possess a thorough knowledge of one of the vernacular languages and so much of the English language as to be able to write the names of medicines correctly, and to furnish simple returns of the state of health. They should be attached to the hospital for eight or twelve months, as may be required, and after acquiring the necessary knowledge each one should be appointed to the charge of a group of villages, which he will be required to visit, affording medical aid to any sick in it, and at the end of each month he should forward a return to the Colonial Surgeon of the state of health in his division. He should be constantly engaged in carrying out the sanitation of the villages, that is to say, he should inspect the water used by the people, and see that it is free from pollution; he should enforce cleanliness, and cause the removal of nuisances. He will be furnished with a code of rules on village sanitation for his guidance. With regard to the remuneration of such persons, it might be regulated on a scale of from 30 rupees to 40 rupees per mensem, according to the Province to which each of them is appointed. He should be designated *Village Sanitary Officer*, and be under the general control of the Colonial Surgeon, and under the immediate supervision of his nearest assistant. Such a scheme will make the natives in the remotest villages familiar with the benefits of European medical practice, which will thus be brought to their very doors. I do not think any other scheme feasible. The present mode of distributing medicines during the prevalence of epidemics through the intervention of headmen is most unsatisfactory, especially as they never evince any interest in their work, and are apt to evade any labour imposed on them, for which they are not paid. This scheme will also possess the advantage of having persons available to combat with any outbreak of disease at its very outset. Speaking from my own experience I can state that a few young men thus trained by me have proved very useful on various emergencies. While the Government spend large sums of money on irrigation works undertaken in the interests of the cultivator, it seems inconsistent that so little attention should be paid to the preservation of his health and life. I feel it my duty to press this subject on the attention of Government, as I have been myself on various occasions witness to the distress arising from the want of medical aid, and the total disregard paid to anything approaching sanitation. I may here add, that I am of opinion, that the scheme here proposed will in many respects answer better than the existing plan of training men to be medical officers of an inferior grade, by means of a secondary class attached to our Medical School. The students who compose this class come from distant parts of the Island, and have to be maintained at the public expense, each receiving an allowance of ten rupees per mensem for a period of two years, during which their medical education lasts. The scheme I have submitted will, I think, secure a number of young men of respectable standing in native society, who will be found to come forward in each Province willingly to acquire the required knowledge without any subsistence allowance, and who will gladly remain in our hospitals for any period that may be needed, so as to qualify them to act as medical practitioners among the villagers of a district or division.

Cholera in Colombo.—From the report furnished by Assistant Surgeon Dr. Carbery it appears that the outbreak commenced during the Christmas season of 1875, the disease having been imported from the coast by immigrant coolies. The total number of attacks was 458, and of the deaths 316. The disease raged with greatest virulence during the month of May, when the seizures numbered eighty-seven and the deaths sixty-three. In the month of June the attacks fell to nearly half of the number of those of the preceding month; in July the disease assumed fresh virulence, and the cases rose to seventy-nine; however, in the following month the disease subsided, and finally disappeared in September; but at the end of December cholera re-appeared. From the

statistics furnished it seems that the disease raged chiefly in the low-lying, densely populated, and marshy portions of the city, such as Cramer's Lane, Washers' Quarters, Ferry Street, New Bazaar, Kochchikade, Korteboam, Jampettah Street, Grandpass, and Sedawatta, while the more elevated portions, such as St. Sebastian hill, Wolfendahl, Kotahena, Fishers' hill, Modara, enjoyed a singular immunity from the dreadful visitation.

The number of cases which occurred in 1875 was 721, and of the deaths 421. In the year 1876 the numbers were respectively 458 and 316, and this difference is in a great measure to be attributed to the sanitary improvements effected in the densely crowded portion of the Slave Island Ward, by the construction of a retaining wall round the margin of the lake, and by the removal of the mud which lay baking in the sun, emitting noxious gases. The cuttings for the Moratuwa Railway have also contributed not a little towards the ventilation of the locality, and from the fact that the number of cases fell from nearly 200 in 1875 to six in 1876, it will be seen how far the improvements indicated have acted beneficially on the public health. It would be very desirable if some enactment, similar to the "Rookeries' Act," could be passed to check the over-crowding, squalor, and generally insanitary state of Slave Island and other wards possessing conditions equally favourable for the development of epidemics.

Small-pox in Colombo.—As far as it can be traced, the disease appeared in the month of April, and the first recorded case was that of a Tamil cooly who was found near the Railway station; the next was that of another Tamil, resident in the Pettah. The disease then spread to Alutnawata, where the residents are almost exclusively Sinhalese. In May the number of cases increased, but in June none was recorded, one occurred in New Chetty Street in July. In August a Tamil woman, who had arrived from the coast only three days previously, was detected with the disease in Biling-watta, Muttukistna Street, Kotahena. She was allowed to remain in her house, and the result was that her attendant, an old Sinhalese woman, and four others, were attacked. In September the epidemic extended to Modara, Kotahena, and Slave Island. In October the disease seems to have infected the whole city, cases of small-pox having been reported as occurring in Modara, Kotahena, Grandpass, Sedawatta, Maradana, Suduwella, Slave Island, and Kollupitiya. In November an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum was seized with small-pox, but by a timely removal to the hospital the disease was prevented from spreading further. In December the medical officer in charge of Small-pox duties reports that the disease "increased enormously," and that there were fifteen admissions into the hospital during the month. The chief sufferers appear to have been the Tamil and Chetty inhabitants of the Pettah, many of them being allowed to remain in their own houses. During the year, thirty-five cases were treated in hospital; and in four instances the disease terminated fatally. No reliance can, however, be placed in the above figures, as the repugnance of the natives to being removed to hospital led to the friends and relatives of the sick to employ all the means they were capable of to effect concealment. The medical officer cites one instance which came under his observation in support of this assertion. It was that of a Tamil who was found in the street near the Modara police station in an advanced stage of disease, delirious, and "the sores on his body from head to foot filled with maggots. In this condition he had rushed out of a house in the neighbourhood," where he had been kept concealed.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of small-pox an outbreak of measles and chicken-pox occurred, and became the source of great confusion and risk to patients, from the inability on the part of those charged with small-pox duties to discriminate between the different diseases.

I may add that small-pox also appeared in Moratuwa, Panadure, and Kalutara, the infection having been carried to the first mentioned station by a person who had recently arrived from Kandy, where the disease was reported to be raging with great virulence.

Jail sore-mouth.—In some of the jails where sore-mouth prevailed, betel-chewing was prescribed as a remedy. I may here remark that this practice is injurious to the organs of mastication, inasmuch as it produces premature loss of teeth, from ulceration of the gums induced by the use of chunam (slaked lime), which forms one of the ingredients in betel-chewing. The astringents, such as catechu and arecanut, employed by the betel-chewers, are also productive of ill-effects, and the mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue become so tanned by the constant action of the astringent substances, that the sense of taste is greatly impaired, and the teeth soon become discoloured, and ultimately turn blackish. The betel leaf belonging to the Piperaceæ, or pepper tribe, is itself a sialogogue, and, therefore, its frequent use is attended with injurious, consequences on the digestive organs by the excessive flow and waste of saliva.

The natives entertain an erroneous belief that betel-chewing is conducive to the preservation of the teeth, and that it removes the fœtor of the breath. I have, therefore, thought it necessary to advise the discontinuance of the issue of betel, and recommended in its place boiled bullock's liver. On this subject I have submitted reports to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, demonstrating the efficacy of bullock's liver in the treatment of sore-mouth.

Out-patient Dispensaries.—Judging from the increasing number of applicants who now seek relief at the Government dispensaries in the Western and North-Western Provinces, it may be seen that the natives are beginning to appreciate the benefits of European medical practice.

Vaccination.—Fifteen Sinhalese, Tamil, and Burgher young men were trained by me in the art and practice of vaccination, and dispersed among the coffee districts. It is gratifying to report that these men have been usefully employed in carrying on vaccination among the immigrant coolies.

WM. C. ONDAATJE.
Colonial Surgeon.

No. 5.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT COLONIAL SURGEON in charge of the Borella Lunatic Asylum.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of the lunatic asylum for the year 1876.

Having taken medical charge of this asylum in the month of September last, I labour under the disadvantage of drawing out the present report with the experience which only a comparatively short residence in the asylum affords me.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 5.

Before I allude to the present state of this institution, it would be interesting to take a retrospective notice of its past condition, and trace the changes which a period of ten years have effected in its history and statistics. The following tabular analysis of the average annual population of the asylum since the year 1867 shews the progressive increase of insane cases committed for treatment.

AVERAGE annual Population of Civil and Criminal Lunatics for the previous ten years.

1867	...	191·27	1872	...	215·76
1868	...	190·98	1873	...	217·4
1869	...	204·10	1874	...	221·5
1870	...	211·28	1875	...	237·11
1871	...	208·5	1876	...	248·10

It will be observed that in the year 1867 an average population of 191 insanes is followed in the succeeding years by a gradual increase in numbers, until the figures 221,237, and 248 are respectively attained in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876. It is difficult to account for this annual variation and increase, but I think it most probable that if the history of each case could possibly be traced, and hospital returns consulted, it would be found that a great proportion of these cases arises from injuries to the head caused by accident or violence, leading eventually to temporary and often to permanent impairment of the mental faculties. The congenital and hereditary predisposition, moreover, and syphilitic taint exercise a baneful influence on the mental faculties; and habits of intemperance, or the habitual use of narcotic drugs, have also a tendency to disorganize the brain substance, and are undoubtedly prolific causes of insanity in this country.

Before reverting to the admissions, discharges, and deaths in the asylum for the previous ten years, the following analysis of criminal statistics would be of value. It will be observed that in the year 1867, one criminal lunatic was committed to the Asylum upon a warrant from His Excellency the Governor. In the years 1870 and 1871, twenty and twenty-one respectively, were transferred as lunatics who could not stand their trial for crimes committed under insane impulse. During the succeeding years there has been a proportionate annual increase, and in the year 1876, a population of 36 criminal lunatics is recorded in the asylum register. Of these, 33 were males and three females. Nine alleged cases of lunacy did not evince a single symptom of insanity from the date of their admission into the asylum up to the present time. One case has been an inmate within its walls for upwards of 16 years, two for thirteen years and more, two for four and five years respectively, and the remaining four for two and one year. Indeed, the above cases were singularly free from the insane neurosis, and their conduct and demeanour at all times were uniformly consistant with the behaviour of perfectly sane individuals. It is evident, therefore, that insanity was feigned by them in order to evade the penalty to which their crime and ultimate conviction would otherwise have subjected them. This is a subject of special importance to those who are concerned in the punishment of wrong-doers; and, in the interests of justice, I would suggest that such cases be kept under a probationary trial of at least one year in the asylum, and in case no symptoms of insanity manifest themselves, to transfer them to the Convict Establishment, and there made to undergo their full term of imprisonment, and to feel all the rigours of prison discipline.

The tables appended below indicate the average population of criminal lunatics for the previous ten years; the sexes are distinguished, and the crimes for which they were committed noted down.

AVERAGE POPULATION of Criminal Lunatics for the previous ten years.

Years.	No. of Criminal Lunatics.	Years.	No. of Criminal Lunatics.
1867	1	1872	20
1868	4	1873	29
1869	5	1874	33
1870	20	1875	30
1871	21	1876	36

CRIMES committed under Insane impulse, for which they were tried and transferred to the Asylum.

No.	Crimes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Murder	15	2	17
2	Manslaughter	1	0	1
3	Aggravated Assault	8	0	8
4	Poisoning	1	0	1
5	Arson	1	0	1
6	Cattle-stealing	2	0	2
7	Theft	4	0	4
8	Sodomy	1	0	1
9	Drunk and disorderly conduct	0	1	1
	TOTAL	33	3	36

Of the seventeen cases of criminal lunatics, committed for murder, three were admitted into the asylum perfectly sane. As observed previously, two of these sane cases have already resided in the asylum for upwards of thirteen years. All the three men are able and strong-bodied, and are kept in strict confinement; and, in the absence of hard work and rigorous treatment, employ themselves in light labour, and on the whole lead a cheerful and contented existence.

The alleged insanes tried for manslaughter, poisoning, and cattle-stealing have been in the Asylum for three, four, and sixteen years respectively. They have all been perfectly sane, and have, at all times, made themselves useful in various employments. In the case of poisoning, the culprit, —a native medical practitioner, who is in the enjoyment of excellent health, both mentally and

physically—is quite reconciled to his lot, and does not apparently care to exchange the easy routine of the asylum life for the work and toil necessary to existence outside.

The two remaining cases that have shewn no symptoms of insanity since their admission, are an African, who was tried for sodomy, and a Sinhalese woman, who was committed to the jail for drunk and disorderly conduct, and from thence transferred to the asylum for alleged insanity.

On reference to Table No. 1, the annual admissions, discharges, and deaths for the previous ten years will point to interesting facts with regard to the prevalence of insanity among the different races in the Island. It will be observed that the number of insane Europeans admitted into the asylum was very small, compared to its population, and the admission of these was principally confined to seamen from ships touching at the different ports.

The total admission of Burgher lunatics is 35, and that of the Moors 61; and with the entire Island population of 14,181 European descendants and 171,468 Moors (including Malays), it is gratifying to observe that insanity among these classes is of very rare occurrence.

The larger number of insane cases occurred amongst the Tamils and Sinhalese. The admissions of the former class shew a total of 178 from a population of 540,685 inhabitants; and those of the latter point to 249 males and 156 females admitted from the year 1867 to 1876 from a population of 1,670,207. It will be remarked in the column of the total numbers treated during the ten previous years, that the year 1867 begins with the asylum population of 247 lunatics, the excess over the admissions of that year being the accumulated population of 179 chronic cases of the previous years. It will be further remarked that there was a progressive increase of patients annually, until, in the year 1876, a population of 330 is shewn in the annexed Table.

The total number of discharges for the previous ten years is 330, or twelve per cent.; of this number, 287 were discharged cured, from an average population of 272·9, and 43 were removed by the friends of the patients, partially relieved of their malady. It is interesting to record that of the 287 cases that recovered, only 22 cases were re-admitted into the asylum for a recurrence of the disease. All these were cases of mania, and only one of dementia.

The total number of deaths for the previous ten years was an average of 26·9 out of an average number of 272·9 treated, giving a proportion of 9·85 per cent. In the year 1876 the per-centage of deaths to average strength was considerably lower to that of any preceding year; and this is the more remarkable when we consider the physical prostration, from previous neglect and starvation, in which patients of this class are, as a rule, admitted into this establishment.

A reference to Table No. II. will shew the number of admissions of insanes from the different Provinces in the Island for the year 1876, and the preceding years. The largest total number for the ten years was received from the Western Province; the next largest from the Central and the Southern Provinces. In the year 1876, forty-five insane cases were admitted from the Western Province; and while this number compares unfavourably with the admissions of the previous five years, it is gratifying to note, on the other hand, that it has not attained the numbers indicated in the first four years. Judging from the above figures I have reason to think that they afford indications of the gradual decadence of insanity amongst the population of this Province. With the rapid strides this Province is making in material progress, the fostering care shewn by a paternal Government in the dissemination of education among the masses, the improvement and signs of prosperity visible on all sides, it is no difficult matter to predict the social and moral advancement of its inhabitants and their consequent improvement, mentally and physically.

The influence, which evils—such as intemperance and other degrading vices—exercise on the mental health of individuals, is too apparent to need any repetition; and the avoidance of these, and abstinence from the inordinate indulgence in intoxicating liquors, would alone secure to a community an immunity from mental diseases.

The Central Province points to a total of 69 males and 43 females; and, on the whole, it is cheering to think that this Province too has not contributed, very largely, to swell the asylum population; for, on reference to the table, it will be observed that in the year 1876, the admissions have not been in excess of those of the previous years. It would have been expected that with all the privation and poverty in the Southern Province, there would have been a larger number of admissions; but a reference to the table shews nine males and eight females admitted for the year 1876, and an average annual population of 10·6 for the ten previous years.

Sanitary condition.

The sanitary condition of this asylum during the past year has been favourable and very satisfactory. With the exception of a case of small-pox, no other contagious or epidemic diseases made their appearance.

The commendable system of tarring the drains and latrines frequently, independently of the sewage system carried out in former years, together with other sanitary precautions against the outbreak of epidemics, has been one of the means of preserving the asylum in a healthy condition; for, on looking into the mortality list, with such a large number as that admitted during the last year, the death per-centage has been considerably lower than that of any previous year.

With a view of securing perfect sanitation to the asylum, and as a means conducive to the health of its unfortunate inmates, I have been impressed with the great benefit that will accrue if the tractable patients could be removed for daily occupation and recreation outside the walls of the asylum. The value of this step was fully appreciated by my predecessor who, in the interest of his patients, suggested the erection of sheds where they could amuse themselves daily in various ways. It has the advantage not only of allowing them free scope for healthy recreation, but also of securing the cleanliness of the wards and the purity of its breathing air at nights. I have therefore to invite attention to this important subject, and to suggest, in connexion with the new asylum, the erection of two permanent bungalows for males and females, at some spot within the grounds of the asylum where the varying scenes of out-door life, the sight of birds and flowers, and other scenes so pleasing and abundant in nature, are likely to engage their attention, afford them amusement, and exercise a cheerful influence on their minds.

In writing on the subject of sanitation I embrace this opportunity of briefly alluding to the objectionable construction of drains and latrines within the walls of the asylum. Much anxiety

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 5.

has been experienced by the medical officers in charge of the institution for the safety of its unfortunate inmates, during the prevalence of epidemics in town and its neighbourhood. If to the acknowledged difficulty of attending to the treatment of lunatics, owing to their known indifference to cleanliness and all the rules of hygiene be added the difficulty of preserving cleanliness in latrines and drains situated in the heart of the asylum, I think it a matter of surprise that no epidemic has already done its work of decimation amongst a large number crowded within the walls of the asylum. That such has not been the case speaks well for the efforts and energy of the officers who had charge of this establishment, and who carried out sanitary measures in the face of obstacles.

With a view, therefore, of securing a more satisfactory sanitation of the asylum, I would suggest the construction of latrines outside the premises. The adoption of this step would obviate the necessity for barrel drains within, the construction of superficial drains being sufficient to carry away all the storm water during heavy rains. The latrines, it would hardly need mentioning, should stand at a convenient distance outside the asylum, being connected with the wards or area by means of corridors.

The contemplated erection of the new asylum in the Cinnamon Gardens would afford facilities for the carrying out of the above suggestions. I understand that in its construction everything that could be desired for the health and comfort of the patients will be attended to. His Excellency Sir W. Gregory, in his farewell address, alludes to this subject as follows :—

"The building will be a credit to the Colony," and, "while every modern appliance for the comfort of the inmates is provided, this building, whether the exact present plan be adhered to or modified, will be from its structural merits and the decorative character of the grounds attached to it one of the future ornaments of this city."

Industrial.

There were some improvements in the industrial department initiated by me since I took charge of the asylum, and in the carrying out of which I received the sanction and cordial co-operation and assistance of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals. I had reason to observe that from the neglect and apathy of the warders, the patients were allowed to lead an indolent life, without any healthy occupation or recreation to the mind. With a view to keep them employed, I extended the garden operations, and brought patches of ground under cultivation of grass or kitchen vegetables. This afforded them light work for a couple or three hours in the morning, after which they were allowed to amuse themselves or take repose under the shade of trees during the heat of the day. In the cool of the evening they were again turned out to a couple of hours of light work.

A large number of men were daily employed to thrash husk, whilst the twisting of coir-yarn was entrusted to the women. This supplied the latter with agreeable occupation, and the distribution of tobacco, cigars, and betel to the most deserving, excited competition and secured as much as one-fourth cwt. of very superior yarn daily. The quality of yarn turned out by the best workwomen would realize twelve rupees per cwts. in the market.

The manufacture of twilled coir matting has been actively carried on, and the profits realized by the sale of these have exceeded my expectations. The purchase of yarn, formerly at nine rupees and ten rupees a cwt., was a great drawback in the manufacture of matting, and by the system at present adopted the advantages and benefit derived from it to the industrial department are great.

The manufacture of arrowroot, tapioca, and cassada is still persevered in as before; as also stitching clothes for all the hospitals in the Island.

Whilst the mental and physical health of the lunatics has been attended to, their spiritual requirements have not been overlooked. A Buddhist priest attends to the heathens on a week-day. A clergyman of the Church of England ministers to the spiritual comforts of the Christians, and holds divine service on Sundays. Catechists are invited and encouraged to go amongst the patients, and distribute tracts to those who desire to read and are open to spiritual conviction.

With these remarks I bring my report to a close.

THEODORE MORGAN, M.B.,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

No. I.

ANNUAL Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the last Ten years, classifying the Races.

Admissions.

		1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
European	Male	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burgher	Male	5	1	6	2	1	2	0	1	3	4
	Female	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Tamil	Male	15	14	13	14	5	15	11	13	11	17
	Female	9	6	4	2	4	5	1	3	7	9
Sinhalese	Male	15	30	34	34	14	15	23	20	33	31
	Female	13	20	20	25	11	12	12	8	11	24
Moor	Male	6	3	7	6	4	1	7	8	5	5
	Female	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Caffre	Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
	Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Male	42	48	62	56	25	35	45	43	52	58
	Female	26	28	27	30	17	17	14	13	20	35
Total Admissions		68	76	89	86	42	52	59	56	72	93

No. I.—*continued.*

Discharges.

		1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
European	Male	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burgher	Male	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tamil	Male	6	3	14	6	6	5	1	7	3	4
	Female	1	4	2	5	2	1	0	1	1	3
Sinhalese	Male	5	22	19	20	8	5	8	9	25	18
	Female	3	9	10	12	3	2	8	5	4	14
Moor	Male	4	3	2	4	0	2	2	0	1	2
	Female	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Caffre	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Male	17	31	35	40	14	13	14	17	29	25
	Female	5	13	14	17	6	3	8	6	6	17
Total Discharges		22	44	49	57	20	16	22	23	35	42
Cured		22	44	49	43	19	13	13	19	26	39
Relieved		0	0	0	14	1	3	9	4	9	3

Deaths.

		1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
European	Male	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burgher	Male	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	3	2	0
	Female	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Tamil	Male	3	10	5	7	1	5	5	9	7	6
	Female	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	4	0	3
Sinhalese	Male	12	4	9	13	9	14	14	3	15	10
	Female	9	8	3	5	6	7	4	0	10	3
Moor	Male	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
	Female	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Male	21	19	17	20	13	23	19	17	25	16
	Female	12	13	3	7	9	9	5	6	11	6
Total Deaths		33	30	20	27	22	32	24	23	36	22
Total treated during the year		247	268	276	308	257	261	272	282	308	320
Per-centage of Deaths		13·3	11·1	7·2	8·7	8·6	12·2	8·8	8·25	11·6	6·6

No. II.

ANNUAL Admissions for the last Ten years, classifying the Provinces.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Western Province.										
Male	35	37	42	28	14	15	20	21	18	28
Female	23	15	16	24	7	8	4	7	3	17
Total	58	52	58	52	21	23	24	28	21	45
Southern Province.										
Male	0	5	7	13	3	3	9	3	15	9
Female	0	4	6	2	3	3	5	2	6	8
Total	0	9	13	15	6	6	14	5	21	17
Eastern Province.										
Male	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	3
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	3
North-Western Province.										
Male	1	0	3	1	2	4	1	1	0	2
Female	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	0
Total	1	0	4	3	4	5	2	3	1	2
Central Province.										
Male	6	4	5	13	5	6	13	16	15	13
Female	3	8	1	0	5	2	3	2	10	9
Total	9	12	6	13	10	8	16	18	25	22

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Appendix No. 5.

No. II.—*continued.*

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
North-Central Province.										
Male ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Province.										
Male ...	0	2	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	3
Female ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	0	3	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	3
Total.										
Male ...	42	48	62	56	25	35	45	43	52	58
Female ...	26	28	27	30	17	17	14	13	20	35
GRAND TOTAL ...	68	76	89	86	42	52	59	56	72	93

Appendix No. 6.

No. 6.

REPORT of the PRINCIPAL of the Ceylon Medical School for 1876-77.

DURING the year 1876 twenty-three students prosecuted their studies in the Ceylon Medical School. Of these twenty-three students, six were holders of Government stipends, and one, Mr. Kennedy, was supported by Government, he having been a student of the Orphan Asylum before his admission into the school. At the commencement of the session fifteen new students were admitted, making a total of thirty-eight students. Of these, 20 are Burghers, 6 Sinhalese, 11 Tamils, and one, Mr. Kennedy, a European.

At the end of the session 1876–77, nine senior students went up for the final pass examination, of whom the five following succeeded in obtaining the licence of the school:—

1. A. B. Santiagoepulle,
2. N. S. Chanderasageram,
3. Wm. Kennedy,
4. S. B. Perera,
5. V. Saravanamuttu.

Of eight students who competed for the junior pass examination the five following were successful, viz.:—

1. C. Heynsburgh,
2. J. M. De Rosairoe,
3. J. E. VanDort,
4. H. Paulusz,
5. C. Kirthesinghe.

All the five senior pass students have obtained employment under Government as Sub-Assistant Surgeons, thus making a total of nineteen students graduates of this school in Government employment at the present time.

A secondary class composed of fifteen students joined the school at the commencement of the session. They are trained to become dispensers, dressers, and hospital assistants. They are supported by Government, each student receiving an allowance of ten rupees per mensem.

During this year the sessions were divided into a summer and winter term, the former commencing on the 1st May and terminating on the 31st July, and the latter commencing on the 1st October and terminating on the 31st March of the ensuing year.

About the end of May, 1876, Dr. Margenout, the lecturer on anatomy, was removed to Gampola, and his place in the school was temporarily filled by Dr. Vanderstraaten, and subsequently by Dr. Carbery. In September Dr. VanDort was appointed to Matara, and his place in the school was taken up by Dr. T. Morgan, who succeeded Dr. VanDort in the charge of the Borella Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. Vanderstraaten took over charge of the chemical laboratory, and undertook the lectures on chemistry, hitherto delivered by me. Dr. Keyt was appointed lecturer on medicine in the room of Dr. Vanderstraaten, and Dr. Ondaatje lecturer on materia medica.

The new school building, designed by Mr. Vine, was completed and handed over to Government in August last.

During the year, an invoice of chemical and chemical apparatus and fittings were received from England for the use of the school. These cost the Government the sum of 6,000 rupees. In addition to these, new dissecting tables and stools, a diagram board, a counter for the laboratory, a case of printed anatomical diagrams for the dissecting room, and an assortment of glass jars and appliances for preserving morbid specimens, was also furnished to the school by the Government.

Very valuable drawings, descriptive of diseases peculiar to the country, executed under my directions by Messers J. L. K. VanDort and Ortel, and several well-finished plaster casts illustrating the different varieties of club-foot, dislocation, fractures, and other deformities, have also been furnished to the school.

Mudaliyar Susew De Soyza having generously offered to build a Museum in connection with the Medical School, a plan was prepared by the Government Architect and submitted to the Mudaliyar

for his approval. The erection of this building is postponed for the present in consequence of the rainy weather. It will cost the Madaliyar a sum of £1,200.

Mr. Charles De Soyza has offered to build a lying-in-home as soon as a plan of the building is completed. It is in contemplation to erect the building upon the ground adjoining the medical school, which Mr. Sampson Rajapaksa has offered to Government in exchange for property of equal value in the Cinnamon Gardens.

I annex memoranda shewing the attendance of lecturers during the term just expired.

EDWIN L. KOCH,
Principal.

WINTER TERM, 1876–77.—100 *Lectures.*

Subjects.	Lectures.	Actual number of Lectures delivered.	Number undelivered.	Remarks.
Advanced Anatomy	Dr. Carbery ...	97	3	Dr. Carbery was frequently absent on post-mortem duty. He was sent to Puttalam for a fortnight during term. The 97 lectures were made by working after hours.
Physiology ...	Dr. Morgan ...	101	...	One Lecture in excess.
Medicine	Dr. Keyt Dr. Kriekenbeck	75	25	Dr. Keyt joined nine days after the commencement of term, and was subsequently sent to Galle, and temporarily stationed there for two and a-half months. Dr. Kriekenbeck delivered eleven Lectures for Dr. Keyt during his absence at Galle.
Surgery ...	Dr. Koch ...	108	...	Eight Lectures in excess.

SUMMER TERM, 1876–77.—50 *Lectures.*

Subjects.	Lecturer.	Actual number delivered.	Number undelivered.	Remarks.
Elementary Anatomy	Mr. Margenout ... Dr. Vanderstraaten Mr. Carbery ...	42	8	Dr. Margenout, the lecturer originally appointed by the P. C. M. O., was ordered to Gampola in the end of May. From the 15th to the 27th June Dr. Vanderstraaten lectured in Anatomy, and Dr. Carbery from 29th June to the end of the term.
Materia Medica ..	Dr. Ondaatje	39	11	Dr. Ondaatje was frequently prevented from lecturing in consequence of having to attend to vaccine and other official duty.
Forensic Medicine..	Dr. Van[illegible]	56	0	6 Lectures in excess.
Midwifery ...	Dr. Koch ...	60	0	10 Lectures in excess.

A.—I.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of SICK treated in the Government Civil Hospitals of Ceylon during the year 1876, and of the Expenses incurred on account of the Institutions in each Province.

STATIONS AND HOSPITALS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	Full Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	Salary of Medical Officer.	Amount received for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																							
Government Civil Hospitals.																							
COLOMBO.																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Maradána																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	8	1	5	2	11	...	...	...	3	6	16	11	...	3	49	115							
Since admitted ...	225	...	94	46	304	9	...	55	109	261	195	218	25	25	675	2241							
Discharged	215	1	83	37	174	6	...	23	105	255	194	208	22	28	584	1933	15,756 86	3,455 0	3,362 97	1,659 58	24,234 41	3,750 50	186 0
Died	13	...	14	7	124	2	...	28	3	1	5	14	...	1	116	328							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	5	...	2	4	17	1	...	4	4	11	12	7	3	1	24	95							
Merchant Seamen's Hospital.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	6							
Since admitted ...	6	...	6	2	5	1	...	...	8	2	7	6	...	...	10	53							
Discharged	7	...	5	3	3	1	...	...	9	3	7	7	...	...	11	56	...	996 0	551 56	304 82	1,852 38	3,000 0	1,204 0*
Died	...	...	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...							
Lunatic Asylum.																							
Borella.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	...	...	...	..	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	237							
Since admitted ...	...	...	...	..	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93							
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	42	25,034 21	4,511 43	5,076 24	1,386 23	36,008 11	3,750 0	222 75
Died	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	22							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876.	...	...	...	...	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266							
Leper Hospital.																							
Hendala.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	75	5	83							
Since admitted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	3	...	...	65	15	83							
Discharged	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	32	2	38	9,209 25	1,390 0	937 2	1,070 63	12,606 90	2,250 0	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	23	8	32							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	85	10	96							

* The balance remaining at the end of the year after dieting sick Merchant Seamen is 96 rupees and 15 cents.

Police Hospital.																														
Maradana.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	7														
Since admitted ..	102	3	24	9	45	5	...	1	25	15	92	33	4	8	14	380														
Discharged	104	3	24	9	45	5	...	1	23	15	93	32	3	8	14	379	...		...		56	84	4	92	61	76	1,000	0	...	
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	7														
Civil Hospital.																														
Panadura.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	7														
Since admitted ...	19	...	5	...	12	10	1	13	5	23	11	20	...	7	35	161														
Discharged	19	...	5	...	5	9	...	11	5	22	10	19	...	8	38	151	1,523	62	180	87	107	76	62	91	1,875	16	900	0	...	
Died	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	..	...	...	5														
Civil Hospital (Temporary).																														
Kalutara.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Since admitted ...	5	...	1	...	2	5	...	..	...	8	5	6	...	...	16	48														
Discharged	4	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	11	35	320	31	30	25	2	56	112	82	465	94	900	0	...	
Died	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	..	...	5	12														
Civil Hospital.																														
Negombo.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	7	...	1	1	4	..	...	1	5	12	8	4	...	...	1	46														
Since admitted ...	32	2	43	23	45	19	1	25	43	196	125	63	3	10	164	794														
Discharged	35	2	32	22	37	16	1	16	44	178	109	64	3	8	156	723	5,155	53	1,100	50	489	10	49	0	6,794	13	2,250	0	...	
Died	1	...	10	2	12	4	...	8	...	3	7	...	...	...	3	50														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	4	27	17	3	...	2	6	67														
Civil Hospital.																														
Kegalla.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4														
Since admitted ...	68	...	4	2	33	3	...	18	14	29	29	29	2	8	58	297														
Discharged	67	...	3	2	23	3	...	16	14	29	24	29	2	8	50	270	1,866	81	593	75	164	95	26	60	2652	11	3000	0	...	
Died	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	15														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	1	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	8	16														
Civil Hospital.																														
Ratnapura.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	5	6	...	...	...	1	18														
Since admitted ...	79	1	19	6	118	6	10	17	21	54	72	38	7	6	53	507														
Discharged	79	1	14	6	77	6	3	12	22	57	72	37	7	6	46	445	4,967	60	544	0	836	6	150	85	6498	48	3000	0	282	48¼
Died	...	...	5	...	41	2	7	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	68														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	...	...	1	12														

A.—I. *(continued.)*

Stations and Hospitals.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.
North-Western Province.																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Civil Hospital.																							
Kurunegala.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	10	...	2	2	7	...	...	2	5	35	20	3	...	...	10	96							
Since admitted ...	313	...	27	28	192	...	...	44	150	111	284	47	32	293	154	1675							
Discharged	306	...	23	29	127	..	..	37	152	141	284	47	32	267	151	1596	12,033 27½	1,757 3	1,828 13½	268 48	15,886 92	3,000 0	350 1
Died	5	...	6	1	62	...	...	6	...	4	2	3	...	...	8	97							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	12	...	...	...	10	...	...	3	3	1	18	...	...	26	5	78							
Pettah Civil Hospital.																							
Puttalam.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	8	...	...	...	5	30							
Since admitted ...	87	...	15	4	45	...	...	20	20	28	40	10	...	215	37	521							
Discharged	80	...	12	4	31	1	...	15	21	38	45	9	...	198	41	495	3,497 15	989 98	387 34	190 6	5,064 53	3,000 0	...
Died	3	...	3	..	9	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	20							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	..	17	...	36							
Civil Hospital.																							
Chilaw.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	...	8	1	42							
Since admitted ..	12	...	2	...	4	...	...	10	4	2	15	4	1	114	4	172							
Discharged	12	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	5	2	44	3	1	103	2	180	2,916 10	587 50	433 18	8 72	3,945 50	900 0	...
Died	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	13							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	19	...	21							
Southern Province.																							
Civil Hospital.																							
Galle.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	6	...	4	1	6	1	...	2	4	6	11	13	...	16	18	88							
Since admitted ...	90	...	52	7	165	32	...	171	80	132	262	251	27	104	166	1539							
Discharged	93	...	48	7	138	28	...	147	83	133	253	252	27	106	159	1474	13,467 21	2,683 50	1,582 30	296 50	18,029 51	4,500 0	391 64½
Died	3	...	6	1	33	3	...	21	...	1	8	9	...	3	11	99							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	..	...	2	..	...	2	...	5	1	4	12	3	...	11	14	54							

Contagious Diseases Hospital.																												
Galle.																												
Remained 31st Dec., 1875..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	908	43	130	50	...		...		1,038	93	...		...	
Since admitted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	151														
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	154														
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4														
Civil Hospital.																												
Matara.																												
Remained 31st Dec., 1875..	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	...	1	3	18	5,371	64	1,230	0	133	84	60	24	6,795	72	3,500	0	343	56½
Since admitted ...	196	...	9	2	74	12	9	12	6	30	107	53	3	93	82	688														
Discharged	191	...	8	2	43	11	1	5	6	33	108	52	3	93	73	629														
Died	3	...	1	...	31	1	8	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	9	67														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876.	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	10														
Civil Hospital.																												
Hambantota.																												
Remained 31st Dec., 1875..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	..	...	1	..	7	820	18	426	50	381	7	72	91	1700	66	2,000	0	85	75
Since admitted ...	65	...	11	11	25	...	...	3	14	12	44	8	4	6	12	215														
Discharged	61	...	11	9	24	...	...	1	16	14	42	7	4	7	11	207														
Died	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876.	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.	7														
Civil Hospital.																												
Tangalla.																												
Remained 31st Dec., 1875..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	93	253	0	150	10	7	14	870	17	900	0	...	
Since admitted ..	10	...	1	2	6	1	...	2	1	2	11	13	...	5	19	73														
Discharged	10	...	1	2	5	1	.	2	1	2	11	13	...	5	19	72														
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																												
Civil Hospital.																												
Mullaittivu.																												
Remained 31st Dec., 1875..	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	3	1	...	50	2	62	4,453	93	708	54	...		214	54	5,377	1	1,750	0	...	
Since admitted ...	19	...	5	14	16	3	...	6	7	12	11	9	1	290	11	404														
Discharged	19	...	5	14	16	3	...	5	6	12	12	9	1	318	13	433														
Died	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	8														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876.	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	19	...	25														
Civil Hospital.																												
Vovuniya-Vilankulam.																												
Remained 31st Dec., 1875..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	8	1,570	64	508	90	...		30	0	2,109	54	1,000	0	...	
Since admitted ...	15	...	8	4	12	2	...	11	2	5	5	3	1	203	10	281														
Discharged	13	...	7	4	9	...	...	11	1	5	5	3	...	197	9	264														
Died	1	...	1	...	4	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	4	1	13														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	8	...	12														

A.—I. *continued.*

Stations and Hospitals.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	For Diet. Rs.	For Diet. Cts.	Servants. Rs.	Servants. Cts.	Equipment. Rs.	Equipment. Cts.	Contingencies. Rs.	Contingencies. Cts.	Total. Rs.	Total. Cts.	Salary of Medical Officers. Rs.	Salary of Medical Officers. Cts.	Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospitals. Rs.	Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospitals. Cts.
Eastern Province.																														
Civil Hospital.																														
Trincomalee:																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	11														
Since admitted ...	54	...	8	6	32	11	...	16	15	15	21	17	...	34	27	256														
Discharged	54	...	7	6	25	5	...	13	15	17	20	16	...	34	18	230	1,059	66	861	0	208	20	106	24	2,235	10	2,000	0	—	
Died	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	17														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	20														
Civil Hospital.																														
Batticaloa.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	..	2	3	...	...	2	...	12														
Since admitted ..	56	...	8	5	12	1	...	10	13	37	12	12	1	39	34	240														
Discharged	51	...	8	5	10	1	...	9	11	33	13	12	1	34	27	215	1,332	64½	572	0	656	79	1	0	2,562	43½	4,500	0	—	
Died	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	9														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	4	..	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	6	1	...	...	7	3	28														
Central Province.																														
Civil Hospital.																														
Kandy.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	3	...	3	1	6	3	...	4	7	13	20	9	..	2	31	102														
Since admitted ...	481	22	77	12	449	43	4	236	87	257	257	184	24	33	349	2,515														
Discharged	456	22	64	10	287	36	1	152	88	246	243	173	24	29	328	2,159	16,140	91	4,309	92	5,339	78	129	37	25,919	98	4,500	0	2,462	66
Died	12	...	8	1	148	6	3	80	...	...	8	9	...	...	39	314														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	16	...	8	2	20	4	...	8	6	24	26	11	...	6	13	144														
Civil Hospital.																														
Gampola.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	2	1	...	...	13	...	...	1	5	5	11	2	...	...	8	48														
Since admitted ...	115	12	30	4	200	12	16	15	52	90	64	60	1	9	79	759														
Discharged	115	8	26	4	136	9	4	10	56	93	71	57	1	9	77	676	4,978	58	1,484	26	421	81	25	50	6,910	15	3,750	0	734	93¾
Died	1	2	1	...	70	2	12	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	100														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	1	3	3	...	7	1	...	2	1	2	4	...	...	...	7	31														

Civil Hospital.																												
Matale.																												
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	9	2	..	...	9	31	5,707	43	1,230	0	520	15	240	18	7,697	76	3,000	0	941	26
Since admitted ...	114	3	24	5	241	1	...	102	7	55	81	58	2	5	145	843														
Discharged	106	3	17	4	86	...	...	61	7	56	75	56	2	5	122	600														
Died	7	...	7	1	146	1	..	41	...	...	10	2	...	..	30	245														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	5	5	2	...	...	2	29														
Civil Hospital.																												
Badulla.																												
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	7	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	7	1	..	...	1	24	5,605	13	1,307	98	1,472	95	299	63	8,685	69	3,750	0	1,330	80½
Since admitted ...	194	2	18	12	191	...	6	63	25	84	83	48	17	1	9	753														
Discharged	197	1	12	12	83	...	2	47	23	79	78	44	17	1	5	601														
Died	1	...	7	...	97	...	4	11	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	129														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	3	1	1	...	14	...	...	5	4	5	10	2	...	..	2	47														
Civil Hospital.																												
Nuwara Eliya.																												
Remained 31st Dec., 1875...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	7	1,913	13	696	44	391	99	64	0	2,065	47	3,000	0	545	93
Since admitted ...	25	5	7	...	31	7	...	6	4	17	13	16	...	...	16	147														
Discharged	22	5	4	...	18	4	...	2	4	18	14	11	...	...	8	110														
Died	3	...	3	...	14	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	40														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4														

A.—II.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN relating to CIVIL HOSPITALS, for the Year 1876.

Provinces.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver & Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	For Diet.		Servants.		Equipment.		Contingencies not included under the foregoing heads.		Salaries of Medical Officers.		Total.		Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.		Balance remaining at the end of the year after deducting Sick Merchant Seamen.	
																	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Western Province.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	18	1	6	4	17	241	...	4	12	28	35	16	..	79	62	523																
Since admitted	536	6	196	88	564	151	12	129	225	588	539	413	41	129	1040	4,657																
Discharged	530	7	167	79	366	90	4	79	222	564	518	401	37	96	912	4,072	63,834	19	12,801	80	11,585	3	4,828	36	23,800	0	116,849	38	1,895	23½	96	15
Died	15	..	31	9	193	31	8	47	4	4	15	15	...	24	136	532																
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	9	...	4	4	22	271	...	7	11	48	41	13	4	88	54	576																
North-Western Province.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	13	.	2	3	8	1	...	2	7	47	58	3	..	8	16	168																
Since admitted	412	...	44	32	241	...	...	74	174	141	339	61	33	62	195	2,368																
Discharged	398	...	36	34	159	1	..	57	178	181	373	59	33	568	194	2,271	18,446	52½	3,334	51	2,648	65½	467	26	6,900	0	31,796	95	350	1	—	
Died .. .	8		10	1	75	...	...	14	...	4	3	3	...	...	12	136																
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	19	..	...		15	...	.	5	3	3	21	2	..	62	5	135																
Southern Province.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	7	.	4	1	8	1	...	2	6	19	18	15	.	18	21	120																
Since admitted	361	.	73	22	279	45	9	188	101	327	424	325	34	208	279	2,666																
Discharged	355		68	21	210	40	1	155	106	336	414	324	34	211	262	2,526	21,027	39	4,723	50	2,247	31	436	79	13,369	0	39,834	99	820	96	—	
Died	8	...	7	2	66	4	8	30	...	1	12	13	....	3	21	175																
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	5	.	2	1	2	2	...	5	1	9	16	3	...	12	17	75																
Northern Province.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	1	..	1	3	2	...		..	..	...	4	1		56	2	70																
Since admitted	34		13	18	28	5	...	17	9	17	16	12	2	493	21	685																
Discharged	32	...	12	18	25	3	.	16	7	17	17	12	1	515	22	697	6,024	57	1,217	44	...		244	54	2,750	0	10,236	55	—		—	
Died	1	.	.	1	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	1		7	1	21																
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	2	..	...	2	...	..	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	27	..	37																
Eastern Province.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	1	..	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	4	5	...	.	2	2	23																
Since admitted	113	..	16	11	44	12	...	24	28	52	33	29	1	73	61	496																
Discharged	105		15	11	35	6	..	22	26	50	33	28	1	68	45	445	2,392	30½	1,433	0	864	99	107	24	6,500	0	11,297	53½	—		—	
Died	2	...	1	1	4	2	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	9	26																
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	4	...	2		8	5	...	1	3	6	2	...	..	7	9	48																
Central Province.																																
Remained 31st Dec., 1875	15	1	6	1	23	3	...	8	14	26	49	14		2	50	212																
Since admitted	929	44	156	33	1112	63	26	422	175	503	498	366	44	48	598	5,017																
Discharged	896	39	123	30	610	49	7	272	178	492	481	341	44	44	543	4,146	34,345	18½	9,028	60	8,146	59	758	68	18,000	0	70,279	5	6,015	59½	—	
Died	24	2	26	2	475	12	19	140	.	1	20	23	...	...	84	828																
Remaining 31st Dec., 1876	24	4	13	2	50	5	..	18	11	36	46	16	...	6	24	255																
Total number treated ...																17,005	146,070	15	32,538	85	25,492	57½	6,842	87	68,850	0	279,794	45½	9,081	79½	96	15
Total number of Deaths ...																1,712	or 10·06 per cent. of the number treated.															

A.—III.

Total Number treated in each year.		Diet.		Servants.		Equipment.		Contingencies.		Total.		Cost per head for Diet alone.		Cost per head including every head of Expenditure excepting Medical Officers' salary.		Amount received for maintenance of patients in hospital.	
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
1867	10,303	90,830	87	17,108	87	6,385	67	6,872	71	121,198	12	8	79	11	75	7,440	87
1868	10,145	87,649	33	17,102	92	8,683	12	4,109	21	117,544	58	8	62	11	58	7,293	50
1869	7,890	76,867	71	17,856	54	11,835	4	2,968	42	109,527	21	9	75	13	87	7,509	0
1870	8,388	77,391	94	18,213	33	10,781	67	2,507	73	108,894	67	9	21	12	96	7,318	79
1871	8,916	81,673	87	18,588	19	8,400	43	3,600	50	112,262	99	9	16	12	59	6,586	45
1872	11,117	95,771	47	23,615	56	9,905	19½	4,157	47½	133,449	79	8	61	12	0	11,393	47
1873	12,550	108,278	21¾	25,404	45¼	14,700	56	3,992	18	152,375	41	8	62	12	13	10,657	4½
1874	14,047	114,023	30½	27,909	90	19,617	85	6,275	97	167,827	2½	8	11	11	94	10,282	56¼
1875	14,258	129,340	66½	31,700	54	17,962	92	6,371	68	185,375	80½	9	7	13	0	9,960	64¾
1876	17,005	146,070	16	32,538	85	25,492	57½	6,842	87	210,944	45½	8	58	12	40	9,081	79½

Average 11,462 for the ten years.

Average for the ten years, 8 85 ... 12 42

A.—IV.

1876.		Rs.	Cts.
Cost of Establishment.....	Fixed Salaries	100,011	78
	Provisional Salaries	87,256	82
	Contingencies	15,353	17
	Transport	10,010	65
	Rent	1,680	0
	Allowance	8,400	1
	Total Rs ..	222,712	43
	Cost of Medicines and Instruments	35,554	14
	Total...	258,266	57

A.—V.

RETURN showing the Number treated and Per-centage of Deaths in the Principal Hospitals of Ceylon, separating Malabars from all other races.

STATIONS.	Mixed Races.			Malabars.			Per-centage of Deaths to total number treated of all races.
	Total Number treated.	Deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to Number treated.	Total Number treated.	Deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to Number treated.	
Colombo.....	1,502	153	10·18	854	175	20·49	13·92
Negombo	539	31	5·75	301	19	6·31	5·95
Ratnapura	285	43	15·08	240	25	10·41	12·95
Pattalam	369	9	2·43	182	11	6·04	3·62
Kurunegala.....	1,481	68	4·59	290	29	10·00	5·47
Kandy	1,511	86	5·69	1,106	228	20·61	11·99
Matale	310	42	13·54	564	203	35·99	28·03
Gampola.	359	15	4·17	448	85	18·97	12·39
Badulla	411	20	4·86	366	109	29·78	16·6
Nuwara Eliya	70	9	12·85	84	31	36·9	25·97
Galle	1,498	83	5·54	129	16	12·4	6·08
Matara	472	34	7·2	234	33	14·1	9·49
	8,807	593	6·73	4,798	964	20·09	11·44

MEDICAL.

Appendix A.—VI.

A.—VI.

RETURN shewing the Per-centage of Deaths to the Number treated among Malabars sent in from estates, and Malabars voluntarily coming in as paupers or found on the public roads, and sent in by the Police.

STATIONS.	Malabars sent in from Estates.			Malabars voluntarily coming in as paupers or sent by the Police.		
	Total number treated.	Deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to number treated.	Total number treated.	Deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to number treated.
Kandy	166	42	25·3	940	186	19·78
Matale	144	53	36·8	420	150	35·71
Gampola	75	30	40·00	373	55	14·74
Badulla	180	75	41·66	171	34	19·88
Nuwara Eliya ...	37	16	43·24	47	15	31·91.
Kurunegala... ...	17	4	23·52	273	25	9·15
Matara	23	11	47·82	211	22	10·42
Ratnapura	11	—	—	229	25	10·91
	653	231	35·37	2,664	512	19·21

A.—VII.

RETURN shewing the Working of the "Contagious Diseases Ordinance" during 1876, with regard to the Number of cases coming under examination.

		Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Total.
1.	How many women were on the list on 1st January, 1876?	52	22	55	129
2.	Do. do. on 31st December, 1876? ...	50	22	80	152
3.	How many deserted during the year?	17	17	9	43
4.	Of these how many were eventually brought back by the Police?	None	1	None	1
5.	How many were released by order of the Police Magistrate?..	2	None	7	9
6.	How many of these have been brought back for examination?	None	None	None	None
7.	How many new cases came on the list during the whole year?	17	17	26	60
8.	Of these how many were volunteers?.....	17	17	24	58

A.—VIII.

RETURN shewing the Total Number in the Lock Hospitals of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, during 1876.

DISEASES.	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Total.
Syphilis Primary ...	17	6	23	46
Syphilis Secondary ...	1	1	—	2
Leucorrhœa ...	40	—	—	40
Gonorrhœa ...	9	15	130	154
Bubo ...	4	1	4	9
Periostitis ...	2	—	—	2
Condyloma ...	2	—	1	3
Ulceratio Uteri ...	18	1	—	19
Abscess Labial ...	1	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	94	24	158	276

B.—I.

GENERAL Annual Return of Sick treated in the Jail Hospitals of Ceylon, during the year 1876.

STATIONS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases	TOTAL.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																
Colombo Convict Hospital.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	4	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	..	9	28
Since admitted	228	...	174	3	466	...	...	1	42	6	55	48	172	15	175	1385
Discharged	226	...	161	3	465	...	...	1	42	6	56	49	174	15	180	1378
Died	5	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	23
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	2	12
Hultsdorp.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	..	4
Since admitted	15	2	5	...	21	1	...	...	2	2	2	1	3	1	11	66
Discharged	15	2	5	...	21	1	...	...	3	4	2	2	3	1	11	70
Died	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Mahara.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	16	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	11	39
Discharged	16	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	38
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalutara.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Since admitted	9	2	1	1	10	16	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	3	3	53
Discharged	9	2	...	1	9	16	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	3	47
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	5
Negombo.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	12
Since admitted	33	1	19	...	85	3	...	...	13	8	16	16	5	...	50	199
Discharged	36	1	15	...	39	3	...	...	13	9	14	16	5	...	50	201
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	4	...	1	2	..	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	10
Kegalla.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
Since admitted	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	8	3	4	..	4	12	47
Discharged	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	8	3	5	..	4	12	48
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnapura.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	15	...	6	...	41	...	...	...	2	5	4	1	1	...	2	77
Discharged	15	...	6	...	40	...	...	..	2	4	4	1	1	...	1	74
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2

B.—I.—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
WESTERN PROVINCE.—*contd.*																
Panadure.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6
Discharged	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avisawella.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Discharged ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																
Kurunegala.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	27	...	1	...	22	1	...	2	4	...	2	2	1	...	7	69
Discharged ...	27	...	1	...	22	1	...	2	4	...	2	2	1	...	7	69
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puttalam.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Since admitted ...	36	...	...	...	12	1	...	2	1	1	3	8	6	...	3	73
Discharged	37	...	...	...	12	1	...	3	1	1	3	8	6	...	3	75
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	1	2	16
Discharged	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	1	2	16
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																
Galle.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	11
Since admitted ...	10	5	...	...	67	7	...	...	6	4	23	7	5	...	5	139
Discharged	9	5	...	...	71	6	...	1	6	5	23	6	6	...	6	144
Died	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4

Matara.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Since admitted	4	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	...	1	4	1	3	1	1	34
Discharged	4	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	1	1	31
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hambantota.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Since admitted	11	1	2	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	3	34
Discharged	9	1	2	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	3	30
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ..	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tangalla.																
Remained 31st December, 1875. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	4	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	19
Discharged	4	...	1	...	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	19
Died	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																
Jaffna.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Since admitted	21	2	2	...	27	4	1	...	...	...	2	9	1	...	11	80
Discharged	23	3	3	...	27	4	1	...	...	...	2	9	1	...	12	85
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elephant Pass.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	15	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	30
Discharged	15	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	29
Died	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannar.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Since admitted	12	...	3	2	16	1	1	...	9	2	11	15	10	1	16	99
Discharged	13	...	2	2	16	1	1	...	9	2	11	13	11	1	15	97
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4
Mullaittivu.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Since admitted	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Discharged	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
EASTERN PROVINCE.																
Trincomalee.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Since admitted	7	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	2	5	28
Discharged	7	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	2	1	3	..	2	4	27
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	2
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

B.—I.—*continued.*

STATIONS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
EASTERN PROVINCE.—*contd.*																
Batticaloa.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	2	5	2	...	1	24
Discharged	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	2	5	2	...	1	24
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																
Kandy.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	12	24
Since admitted	257	36	12	3	289	17	3	3	6	27	50	33	42	2	143	923
Discharged	249	34	10	3	281	16	...	3	6	27	52	33	42	2	141	899
Died	10	...	2	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	23
Matale.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Since admitted	7	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	23
Discharged	7	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	22
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badulla.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	4	19
Discharged	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	4	19
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	2	18
Discharged	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	2	18
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																
Anuradhapura.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Since admitted	29	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	8	1	7	4	1	7	7	76
Discharged	29	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	9	1	7	4	1	7	8	76
Died	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—II.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN relating to JAIL HOSPITALS, for the year 1876.

PROVINCES.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases	TOTAL.
Western Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	7	...	2	...	13	2	...	...	2	3	3	3	2	..	9	46
Since admitted	329	5	207	4	584	21	...	4	63	33	83	71	181	23	265	1873
Discharged	330	5	189	4	584	21	...	4	62	34	81	74	183	23	269	1863
Died	5	...	8	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	27*
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	1	...	12	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	3	29
North-Western Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Since admitted	65	...	1	...	36	2	...	4	6	1	13	10	7	1	12	158
Discharged	66	...	1	...	36	2	...	5	6	1	13	10	7	1	12	160
Died	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	13
Since admitted	29	6	3	...	104	7	2	...	7	5	31	8	10	1	13	226
Discharged	26	6	3	...	105	6	.	1	7	6	31	7	11	1	14	224
Died	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
Northern Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
Since admitted	48	3	6	2	48	5	2	...	9	2	13	34	11	1	29	213
Discharged	51	4	5	2	48	5	2	...	9	2	13	31	12	1	29	214
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5
Eastern Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Since admitted	12	...	1	1	10	3	...	...	2	2	2	9	2	2	6	52
Discharged	12	...	1	1	10	3	...	...	2	2	3	8	2	2	5	51
Died	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2*
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	12	25
Since admitted	270	41	12	3	303	17	3	3	7	34	54	38	46	3	149	983
Discharged	262	39	10	3	296	16	...	3	7	34	56	36	46	3	147	958
Died	10	...	2	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	27
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	23
North-Central Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Since admitted	29	...	2	...	10	...	..	...	8	1	7	4	1	7	7	76
Discharged	29	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	9	1	7	4	1	7	8	76
Died	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

Total number treated 3678

Total number of deaths 65, or 1·76 per cent. of the total treated.

* One executed in the Western Province and one in the Eastern Province.

C.—I.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN relating to Pioneers for the year 1876.

PROVINCES AND STATIONS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	Medical Comforts, &c.	Allowance to Medical Officers.	Travelling Expenses.	Salary of Medical Officers.	TOTAL.
																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																					
Rakwana.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..					
Since admitted ...	63	...	4	...	69	1	...	...	2	12	62	35	1	5	61	315					
Discharged	63	...	4	...	69	1	...	...	2	11	61	33	1	5	61	311	...	18 0	...	600 0	618 0
Died	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4					
Pelmadulla.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Since admitted	441	...	8	4	100	1	...	11	27	53	97	34	1	3	62	842					
Discharged	441	...	8	4	99	1	...	11	27	53	97	33	1	3	61	839	...	...	182 25	600 0	782 25
Died	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																					
Mahauswewa.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...					
Since admitted	205	...	1	2	101	7	...	3	13	12	45	24	2	12	11	438					
Discharged	204	...	1	2	97	7	...	2	13	12	45	24	2	12	9	430	...	30 0	174 0	600 0	804 0
Died	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...					
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																					
Andella.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Since admitted	107	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	4	...	19	8	7	4	8	168					
Discharged	102	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	3	...	19	8	7	4	8	161	...	30 0	268 36	600 0	898 36
Died	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ..	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7					
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																					
Puliyankulam.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...					
Since admitted	381	...	1	1	99	...	...	2	5	4	18	...	2	5	38	556					
Discharged	375	...	1	1	97	...	..	1	4	3	18	...	2	5	36	543	...	30 0	...	600 0	630 0
Died	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8					

EASTERN PROVINCE.																										
Alut-Oya and Gal-Oya.																										
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...												
Since admitted ...	...	360	...	5	...	124	...	...	15	4	7	101	13													
Discharged	...	355	...	6	...	93	...	...	15	3	8	93	13													
Died	..	5	...	...	...	28	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	9				600	0	1050	0		
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																										
Dik-Oya.																										
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3									
Since admitted ...	...	116	16	31	2	155	1	5	2	9	14	69	91	6	4	53	574									
Discharged	..	114	16	30	2	150	1	2	1	8	14	68	90	6	5	51	558	3	87	23	0	550	51	600	0	1177 38
Died	..	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11									
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ..	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	8									
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																										
Kekirawa and Maradankadawela.																										
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3									
Since admitted ...	...	534	...	7	7	125	...	119	3	11	31	122	28	13	35	191	1226									
Discharged	...	490	...	5	6	122	...	32	2	11	29	112	28	13	33	187	1070	...		30	0	256	50	600	0	886 50
Died	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	86	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	93									
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	45	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	11	...	...	2	2	66									
Anuradhapura.																										
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Since admitted ...	...	52	...	3	3	25	...	...	3	6	1	12	9	4	7	8	133									
Discharged ...	...	51	...	3	2	22	...	...	3	4	1	12	9	4	7	8	126	...		30	0	84	19	...		114 19
Died	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2									
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5									

C.—II.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Pioneers, for the year 1876.

PROVINCES.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	Medical Comforts, &c.	Allowance to Medical Officers.	Travelling Expenses.	Salary of Medical Officers.	TOTAL.
																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...					
Since admitted	504	...	12	4	169	2	..	11	29	65	159	69	2	8	123	1157	...	18 0	182 25	1200 0	1400 25
Discharged	504	...	12	4	168	2	...	11	29	64	158	66	2	8	122	1150					
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	..	...	...	4					
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Since admitted	205	...	1	2	101	7	...	3	13	12	45	24	2	12	11	438	...	30 0	174 0	600 0	804 0
Discharged	204	...	1	2	97	7	...	2	13	12	45	24	2	12	9	430					
Died	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Since admitted	107	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	4	...	19	8	7	4	8	168	...	30 0	268 36	600 0	898 36
Discharged	102	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	3	...	19	8	7	4	8	161					
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7					
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...					
Since admitted	381	...	1	1	99	...	...	2	5	4	18	...	2	5	38	556	...	30 0	...	600 0	630 0
Discharged	375	...	1	1	97	...	...	1	4	3	18	...	2	5	36	543					
Died	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8					
EASTERN PROVINCE.																					
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1					
Since admitted	360	...	5	...	124	...	...	15	4	7	101	13	4	36	3	672	...	30 0	420 0	600 0	1050 0
Discharged	355	...	5	...	93	...	...	13	3	8	94	13	4	36	2	626					
Died	5	..	...	...	28	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	39					
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	9					

CENTRAL PROVINCE.																								
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3								
Since admitted ...	116	16	31	2	155	1	5	2	9	14	69	91	6	4	53	574								
Discharged ...	114	16	30	2	150	1	2	1	8	14	68	90	6	5	51	558	3	87	23	0	550	51	600	0	1177	38
Died	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11								
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	8								
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																								
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3								
Since admitted ...	586	...	10	10	150	...	119	6	17	32	134	37	17	42	199	1359								
Discharged	541	...	8	8	144	...	32	5	15	30	124	37	17	40	195	1196	...		60	0	340	69	600	0	1000	69
Died	...	...	1	2	3	...	86	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	95								
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	46	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	2	11	...	...	2	2	71								
Total number treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4931	3	87	221	0	1935	81	4800	0	6960	68
Total number of deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	or 3·26 per cent.		of the number treated.							

D.—I.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN relating to Immigrant Hospitals for the year 1876.

STATIONS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	For Diet.		Servants.		Equipment.		Contingencies.		Salary of Medical Officers.		TOTAL.	
																	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																												
Dambulla.																												
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	1	15												
Since admitted	36	...	1	7	69	1	..	10	5	15	21	4	...	168	39	376												
Discharged	33	...	2	7	31	...	...	7	6	23	19	4	...	165	34	331	2271	68	330	0	293	90	182	77	600	0	3678	35
Died	...	...	...	1	37	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	44												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	3	4	16												
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																												
Anuradhapura.																												
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	..	...	...	15												
Since admitted	57	...	10	12	58	14	...	8	10	6	35	5	2	162	43	422												
Discharged	54	...	8	11	42	11	...	5	11	13	33	5	2	153	41	389	1584	84	668	75	166	64	23	74	1000	0	3443	97
Died	1	...	2	..	14	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	29												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	4	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	..	2	...	..	6	...	19												
Mihintale.																												
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	14												
Since admitted	42	...	12	8	104	5	.	25	8	19	17	8	2	122	11	383												
Discharged	40	...	10	5	55	4	...	16	7	19	15	7	2	115	11	306	1382	23	582	0	94	2	31	39	600	0	2689	64
Died	..	...	2	3	43	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	63												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	6	...	...	...	8	1	...	3	1	1	3	1	..	3	1	28												
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																												
Mannar.																												
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	6												
Since admitted	58	..	...	2	30	5	..	23	11	14	11	8	2	2	17	183												
Discharged	55	...	...	2	22	4	...	17	11	13	12	8	1	2	13	160	1675	51	270	84	...		...		1000	0	2946	35
Died	3	...	...	...	6	1	...	6	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	19												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	10												
Vankalai and Pesalai.																												
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...												
Since admitted	63	1	...	3	73	2	...	57	7	5	40	7	11	8	9	286												
Discharged	62	1	...	3	49	1	...	52	6	4	39	7	11	8	7	250	1308	89	310	41	...		2	50	1000	0	2621	80
Died	...	...	...	...	23	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	32												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4												
Puliadierakkum.																												
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...												
Since admitted	95	...	...	...	63	...	...	12	6	8	7	13	2	1	21	228												
Discharged	81	...	...	...	40	...	...	9	6	8	6	13	2	1	21	187	575	82	240	0	...		...		600	0	1415	82
Died	...	...	...	...	15	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ..	14	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	24												

D.—II.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Immigrant Hospitals, for the year 1876.

PROVINCES.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	For Diet.		Servants.		Equipment.		Contingencies.		Salary of Medical Officer.		TOTAL.	
																	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Central Province.																												
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	..	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	1	15												
Since admitted	36	...	1	7	69	1	...	10	5	15	21	4	...	168	39	376												
Discharged	33	...	2	7	31	..	...	7	6	23	19	4	...	165	34	331	2271	68	330	0	293	90	182	77	600	0	3678	35
Died	...	...	...	1	37	1	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	44												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	4	16												
North-Central Province.																												
Remained 31st December, 1875 ...	6	...	...	..	4	1	...	3	1	10	2	...	...	1	1	29												
Since admitted	99	...	22	20	162	19	...	33	18	25	52	13	4	284	54	805												
Discharged	94	...	18	16	97	15	...	21	18	32	48	12	4	268	52	695	2967	7	1250	75	260	66	55	13	1600	0	6133	61
Died	1	...	4	3	57	3	...	11	...	2	1	...	...	8	2	92												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ..	10	...	...	1	12	2	...	4	1	1	5	1	...	9	1	47												
Northern Province.																												
Remained 31st December, 1875 ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	..	1	6												
Since admitted	216	1	...	5	166	7	...	92	24	27	58	28	15	11	47	697												
Discharged	198	1	...	5	111	5	..	78	23	25	57	28	14	11	41	597	3560	22	821	25	...		2	50	2600	0	6983	97
Died	3	.	...	...	44	2	...	13	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	68												
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ...	16	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	1	3	1	..	...	...	4	38												
Total number treated ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1928	8798	97	2402	0	554	56	240	40	4800	0	16795	93
Total number of deaths ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	or 10·58 per cent. of the number treated.											

MEDICAL.

Appendix E.—I.

E.—I.

RETURN of Cases of Cholera that have been reported in the several Districts of Ceylon, from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

PROVINCE.	STATION.	Remained 31st December, 1875.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1876.	Per-centage of Deaths to number of cases.
Western	Colombo	3	458	461	140	316	5	68·54
	Hendala	...	2	2	...	2	...	100
	Peliyagoda	...	38	38	8	30	...	78·94
	Sedawatta	...	44	44	23	21	...	47·72
	Panadure	...	3	3	1	2	...	66·66
	Negombo	...	21	21	7	14	...	66·66
	Avisawella	...	1	1	...	1	...	100
	Ratnapura	...	13	13	3	10	...	76·92
	Balangoda	...	7	7	3	4	...	57·14
	Total...	3	587	590	185	400	5	67·79
N.-Western	Kurunegala	...	7	7	1	6	...	85·71
	Puttalam	...	17	17	8	9	...	52·94
	Chilaw	...	4	4	...	4	...	100
	Total...	...	28	28	9	19	...	67·85
Southern	Galle	...	10	10	...	10	...	100
	Matara	...	102	102	17	83	2	81·37
	Hambantota	...	12	12	6	6	...	50
	Tangalla	...	10	10	1	9	...	90
	Total...	...	134	134	24	108	2	80·59
Northern	Jaffna District	70	1630	1700	800	826	74	48·58
	Mannar District	...	116	116	50	66	...	56·89
	Vankalai	...	71	71	12	40	19	56·[illegible]3
	Pesalai	2	168	170	87	83	...	48·82
	Vavuniya-Vilankulam	...	41	41	15	26	...	63·41
	Mullaittivu	...	18	18	6	12	...	66·66
	Kanagarayankulam	...	11	11	7	4	...	36·36
	Mannar-Madavachchi road	...	254	254	67	184	3	72·44
	Total...	72	2309	2381	1044	1241	96	52·12
Central	Kandy District	...	64	64	12	52	...	81·25
	Gampola District	...	17	17	5	12	...	70·58
	Matale District	...	176	176	50	126	...	71·59
	Badulla District	...	35	35	9	26	...	74·28
	Dambulla District	...	223	223	92	130	1	58·29
	Nuwara Eliya District	...	24	24	6	18	...	75
	Maskeliya	...	5	5	2	3	...	60
	Total...	...	544	544	176	367	1	67·46
N.-Central	Anuradhapura District	...	154	154	48	105	1	68·18
	Mihintale District	...	364	364	144	217	3	59·61
	Total ...	...	518	518	192	322	4	62·16
	Grand Total ...	75	4120	4195	1630	2457	108	58·56
	Total in 1875...	...	3357	3357	1376	1906	75	56·77

F.—I.

RETURN of Cases of Small-pox, Modified Small-pox, and Chicken-pox that occurred in Ceylon during 1876, and which were reported to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

PROVINCES AND STATIONS.	Remained 31st December, 1875.				Since Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining 31st December, 1876.			
	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
Western.																								
Colombo, Small-pox Hospital	...	...	...	...	4	31	...	35	4	31	...	35	...	22	...	22	4	...	...	4	...	9	...	9
Convict Hospital, Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Hospital, Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunatic Asylum, Borella ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panadure ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalutara ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	4	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kegalla ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	7	1	...	6	7	1	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	24	24	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haldummulla ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	7	2	1	4	7	1	1	4	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Southern.																								
Galle ...	...	..	...	...	20	16	25	61	20	16	25	61	9	17	25	51	8	...	...	8	2	...	...	2
Matara ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	13	10	...	3	13	7	...	3	10	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Hambantota ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern																								
Jaffna, Small-pox Hospital.	11	..	...	11	21	5	1	27	32	5	1	38	30	5	1	36	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Jaffna District..	7	2	...	9	5	4	..	9	12	6	...	18	12	6	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesalai and Vankalai ...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	9	6	3	...	9	6	3	...	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannar-Madavachchi road..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central.																								
Kandy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	47	1	...	46	47	...	...	46	46	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Government Civil Hospital, Kandy. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
✕ Gampola ...	...	...	1	1	6	...	4	10	6	...	5	11	1	...	5	6	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	3
++ Badulla ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	10	6	...	4	10	6	...	4	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL...	18	2	1	21	93	62	168	323	111	64	169	344	82	56	169	307	21	...	...	21	7	9	...	16

MEDICAL.

Appendix F.—II.

F.—II.

RETURN shewing the Number of Cases of Small-pox, &c., which occurred in the Island from 1st January to 31st December, 1876, and the Number of Deaths in connection with previous marks of Vaccination, Small-pox, &c.

Disease.	No.	Not previously Vaccinated.		Vaccinated. With satisfactory marks.		Vaccinated. With unsatisfactory marks.		Marks of previous Small-pox.	
		Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.
Small-pox	111	32	9	11	...	46	12	1	...
Modified Small-pox	64	12	...	40	...	9	...	3	...
Total .	175	44	9	51	...	55	12	4	...
Chicken-pox	169	34	...	123	...	11	...	1	...
GRAND TOTAL .	344	78	9	174	...	66	12	5	...

Appendix G.—I.

G.—I.

ANNUAL Return of the Number of persons Vaccinated in the Island from 1st January to 31st December, 1876, by the Vaccinators of the Civil Medical Department.

Month.	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
January	5,783	4,389	458	936
February	6,526	4,986	488	1,052
March	7,990	6,099	643	1,248
April	5,841	4,281	463	1,097
May	8,075	5,957	621	1,497
June	7,068	5,170	578	1,320
July	6,496	4,739	420	1,337
August	7,545	5,920	529	1,096
September	7,453	5,579	460	1,414
October	6,351	4,749	455	1,147
November	6,773	5,237	405	1,131
December	5,495	4,020	427	1,048
Total...	81,396	61,126	5,947	14,323
In 1875...	77,082	56,919	5,960	14,203

G.—II.

ABSTRACT of the Number successfully Vaccinated in the different Districts in Ceylon, during the year 1876.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	No. of Vaccinators.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Western Province.														
Colombo	9	597	783	1297	754	806	647	689	1115	902	812	1000	712	10114
Negombo	2	132	207	92	77	83	113	193	321	207	177	257	196	2055
Kalutara	4	300	256	330	265	252	294	248	375	247	274	332	345	3518
Kegalla	2	236	324	292	227	275	144	70	164	234	237	244	207	2654
Ruwanwella	1	51	34	50	4	4	41	108	103	100	112	97	62	766
Ratnapura	3	218	196	290	160	183	186	159	171	320	167	207	85	2342
Total—	21	1534	1800	2351	1487	1603	1425	1467	2249	2010	1779	2137	1607	21449
North-Western Province.														
Chilaw	1	140	141	188	136	100	—	2	89	64	52	58	82	1052
Puttalam	1	78	74	275	115	138	212	213	170	90	43	138	114	1660
Kurunegala	3	443	538	542	401	1149	977	726	661	601	414	337	168	6957
Total—	5	661	753	1005	652	1387	1189	941	920	755	509	533	364	9669
Southern Province.														
Bentota	1	76	45	58	43	46	62	63	69	58	54	50	104	728
Galle	5	322	216	261	184	275	233	216	270	243	262	276	265	3023
Matara	2	113	103	134	82	176	187	110	141	166	136	227	71	1646
Tangalla	1	62	53	14	22	66	70	65	70	38	8	61	52	581
Hambantota	1	—	43	81	38	42	71	81	65	59	60	39	32	611
Total—	10	573	460	548	369	605	623	535	615	564	520	653	524	6589
Northern Province.														
Jaffna	7	503	574	644	564	742	645	632	619	506	571	499	352	6851
Mullaittivu	1	22	—	25	44	62	63	51	73	61	37	50	42	530
Mannar	1	—	—	—	22	88	12	46	—	—	—	—	—	168
Total—	9	525	574	669	630	892	720	729	692	567	608	549	394	7549
Eastern Province.														
Trincomalee	2	73	83	88	70	95	79	87	115	109	113	109	53	1074
Batticaloa	3	183	217	246	208	246	254	238	329	241	261	282	250	2955
Total—	5	256	300	334	278	341	333	325	444	350	374	391	303	4029
Central Province.														
Kandy	5	347	495	414	262	493	244	178	351	588	551	498	408	4829
Matale	2	176	220	257	207	218	244	139	220	222	129	168	232	2432
Badulla	2	168	246	308	160	192	232	221	270	362	133	177	62	2531
Total—	9	691	961	979	629	903	720	538	841	1172	813	843	702	9792
North-Central Province.														
Anuradhapura	3	149	138	213	236	226	160	204	159	161	146	131	126	2049
Grand Total—	62	4389	4986	6099	4281	5957	5170	4739	5920	5579	4749	5237	4020	61126

MEDICAL.

Appendix G.—III.

G.—III.

RETURN shewing the Number of persons Vaccinated by the Estate Vaccinators during the year 1876.

Months.	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
January	—	—	—	—
February	20	4	8	8
March	94	47	34	13
April	83	56	21	6
May	162	105	44	13
June	100	45	32	23
July	103	42	22	39
August	588	470	73	45
September	905	612	113	180
October	613	418	76	119
November	540	404	65	71
December	248	152	28	68
Total..	3,456	2,355	516	585

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF RESIDENT AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR 1876.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Report.

THE length of Line opened was 95 miles, the same as in the preceding year.

The working expenses of the Department, which embrace maintenance of way and works, locomotive working and repairs, and carriage working and repairs, were 778,225 rupees and 59 cents, as against 757,765 rupees in the preceding year, or 20,459 rupees and 67 cents in excess of the year 1875.

This additional outlay is due to working increased traffic. The revenue of the Railway in 1876 was 2,992,728 rupees, of the preceding year it was 2,896,223 rupees—an increase of 96,505 rupees for this year.

The train and engine mileage was :—

1875.		1876.
383,401	Train mileage	421,435
41,806	Piloting and assisting miles	47,742
425,207		469,177

Mileage for 1876, 43,970 in excess of 1875.

The expenditure under the several branches of the Department were as follows :—

1875. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.		1876. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.
287,893	86	0·75	Maintenance	278,928	88	0·66
390,568	47	1·02	Locomotive working	401,671	85	0·95
79,303	59	0·21	Carriage and wagon repairs	97,625	25	0·25
757,765	92	1·98		778,225	59	1·86

And in detail as under :—

Maintenance of Way and Works.

1875. 95 miles open. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.		1876. 95 miles open. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.
41,734	79	0·11	Salaries of engineer, foremen, clerks, &c.,	39,378	41	0·09
2,607	50	0·01	Allowances	3,033	31	0·01
232,036	2	0·61	Repairs of permanent way and works	221,135	93	0·52
805	91	—	do. weigh bridges, traversers, cranes, pumps, &c.,	943	0	—
1,494	19	—	do. approach roads to stations and goods yards	2,929	54	0·01
4,329	70	0·01	do. station buildings	3,405	80	0·01
2,928	81	0·01	do. dwelling houses	5,753	21	0·01
1,956	94	—	Contingencies	2,349	68	0·01
287,893	86	0·75		278,928	88	0·66

The permanent way and works were maintained in efficient repairs. The Main line from Colombo to Kandy, 74½ miles, and the Breakwater branch line, 3½ miles, were maintained departmentally ; the Nawalapitiya branch, 17 miles, was alone maintained under contract.

Twelve miles of the Main line was fish-plated, making the total length fish-plated at the end of the year, 65 miles.

450 tons of steel rails were laid to replace iron rails worn out ; all renewals are now made with steel ; the additional cost of steel over iron rails is borne under maintenance charges.

10,828 sleepers were renewed,—4,951 with Johore teak sleepers, 5,877 Baltic creosoted fir. The Johore sleepers have not yet been long enough in use on this railway to determine if they are superior to creosoted sleepers or not.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Report.

With the exception of a slip of an embankment at the 13¾ mile on the Nawalapitiya branch, the works of the railway were exempt from any injury from the monsoon rains. But on the experience of the damage done by the floods in the preceding year, it was determined to increase the water-ways of the railway at certain points where more water-way was seen to be necessary.

The expenditure on account of this work is not charged against maintenance, but as new works, for which a special sum was voted. The additional water-ways given are :—

	Rs	Cts.
At 4½ mile, a bridge of 2 span of 21 feet each	5,620	71
At 5¾ do. 2 do. 21 do.	6,654	73
From 26th to 27th mile the embankment and bridges were raised three feet, and the water-way increased by the addition of two spans of 21 feet ...	10,419	24
At 31¼ mile, a new bridge of one span of 21 feet	1,931	60
At 36 mile, a seven feet water-way was replaced by a bridge of one 21 feet span	1,983	45
Improvement to the bridge at 42½ mile	2,166	15
Rs.	28,775	88

These additional water-ways will I trust do much to avert injury to the works of the railway from heavy floods in future.

The cost of maintenance was 66 cents per train mile, as against 75 cents in 1875; and the cost per mile of line open was 2,993 rupees, as against 3,000 rupees per mile for 1875.

Locomotive Working.

1875. Amount. Rs	Cts.	Cost per train mile.		1876. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.
36,724	18	0·10	Salaries of engineer, foremen, clerks, &c. ...	39,008	87	0·09
112,437	74	0·29	Wages of enginemen, firemen, cleaners, &c.	111,333	33	0·26
133,484	64	0·35	Fuel, including freight and other charges ...	131,833	13	0·31
20,577	85	0·05	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	24,132	26	0·06
3,811	23	0·01	Water	5,176	6	0·01
82,717	31	0·22	Repairs of engines and tenders	87,034	62	0·21
770	71	—	Office expenses	947	99	—
44	81	—	Sundry charges	2,205	59	0·01
390,568	47	1·02		401,671	85	0·95

The locomotive engines and tenders were kept in efficient repair.

The cost of working for the two years 1875 and 1876 are so closely alike, that it leaves little requiring comment from me ; the gross expenditure for 1876 is 11,103 rupees above 1875, but the cost per train mile is less, being 0·95 cents per train mile, as against 1 rupee and 2 cents for 1875. In proportion to the amount of work done this year compares favourably.

The consumption of fuel was, for

1875.		1876.
2,672	Tons of coal...	2,488
38,004	Cubic yards firewood	47,692

The renewal of engine and tender tyres was 64, as compared with 55 in the year before.

1875.		1876.
55	Number of engine and tender tyre renewals	64

There were three broken crank axles, as against two broken in 1875. These casualties were not attended with any injury to the engines beyond the breakage of the axles.

There was an addition of three engines to the number on the line, the last three are tank engines for working the Moratuwa branch. The number and class of engines are:—

6	Passenger engines with driving wheels	6	feet diameter.
19	Goods ,, ,,	5	,, ,,
4	Engines for Kadugannawa incline	4·5	,, ,,
3	Tank locomotives with ...	5	,, ,,
2	Shunting	3·6	,, ,,
34			

Carriages and Wagons.

1875. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.		1876. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.
6,507	83	0·02	Salaries of foremen, clerks, &c. ...	7,060	96	0·02
35,529	20	0·09	Wages of carpenters, fitters, painters, &c.	39,472	9	0·09
37,266	56	0·10	Stores and materials	51,092	1	0·12
79,303	59	0·21		97,625	6	0·23

The carriage and wagon stock was kept in efficient repair.

The greatest increase in expenditure of the Department is under this head; the repairs and renewals of the wagons is unavoidably becoming heavier; in addition to the ordinary and heavy repairs the wagons received, fifteen goods wagons were entirely re-built, and also one brake-van.

The renewal of carriage and wagon tyres, and which are now all steel, was—

1875.		1876.
122 Tyres	...	174 Tyres.

In addition to the tyres renewed, there were 25 pairs of new wheels and axles supplied and charged against wagon repairs. This one item of wheels, axles and tyres, form a charge of upwards of 20,000 rupees on the year's working.

The following additions were made to the number of carriages on the line,—these are for working the Moratuwa Branch Railway :—

2 First class carriages.
2 Second „
10 Third „
3 Brake-Vans.

New Works.

On new works, additions and improvements to stations, there was an expenditure of 51,641 rupees, detailed as follows :—

	Rs.	Cts.
Completing the new passenger station at Polgahawela ...	5,647	39
New station at Peradeniya	19,500	68
Do. at Henaratgoda	7,698	15
Do. at Mírigama	10,997	69
Passenger shed, Kelaniya	2,197	52
Building a carriage dock, lengthening passenger platform, and erecting a 20-ton weigh-bridge at Veyangoda	2,842	50
Erecting a crane at Ambépussa	725	69
Erecting a weigh-bridge at Colombo	318	72
Purchase of property at Kadugannawa to build houses for Guards ...	1,712	90
Total, Rs...	51,641	24

Nawalapitiya Branch.

On the Náwalapitiya construction account there was a payment of 73,100 rupees and 26 cents; this closes the capital account of this undertaking. The total cost of this extension of seventeen miles has been 2,663,015 rupees and 65 cents, or at the rate of 156,647 rupees and 98 cents per mile. I do not know any work for its extent that has conferred greater benefit on the districts it passes through, and to the districts beyond, than this extension has done; it has also proved a most valuable feeder to the main line.

Colombo to Kalutara Railway.

The first section of this Line, that is the Moratuwa section, twelve miles in length, was nearly completed at the close of the year; the expenditure on this work up to that date was 878,924 rupees and 44 cents.

The survey, plan, and estimate for the second section Moratuwa to Kalutara, fourteen miles in length, were completed during the year, and received the sanction of the Legislative Council.

The total cost of the Colombo to Kalutara Railway, twenty-six miles, will be 1,876,046 rupees and 66 cents, or at the rate of 72,155 rupees and 64 cents per mile.

EDW. STRONG,
Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

Maintenance of Way and Works.

1875. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.		1876. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.
			MAIN LINE.			
			Establishment.			
39,176	90	0·12	Salaries of Engineer, Inspector, Foremen, &c...	36,868	87	0·10
2,298	37	0·01	Allowances	2,670	5	0·01
1,907	17	—	Contingencies	2,301	78	0·01
43,382	44	0·13		41,840	70	0·12
			Repairs and Renewals.			
139,576	37	0·45	Permanent Way and Works	155,129	92	0·45
805	91	—	Machinery, *i.e.*, weighing machine, turn-tables, traversers, &c.	943	0	—
1,494	19	—	Approach roads to stations and goods yards ...	2,929	54	0·01
4,325	54	0·02	Station buildings	3,404	66	0·01
2,573	51	0·01	Dwelling-houses	5,550	92	0·02
148,775	52	0·48		167,958	4	0·49
			Special Maintenance.			
49,789	63	0·16	Fish-plating the line	26,044	48	0·07
241,947	59	0·77	Total, Main Line	235,843	22	0·68
			NAWALAPITIYA BRANCH.			
			Establishment.			
2,557	89	0·04	Salaries of Engineer, Clerks, &c. ...	2,509	54	0·03
309	13	—	Allowances	363	26	0·01
49	77	—	Contingencies	47	90	—
2,916	79	0·04		2,920	70	0·04
			Repairs and Renewals.			
38,025	0	0·59	Maintenance under contract	38,025	0	0·53
4	16	—	Repairs beyond contract of station buildings .	1	14	—
355	30	—	Do. do. dwelling houses ...	202	29	—
38,384	46	0·59		38,228	43	0·53
41,301	25	0·63	Total, Nawalapitiya Branch	41,149	13	0·57
			BREAKWATER BRANCH.			
1,524	54	0·26	Galle Buck to Maradana	1,341	92	0·36
483	92	0·09	Mahara Quarry Line	576	1	0·16
			Siding at the 5th mile	18	60	—
2,636	56	0·46	Proportion due for running of Breakwater trains on main line	—		—
4,645	2	0·81		1,936	53	0·52
4,645	2	0·81	Total, Breakwater Branch	1,936	53	0·52
287,893	86	0·75	Rs. Grand Total Rs ...	278,928	88	0·66

WORKING EXPENSES OF MAIN AND BRANCH LINES.

Locomotive Charges.

1875. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.		1876. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.
36,724	18	0·10	Salaries of Engineer, Foremen, Clerks, &c.	39,008	87	0·09
112,437	74	0·29	Wages of Enginemen, Firemen, Cleaners, &c.	111,333	33	0·26
133,484	64	0·35	Fuel, including freight and other charges	131,833	13	0·31
20,577	85	0·05	Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c.	24,162	26	0·06
3,811	23	0·01	Water	5,176	6	0·01
82,717	31	0·22	Repairs of Engines and Tenders	87,034	62	0·21
770	71	0·00	Office expenses	947	99	0·00
44	81	0·00	Sundry charges	2,205	59	0·01
390,568	47	1·02		401,671	85	0·95

Carriages and Wagons.

Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.		Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Cost per train mile.
6,507	83	0·02	Salaries of Foremen, Clerks, &c.	7,060	96	0·02
35,529	20	0·09	Wages of Carpenters, Fitters, Painters, &c.	39,472	9	0·09
37,266	56	0·10	Stores and Materials	51,092	1	0·12
79,303	59	0·21		97,625	6	0·23

Train Mileage.

312,256	Main Line	345,822
65,414	Branch Line, Nawalapitiya	74,863
5,731	Breakwater Branches	3,750
383,401		421,435

EXPENDITURE under Special Votes during the year 1876.

Additional Water-ways and Embankments.

	Rs.	Cts.
Building a new bridge of 2 spans of 21 feet each at 4½ mile	5,620	71
Do. do. do. each at 5¾ mile	6,654	73
From 26th to 27th mile the embankment and bridges raised to 3 feet, and the water-way increased by the addition of 1 span of 21 feet	10,419	24
Building a bridge of 1 span of 21 feet at 31¼ mile	1,931	60
At 36th mile a 7-feet water-way was replaced by a bridge of one 21-feet span	1,983	45
Improvement to the bridge at 42½ mile	2,166	15
	Rs. 28,775	88

New Works.

Completing the new passenger station at Polgahawela	5,647	39
New station at Peradeniya	19,500	68
Do. Heneratgoda	7,698	15
Do. Mirigama	10,997	69
Passenger shed, Kelaniya	2,197	52
Building a carriage dock, lengthening platform, and erecting a 20-ton weigh-bridge at Veyangoda	2,842	50
Erecting a crane at Ambepussa	725	69
Do. weigh-bridge at Colombo	318	72
Purchase of property at Kadugannawa to build houses for Guards	1,712	90
	51,641	24

Construction of Nawalapitiya Branch.

	Rs.	Cts.
Extra payment to Contractor	63,000	0
Contingencies	10,100	26
	73,100	26

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

Construction of Moratuwa Branch.

		Rs.	Cts.
Engineering and Administration		11,557	61
Under contract		129,717	42
Beyond do.		18,808	45
Construction of one second class and nine third class carriages, and two passenger brake van	13,914 47		
Landing, removing, and fitting up and painting three tank locomotives ...	3,375 30		
Do. do. four carriages and one brake van	602 59		
Cost of locomotives, carriages, and iron from England	112,491 81		
		130,384	17
Land and compensation		129,977	33
Electric Telegraph		235	46
Contingencies		8,758	7
	Rs.	429,438	51

Construction of the Extension to Panadure.

Fencing	17,419	47

Construction of the Extension to Kalutara.

Engineering and Administration...	6,256	16
Land and compensation	16,540	89
	22,797	5
Grand Total, Rs...	623,172	41

RETURN of Rolling Stock, 1876.

Locomotive Engines.

Passenger Engines	6
Goods do.	19
Incline do.	4
Tank do.	3
Shunting do.	2
	34

Vehicles for Passenger Traffic.

State Saloon carriage	1
Saloon do.	2
First class do.	6
Composite do.	4
Second class do.	8
Third do. do.	40
Horse Boxes	10
Carriage Trucks	7
Brake Vans	13
	91

Vehicles for Goods Traffic.

Covered Goods Wagons	253
Deep-sided do.	50
Low-sided do.	22
Timber Swivel do.	10
Travelling Cranes	5
Crane Wagon	1
Gunpowder Van	1
Cattle Wagons	13
Brake Vans	12
	367

EDW. STRONG,
Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, CEYLON.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS OF PERADENIYA AND HAKGALA FOR 1876.

THE establishment buildings are for the most part in excellent repair. Some necessary alterations are being made in the house of the superintendent of the Hakgala garden.

The re-gravelling of the circular road has been effectually carried out; and as the draining has been well attended to, there ought to be no more need of repair to this road for many years. The main drive round the garden requires some little attention, which will shortly be given to it. The other roads and the walks are in perfect order.

For the convenience and comfort of visitors coming on foot from the railway station, a path to the garden is now being constructed through land belonging to this establishment, but outside the garden gate. This land, which was in a most unsightly state from the growth of lantana and other weeds, has been cleared, and is being planted with ornamental trees. It brings into view very striking examples of the peculiar roots of the India-rubber trees. At some future time it may probably be considered desirable to make this path into a road available for carriages.

The garden grounds generally are in a state of great beauty. They have been much improved by the removal of a large number of useless trees, and room has thus been made for the free growth of those of more interest and value, which had been introduced within the last few years from other tropical countries and from our own forests.

The exuberant growth has been a good deal thinned out in the borders, and these have been made as gay as possible with flowering shrubs and annuals. Of course it is scarcely possible in this climate to make our garden borders rival in brilliancy of flower masses those of more temperate countries. We must be satisfied to excel rather in the grandeur and varied fine foliage of our trees.

To meet the wishes of a certain number of persons who were desirous it should be done, the botanical names are being attached to our most interesting plants.

The new arrangement for bringing into these grounds a good supply of water is getting towards completion. There is a copious flow through the pipes recently laid down, but I am under the impression that this supply would be still greater if the piping previously put down were re-laid. I hope this will be looked into, and that the full benefit expected may be realized, and that thus a sufficient amount of water may be obtained for all parts of the garden. The additional expense incurred would be trifling compared with the whole outlay that has been made towards this important work. The water-supply for the Hakgala garden might be much improved by the present course being strengthened by some mason work.

Coffee.—Notwithstanding the continued prevalence of *Hemileia vastatrix* upon the coffee plants throughout the Island, there would appear to be little, if any, diminution in the anxiety to invest in the cultivation of coffee: the high prices obtained and the beneficial effects of judicious manuring are giving so much confidence to planters.

The Liberian coffee is being warmly taken up, and many are obtaining seeds from Liberia in some considerable quantity, for sowing in the warmer parts of the Island. There can be no doubt of this valuable plant succeeding here, judging from the admirable replies received from residents in Liberia in answer to a series of questions drawn up by me, at the desire of His Excellency the Governor, and forwarded through the Colonial and Foreign Offices. Some of the older plants in this garden, received from Kew and from Mr. Bull, three years ago, have recently produced a small crop of ripe berries, a fine blossom at the same time giving promise of a larger crop of fruit next year. It seems that a year must elapse between each successive crop. A certain number of our plants have been reserved for putting into the new tropical garden at Henaratgoda, a portion of which is being cleared and fenced for the purpose. A few plants, one or two to each, have been distributed through the Government Agents to intelligent headmen in some of the hotter districts of the Island. Having experienced disappointment in instances of the seeds of Liberian coffee having been sent to me in a too dry state, and hence having lost their vitality, I must caution intending importers against the adoption of this plan. The seeds intended for transmission from Liberia, I would recommend to be allowed to get fairly dry under an open shed, and by no means to be exposed to the sun during the process; that they should then be packed in alternating layers of sandy soil nearly dry, indeed only just sufficiently moist to prevent further desiccation of the seeds, and yet not moist enough to cause them to germinate during their transmission in ordinary strong close cases.

Experiments are being tried with some varieties of coffee received from the Botanic Garden of Mauritius.

Cinchona plantations are being formed in all directions where the climate is suitable, and there must now be a very large area under this plant. Prices realized for the bark sent from Ceylon would seem to be very satisfactory to planters. The young plants raised at Hakgala for distribution are sent out in large numbers. There were distributed 1,196,000 during 1876. Success has not yet attended the many attempts to propagate rapidly from cuttings plants of *C. Calisaya*, and plants of this have to be raised from seeds. *The C. Calisaya Ledgeriana*, succeeding so well in Java, has recently been introduced into the

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

Report.

Island, but unfortunately represented here by only about half-a-dozen very small plants. An application made to the Governor-General of Netherlands India by His Excellency Sir William Gregory resulted in a wardian case containing 185 small plants of this important variety being sent from the plantations of Bandong to this garden, but owing, apparently to want of skill in the packing, the plants became loose during their transport, and arrived in such bad condition that only six have been saved out of the number sent, and these six are in by no means a satisfactory condition.

Chocolate.—The demand is increasing for seeds and plants, and it is to be regretted that we have not yet larger supplies for distribution. Our new plantings, however, are coming on satisfactorily, and will in due time yield us as many seeds as we are likely to require. Amongst the new plants coming on are some of the Caraccas variety presented to the garden by R. J. Corbet, Esq., a few years ago. A seed-pod of a highly esteemed variety was recently obligingly sent me by Mr. W. Nelson, a large planter resident in Guatemala, but unfortunately this pod was sent in a dry package, and therefore arrived in a state unfit for sowing. The seeds of chocolate, unless put in a position to germinate, lose their vitality in a few hours after being gathered from the tree.

Tea plantations are rapidly making themselves visible in the upper portions of many of the hills of the Central Province. The shrubs exhibit a very healthy appearance. The Assam Hybrid variety is in most favour for planting, and there is very little demand for the ordinary Chinese kind.

Cinnamon.—There is still a large demand for plants and seeds, this plant being found to succeed well on rather poor soil. 12,000 plants and about 18 bushels of seeds were distributed during the year.

Cardamoms are being still planted extensively.

Black Pepper.—There has not been much demand during the past year.

Vanilla.—Very few plants have been sent out. The native villagers show no disposition to pay attention to this plant, which would give them very little trouble to cultivate.

Ipecacuanha.—No one has come forward to cultivate this plant seriously as a profitable undertaking, and I have only to report an increase in the number of our plants ready for distribution.

Caoutchouc.—From Kew I have received some hundreds of young seedling plants of *Hevea brasiliensis* and a few plants of *Castilloa elastica.* These were contained in 39 wardian cases and arrived by the S. S. "Duke of Devonshire" in excellent condition, under the care of Mr. W. Chapman sent by the India Office in charge of them. These valuable plants, with the exception of a comparatively few failures, remain in excellent health, and I hope to be able to carry out the wishes of the Indian Government in supplying, in due time, a number of young plants raised by cuttings from these, for transmission to Burma for the formation of plantations in that country. Most of the plants are kept at present in bamboo pots, for the convenience of their removal to the new tropical garden at Henarátgoda, when preparations are fully made and suitable weather arrives for sending them thither. Although they are growing well in the climate of Peradeniya, still it may be expected that the warmer climate of Henaratgoda, little above sea-level, will better correspond with that of Panama whence these plants were brought.

From the India Office have also been sent to me a few seeds of the Ceará rubber plant for trial here.

From seeds obligingly procured for me from Assam by Dr. King of Calcutta we have succeeded in raising a few plants of *Ficus elastica.*

Shade and shelter trees.—A very large number of these have been sent out, and a copious supply is always kept on hand to meet the now very frequent demands for them. They are kept mostly in bamboo pots for easy transmission to estates where they are required. 34,000 plants have been supplied, besides large quantities of seeds.

Ornamental plants.—These have been in the usual demand, and together with fruit trees and flower and vegetable seeds, have been supplied as wanted.

Various ornamental trees, to the number of 1,760, have been distributed free of charge to decorate public buildings, roads, and grounds in different parts of the Island. Trees of economic value have also been sent out for trial in different localities, at the request of the Government Agents.

Interchanges of plants and seeds have been going on as usual with botanical establishments in other parts of the world, and contributions have been received from—

The Royal Gardens of Kew, Mauritius, Java, Singapore.

The Imperial Gardens of Calcutta and St. Petersburg.

The Government Garden of Queensland.

Baron Von Mueller, Colonel Beddome, Mons. Thozet, M. Van Volxem, Mr. Leechman, and Mr. Grieve.

The expenditure of the Peradeniya, Hakgala, and Pavilion Gardens during the year 1876 has been 27,783 rupees and 40 cents.

The receipts during the same period have been 17,464 rupees and 24 cents; viz., at Peradeniya 4,540 rupees and 99 cents and at Hakgala 12,923 rupees and 25 cents.

G. H. K. THWAITES,
Director.

Peradeniya, 1st April, 1877.

POSTAL.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL FOR 1876.

The expenditure of the department during 1876 was less than that of the previous year. The revenue for the same period shews a steady increase. The result is as follows :—

Revenue of 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
Sale of postage stamps	242,505	96½
Collections in money	13,967	18
Payments to Treasury	2,736	30
Rs.	259,209	44½

Expenditure of 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
Inland	221,157	63½
Payments to London	75,545	33
Cost of printing work and stationery ...	7,088	71
Rs.	303,791	67½

A net deficit is shewn of 44,582 rupees and 23 cents. The deficits of previous years were :—1875, 62,398 rupees and 80 cents ; 1874, 79,277 rupees and 75 cents.

The expenditure during the year was 635 rupees 16 cents less than 1875.

The receipts exceeded those of the previous year by 17,180 rupees, and quite realized my expectations.

Though the privilege of free communication on Her Majesty's Service is, practically, unreserved, and the fullest advantage is taken of this facility for the transmission of correspondence, stores, stationery, tin-rolls, medicines, &c., I have not placed any sum to the credit of the department on account of official correspondence.

Unpaid Correspondence.

For some time an endeavour has been made to check the posting of unpaid native correspondence. Hitherto, the idea among the poorer classes of the Sinhalese has been that a letter was safer, and much more likely to be delivered, if eight cents were due upon it, than if the treatment of the letter at the office of destination was unaccompanied by any such collection of money. Besides this, it was not an uncommon plan for a low-country man in search of employment on the hills to notify his safe arrival by inserting in the address of an unpaid letter some code word which would furnish to his friends all the information which he desired to impart, without putting them to the expense of paying for the communication. This practice still prevails, but to a very small extent, for the comparative certainty which now attends the receipt by addressees of vernacular communications posted to them has developed a readiness to pay for postal communication, which has assisted to no small extent the steady increase of postal receipts.

The number of unpaid letters now mailed has fallen off considerably in the last year, and the figures under this head in the return would be reduced still further if the dead letter unpaid correspondence were excluded from it.

Nearly all the postmasters, with the exception of those employed in the Northern Province, can read and write English, Sinhalese, and Tamil with a facility which enables them to deal at once with any routine work which they may be required to perform in either of these three languages.

POSTAL.

Report.

Registered Letters.

The small increase in this business is accounted for by the fact that each year a larger number of ordinary letters containing valuable enclosures are forwarded through the post. Out of a total of 113,629 registered communications despatched, only two enclosed in one packet went astray. The inquiry which was undertaken in connection with this mishap resulted in the removal of the Matale postmaster to whose office the packet in question was addressed.

I feel how hopeless it is to repeat observations upon the impropriety of transmitting money through the post in ordinary correspondence; for each year only adds to my experience of the uselessness of attempting to get the public to understand that an ordinary envelope does not conceal bank notes. Possibly, the introduction of an Inland Money Order system may control this practice, which has the most prejudicial effect upon the management of every Postal Department. Young men in the early part of their career have great temptations placed in their way, while many come under suspicion when perhaps their conduct has been thoroughly honest.

Taking the returns of postal service published by the Statistical Department of the Austrian Government for the year 1874, Ceylon correspondence may be said, considering all things, to compare favourably with that of some of European countries.

The number of letters sent, divided among the population, gives for each inhabitant in

Great Britain and Ireland ...	32·8	Italy	3·8
Switzerland	23·7	Sweden	3·8
German Empire	14·4	Norway	3·5
Holland	4·1	Greece	1·5
Luxembourg	10·5	Ceylon	1·0
France	10·2	Turkey	0·2
Denmark	9·2	Russia	0·7

In the same year there was a Post Office in Britain for 2,492 of the population, in France for every 6,724, in Germany for every 5,198, Russia 26,204, and Norway 2,181. In Ceylon we may roughly calculate a Post Office for every 25,000 of the population.

Dead Letter Office.

The Dead Letter Office was opened for the first time in August, 1875, but as its functions during the early period of its existence were not in perfect order, I am unable to draw any comparison between the figures which represent this year's work and former returns.

On the whole, the statement E 1, 2, 3, 4 is a satisfactory one; besides some 9,605 anonymous and illegibly written communications, 5,583 inland paid and 6,793 inland unpaid letters were destroyed. A difficulty experienced in dealing with the return of native undelivered correspondence arises from the habitual omission among Sinhalese and Tamils of all mention in their correspondence of the address of the senders, who sign themselves David Appu Tambopulle, or Sinne Lebbe, or what is more common still, commence their letters by briefly writing the names of sender and addressee opposite the words from and to.

In 71 ordinary letters property was found to the value of 3,837 rupees and 5½ cents, all of which have been returned to the senders, with the exception of postage stamps to the value of a few rupees paid into the General Treasury.

Of 855 registered letters which found their way to the Dead Letter Office 103 only have been destroyed. In these various sums were found, amounting in all to a sum of seventy-six rupees and fifty-seven cents, which has been deposited in the General Treasury.

Parcel Post with the United Kingdom.—(D. 1. and 2.)

The reduction in the rates of conveyance, which I suggested in my previous report, was not carried out during the year under review; but notwithstanding this, the advantages of the parcel post with the United Kingdom having become more generally known, the business improved, and I find that the number of parcels received and despatched had increased from 1,279—the number which passed through our hands during the previous year—to 1,909. The share due to the Ceylon Government for conveyance came to 2,919 rupees and 27 cents.

Parcel Post with India.—(D. 3.)

A parcel post system with India was introduced on the 1st of October, and during the last three months of the year fifty-four parcels were received against forty-four despatched.

The usefulness of this service has been very much curtailed by the restriction which compels the transmission of parcels for Ceylon viâ Bombay.

This arrangement is enforced with the object of checking any attempt at the export of opium; but as it has had the effect of delaying considerably the conveyance of parcels to Ceylon, I have placed myself in communication with the Director of the Post Offices of India, who has kindly promised to use his influence in obtaining permission to export parcels for Ceylon from Calcutta and Madras.

Money Order transactions with the United Kingdom.

Return B.—1, 2, and 3 in the appendix furnishes full particulars of our money order transactions with the United Kingdom.

In the receipt of orders there was a small increase in numbers and value, but our despatch shews a considerable falling off, the result of low exchange quotations.

Salaries of Postmasters.

The most important matter I have to note in connection with the improvement of the department has reference to the action of the Government in regard to the salaries of outstation employés who have been divided into classes and allowed an increased scale of pay. From time to time increments will be added to their salaries, and the well-conducted deserving postmasters may now look forward after some years of service to the receipt of a salary which will be more in keeping with the responsibilities of his office.

Mail Robberies.

During the year the mails have been conveyed without the loss of a single package by robbery or otherwise. I regret, however, to have to mention that a box which contained Overland parcels for the United Kingdom was stolen during the night from the mail coach somewhere between Panaduré and Kalutara. The efforts of the police, of the coach proprietors, and of officers of the department, failed to discover either the perpetrators of the robbery or any trace of the missing parcels, which, according to the declarations of the senders, represented a value of 418 rupees and 75 cents.

Civil proceedings were instituted against the proprietors of the Colombo and Galle mail coach for the recovery of this; but the Crown was nonsuited on technical grounds.

New Post Office.

A Receiving Post Office was opened at the Mirigama station on the main line of railway.

Post Office Buildings.

New Post Offices were built at Gampola, Maturata, Morowaka, and Lunugala. The Gampola office is a neat building, constructed upon a plan which will be followed in the erection of offices of the same class.

Officers pensioned.

The following officers were placed upon the pension list:—Mr. Silva, Mohandiram, postmaster of Pussellawa; Mr. Boultjens, night clerk at Galle; and the Arachchi of the Galle Office.

Extra Mail Service.

During the season a special service affording extra communication with Colombo was worked between Nuwara Eliya and Gampola.

Benevolent Fund.

A Post Office Benevolent Fund was started two and-a-half years ago by Mr. Vane, Assistant Postmaster-General, with the object of providing for worthy subordinate members of the department when disabled by sickness or accident. In a variety of ways such a fund may render useful service. All the fines imposed on contractors and others are paid into this fund, which has not yet accumulated sufficient capital to render it desirable that its operations should commence. Up to the 31st December it had reached an amount of 4,189 rupees and 87 cents.

General Post Office,
10th September, 1877.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX.

A.—1.

ABSTRACT of Letters, &c., Despatched and Received at the Post Offices in Ceylon during the year 1876.

Name of Province.	DESPATCHED. Letters on Service.	Letters Post paid.	Letters Post not paid.	Parcels. Service.	Parcels. Private.	Registered Letters.	Postal Cards.	News-papers.	RECEIVED. Letters on Service.	Letters Post paid.	Letters Post not paid.	Parcels. Service.	Parcels. Private.	Registered Letters.	Postal Cards.	News-papers.
Western Province ...	207,822	1,572,244	295,493	140,300	93,599	60,927	4,646	762,350	158,986	961,642	36,200	35,963	85,407	39,468	2,825	344,582
Central Province ...	84,365	788,184	109,618	45	9,647	24,931	7,654	55,701	107,061	975,027	47,738	4,843	24,772	20,833	10,248	406,734
Southern Province ...	60,551	211,256	43,398	85	6,733	13,540	165	81,009	73,444	295,505	17,221	9,207	14,379	14,127	562	180,019
North-Western Province ...	24,642	44,378	4,786	20	681	2,978	175	1,657	26,588	67,589	3,045	1,259	2,328	1,616	224	20,982
Northern Province ...	44,612	162,530	25,621	15	661	6,638	149	50,150	43,232	208,382	7,292	1,228	1,300	9,508	275	56,964
Eastern Province ...	23,304	42,612	8,567	18	1,630	3,189	103	3,963	23,977	58,552	2,637	975	2,473	2,182	206	25,230
North-Central Province ...	6,025	9,567	1,687	5	170	918	6	708	7,764	15,199	793	259	785	307	53	6,275
	451,321	2,830,771	489,170	140,488	113,121	113,121	12,898	955,538	441,052	2,581,896	114,863	53,734	131,444	88,041	14,393	1,040,786
							Total Despatched...	5,106,428							Total Received ...	4,466,209
															Total Despatched ...	5,106,428
															Total of Despatched and Received...	9,572,637

A.—2.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of correspondence exchanged between Ceylon Offices and Offices East of Suez during the year 1876.

	Number Despatched.		Number Received.
Paid letters	34,992	Paid letters	37,496
Unpaid letters	5,474	Unpaid letters	19,751
Books	2,241	Books	3,182
Papers	68,974	Papers	29,465
Registered letters	2,253	Registered letters	797

A.—3.

ABSTRACT of quantity of correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe during the year 1876.

		Quantity Despatched.			Quantity Received.
Paid letters	ozs.	46,429	Paid letters ...	ozs.	54,184½
Unpaid letters ...	ozs.	21,422⅝	Unpaid letters ...	ozs.	2,814½
Books	lbs.	4,191½	Books	lbs.	16,829¼
Papers	No.	46,898	Papers	No.	70,942
Registered letters ...	No.	1,523	Registered letters ...	No.	724

A.—4.

STATEMENT shewing the Weight of the P. and O. Overland Mails forwarded from London to Colombo, fortnightly, during the year 1876.

Date of despatch from London.			Unpaid Letters.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.	
1875.			lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
December	2	Via Southampton	0	15	20	5	405	3
,,	10	,, Brindisi	2	1½	50	4	50	2
,,	16	,, Southampton	1	0	25	12	331	6
,,	24	,, Brindisi	1	14	45	10	52	2
,,	30	,, Southampton	0	12¾	17	6	301	8
1876.								
January	7	,, Brindisi	1	1	43	1	34	6
,,	13	,, Southampton	0	7½	29	13	340	15
,,	21	,, Brindisi	0	14	47	13	32	0
,,	27	,, Southampton	0	10	24	9	189	4
February	4	,, Brindisi	1	3	47	14	30	2
,,	10	,, Southampton	0	5	23	12	374	5
,,	18	,, Brindisi	1	9	50	4	43	0
,,	24	,, Southampton	0	13½	22	2	153	10
March	3	,, Brindisi	1	4	48	8	41	8
,,	9	,, Southampton	0	5	30	1	414	0
,,	17	,, Brindisi	1	7	51	7	33	2
,,	23	,, Southampton	0	7	21	14	181	5
,,	31	,, Brindisi	1	3	43	5	32	1
April	6	,, Southampton	0	7	22	2	392	14
,,	20	,, Southampton	0	5	13	8	169	0
,,	21	,, Brindisi	1	8¼	47	6	36	4
,,	28	,, Brindisi	0	11	34	13	35	0
May	4	,, Southampton	0	5	50	10	372	6
,,	12	,, Brindisi	1	14	46	12	53	15
,,	18	,, Southampton	0	8½	33	1	216	6
,,	26	,, Brindisi	1	12	49	6	25	2
June	1	,, Southampton	0	3½	25	11	422	2
,,	9	,, Brindisi	0	14	42	15	31	4
,,	15	,, Southampton	0	8½	27	12	183	0
,,	23	,, Brindisi	1	6	47	14	29	6
,,	29	,, Southampton	0	3	17	12	264	4
July	7	,, Brindisi	3	8	44	13	34	5
,,	13	,, Southampton	1	4	18	14	308	0
,,	21	,, Brindisi	8	5	40	7	22	12
,,	27	,, Southampton	1	14	17	9	177	4
August	4	,, Brindisi	7	13	42	1	34	8
,,	10	,, Southampton	3	2	22	11	344	8
,,	18	,, Brindisi	4	15	40	0	24	2
,,	24	,, Southampton	1	10	19	9	212	10
September	1	,, Brindisi	4	6	43	15	45	3
,,	7	,, Southampton	1	9	25	3	380	0
,,	15	,, Brindisi	4	1	39	6	27	8
,,	21	,, Southampton	2	0	17	2	184	8
,,	29	,, Brindisi	5	0	44	0	31	8

POSTAL.

Appendix.

A.—4.—*continued.*

Date of despatch from London.		Unpaid letters. lbs.	Unpaid letters. ozs.	Paid letters. lbs.	Paid letters. ozs.	Paid books. lbs.	Paid books. ozs.
1876.							
October 5	Via Southampton	1	9	19	3	360	14
„ 13	„ Brindisi	5	14	42	10	24	14
„ 19	„ Southampton	2	3	23	4	219	4
„ 27	„ Brindisi	4	14	43	3	31	6
November 2	„ Southampton	1	12	20	0	301	2
„ 10	„ Brindisi	4	10	48	9	31	6
„ 16	„ Southampton	2	0	20	8	248	6
„ 24	„ Brindisi	5	2	52	6	30	10
„ 30	„ Southampton	2	8	26	2	312	3
December 4	„ Ship mail	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	108	13	1,814	14	8,657	11

A.—5.

STATEMENT shewing the Weight of the P. and O. Overland Mails forwarded from London to Point-de-Galle, fortnightly, during the year 1876.

Date of despatch from London.		Unpaid Letters. lbs.	Unpaid Letters. ozs.	Paid Letters. lbs.	Paid Letters. ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	Paid Books. ozs.
1875.							
December 2	Via Southampton	0	1½	1	12	47	10
„ 10	„ Brindisi	0	4½	7	12	7	5
„ 16	„ Southampton	0	2	1	14	35	2
„ 24	„ Brindisi	0	9	8	9	10	8
„ 30	„ Southampton	0	14	1	7	30	0
1876.							
January 7	„ Brindisi	0	3½	7	13	0	5
„ 13	„ Southampton	0	0¾	1	12½	50	0
„ 21	„ Brindisi	0	5	8	9	2	3
„ 27	„ Southampton	0	2	1	12	20	0
February 4	„ Brindisi	0	3	5	4	3	2
„ 10	„ Southampton	0	5	2	8	41	2
„ 18	„ Brindisi	0	8	10	3	3	15
„ 24	„ Southampton	0	5	1	13	34	1
March 3	„ Brindisi	0	4	5	12	3	2
„ 9	„ Southampton	0	2½	4	10	48	15
„ 17	„ Brindisi	0	4½	11	12	3	14
„ 23	„ Southampton	0	0½	2	0	30	0
„ 31	„ Brindisi	0	4	4	9½	1	10
April 6	„ Southampton	0	0½	1	5	58	0
„ 12	„ Southampton	0	0	4	7½	28	0
„ 20	„ Southampton	0	2	1	4	25	1
„ 21	„ Brindisi	0	3½	8	13½	4	2
„ 28	„ Brindisi	0	3	4	7	0	8
May 4	„ Southampton	0	2½	1	9½	54	0
„ 12	„ Brindisi	0	4	8	6	2	0
„ 18	„ Southampton	0	1	1	3½	14	0
„ 26	„ Brindisi	0	4	4	9	2	2
June 1	„ Southampton	0	2	3	2	44	0
„ 9	„ Brindisi	0	4	7	14	1	3½
„ 15	„ Southampton	0	3½	1	0	18	0
„ 23	„ Brindisi	0	7	4	13	0	14
„ 29	„ Southampton	0	1	3	13	17	0
July 7	„ Brindisi	0	9	8	10½	4	10
„ 13	„ Southampton	0	4½	1	13	42	2
„ 21	„ Brindisi	1	2	4	3½	0	14
„ 27	„ Southampton	0	8	0	14	17	0
August 4	„ Brindisi	1	7	7	15	0	15
„ 10	„ Southampton	0	7½	1	1	35	2
„ 18	„ Brindisi	1	2	4	3	2	2
„ 24	„ Southampton	0	10½	2	3	18	0
September 1	„ Brindisi	1	4	8	14	1	11
„ 7	„ Southampton	0	4	1	9	39	0
„ 15	„ Brindisi	0	8	5	12	1	10½
„ 21	„ Southampton	0	5½	1	7	17	0
„ 29	„ Brindisi	0	12	9	7	2	13
October 5	„ Southampton	0	7	2	2	49	0
„ 13	„ Brindisi	0	15	5	0½	1	11
„ 19	„ Southampton	0	6½	1	8	18	3
„ 29	„ Brindisi	1	3	8	10	1	6½
November 2	„ Southampton	0	7	1	8	44	0
„ 10	„ Brindisi	1	2	6	1½	2	9½
„ 16	„ Southampton	0	7½	1	10	19	0
„ 24	„ Brindisi	1	10	9	5½	1	11½
„ 30	„ Southampton	0	7	1	3	43	4
	Total	23	9¾	241	7½	1005	9½

A.—6.

STATEMENT shewing the Weight of the P. and O. Overland Mails forwarded from London to Kandy, fortnightly, during the year 1876.

Date of despatch from London.		Unpaid Letters. lbs.	Unpaid Letters. ozs.	Paid Letters. lbs.	Paid Letters. ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	Paid Books. ozs.
1875.							
December 2	Via Southampton	0	2	2	5	86	0
„ 10	„ Brindisi	0	4	5	12½	8	0
„ 16	„ Southampton	0	1½	4	3	86	5
„ 24	„ Brindisi	0	2½	5	9	6	15
„ 30	„ Southampton	0	2½	1	12	62	1
1876.							
January 7	„ Brindisi	0	0½	5	5	0	1
„ 13	„ Southampton	0	1½	2	6	87	2
„ 21	„ Brindisi	0	3	5	9	6	1
„ 27	„ Southampton	0	2	2	7	34	1
February 4	„ Brindisi	0	4	4	3	4	5
„ 10	„ Southampton	0	0¾	2	10	92	1
„ 18	„ Brindisi	0	3	5	9	4	14
„ 24	„ Southampton	0	2	2	15	31	0
March 3	„ Brindisi	0	3½	5	10	2	6
„ 9	„ Southampton	0	0¾	2	6½	83	0
„ 17	„ Brindisi	0	2½	4	14	2	4
„ 23	„ Southampton	0	2	2	5	33	1
„ 31	„ Brindisi	0	4	5	5½	4	4
April 6	„ Southampton	0	0½	3	0	78	6
„ 20	„ Southampton	0	3	1	9	40	0
„ 21	„ Brindisi	0	3½	6	6	3	0
„ 28	„ Brindisi	0	2½	4	0½	1	10
May 4	„ Southampton	0	1	1	14	82	0
„ 12	„ Brindisi	0	7½	4	12½	2	0
„ 18	„ Southampton	0	2	2	9	32	0
„ 26	„ Brindisi	0	6	5	12	1	2½
June 1	„ Southampton	0	0½	2	0	88	0
„ 9	„ Brindisi	0	2	5	6	0	1
„ 15	„ Southampton	0	0½	1	14½	33	0
„ 23	„ Brindisi	0	6½	5	4	0	11
„ 29	„ Southampton	0	0½	1	10	51	0
July 7	„ Brindisi	0	7	6	0	6	4
„ 13	„ Southampton	0	4	2	4½	66	1
„ 21	„ Brindisi	0	11	4	12	1	4
„ 27	„ Southampton	0	4	2	0½	30	0
August 4	„ Brindisi	0	14	4	3	6	0
„ 10	„ Southampton	0	6½	1	10	62	0
„ 18	„ Brindisi	0	8	4	5	4	2
„ 24	„ Southampton	0	8	2	13	34	0
September 1	„ Brindisi	0	4	6	3	3	0
„ 7	„ Southampton	0	7	1	12	76	0
„ 15	„ Brindisi	0	12	5	13	1	10
„ 21	„ Southampton	0	5½	1	14	43	0
„ 29	„ Brindisi	0	11	5	9	0	14
October 5	„ Southampton	0	7	2	4	40	0
„ 13	„ Brindisi	0	15	4	12½	2	9
„ 19	„ Southampton	0	5½	2	15	38	0
„ 27	„ Brindisi	0	9	4	2½	1	14
November 2	„ Southampton	0	7	1	15	63	0
„ 10	„ Brindisi	0	11	4	9	2	0
„ 16	„ Southampton	0	6	2	13	36	0
„ 24	„ Brindisi	0	10	5	10½	0	12
„ 30	„ Southampton	0	7½	1	11	83	0
	Total	16	2	197	0½	1,648	1½

A.—7.

STATEMENT shewing the Weight of the Mails forwarded from London to Ceylon by the French Packet, fortnightly, during the year 1876.

Date of despatch from London.		Unpaid Letters. lbs.	Unpaid Letters. ozs.	Paid Letters. lbs.	Paid Letters. ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	Paid Books. ozs.
1875.							
December 3	Via Marseilles	0	11½	27	11	43	9
„ 17	„ Marseilles	0	10	27	7	56	9
„ 31	„ Marseilles	0	14½	25	14	32	9
1876.							
January 14	„ Marseilles	0	7½	28	1	49	6
„ 28	„ Marseilles	0	3¼	23	4	21	14
February 11	„ Marseilles	0	3	25	13	15	9
„ 25	„ Marseilles	0	4½	28	10	22	12

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Appendix.

A.—7.—*continued.*

Date of despatch from London. 1876.		Unpaid Letters. lbs.	Unpaid Letters. ozs.	Paid Letters. lbs.	Paid Letters. ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	Paid Books. ozs.
March 10	Via Marseilles	0	8½	26	12	20	0
„ 24	„ Marseilles	0	5	28	13	21	11
April 7	„ Marseilles	0	6	25	14	16	0½
„ 21	„ Marseilles	0	3	22	0	14	10½
May 5	„ Marseilles	0	10½	25	2	20	11
„ 19	„ Marseilles	0	14½	26	0½	29	13
June 2	„ Marseilles	0	4½	22	9	30	7
„ 16	„ Marseilles	0	6	20	8	15	7
„ 30	„ Marseilles	0	8½	21	1½	27	12
July 14	„ Marseilles	0	10½	25	3	44	12
„ 28	„ Marseilles	0	15	23	8	27	14
August 11	„ Marseilles	1	9	19	2	19	6
„ 25	„ Marseilles	0	15½	20	12	22	10
September 8	„ Marseilles	1	1	24	14	18	3
„ 22	„ Marseilles	1	9½	24	15	20	15
October 6	„ Marseilles	1	2½	26	13	22	7
„ 20	„ Marseilles	0	8½	32	11	39	10
November 2	„ Marseilles	1	2	28	9	26	6
„ 17	„ Marseilles	1	7	29	15	42	12
December 1	„ Marseilles	1	0	34	0	43	2
	Total	19	9¼	695	14	766	13

B.—1.

STATEMENT Particulars of Money Order Transaction between Ceylon and the Chief Money Order Office, London, from January to December, 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
To Orders collected £407 11*s.* 2¾ or	4,075	61
„ Exchange collected on the above	830	50
„ Commission do.	123	0
„ Half share of Commission collected on Orders on Ceylon	25	58
	5,054	69
To Amount of Orders outstanding	160	0
	Rs. 5,214	69

	Rs.	Cts.
By Remittance to England	1,800	75
„ Half-share of Commission on Orders to England	40	75
„ Exchange paid to Oriental Bank for Drafts on London	365	46
„ Orders issued in England and payable in Ceylon £255 7*s.* 11*d.* or	2,553	96
„ Exchange paid on the above	153	24
	4,914	16
By Balance	300	53
	Rs. 5,214	69

B.—2.

MONEY ORDERS.—1876.

Received. No. of Orders.	Received. Amount. £.	s.	d.	Received. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Despatched. No. of Orders.	Despatched. Amount. £.	s.	d.	Despatched. Amount. Rs.	Cts.
69	255	7	11	2,553	96	156	407	11	2¾	4,075	61

B.—3.

MONEY Orders Despatched and Received.—From 1873 to 1876.

Year.	Despatched. No. of Orders.	Despatched. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Despatched. Amount. £.	s.	d.	Received. No. of Orders.	Received. Amount. £.	s.	d.	Received. Amount. Rs.	Cts.
1873	271	4,815	75	481	11	6	22	113	19	0	1,139	50
1874	219	5,895	92	589	11	10	26	74	7	3	743	62
1875	267	7,355	96	735	11	11	61	204	14	2	2,047	08
1876	156	4,075	61	407	11	2¾	69	255	7	11	2,553	96

C.—1.

POSTAGE STAMPS sold during the year 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
Western Province	119,293	15
North-Western Province ...	4,162	98½
Southern Province	25,171	59
Eastern Province	4,675	15
Northern Province	6,983	19
Central Province	80,683	93
North-Central Province ...	1,535	97
Rs.	242,505	96½

Amount recovered as Post Office collections during 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
Western Province... ...	7,549	66
North-Western Province ...	266	20
Southern Province... ...	1,370	03
Eastern Province	327	29
Northern Province ...	362	34
Central Province	4,012	24
North-Central Province ...	79	42
Rs.	13,967	18

C.—2.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts paid to the Treasurer on account of the Post Office, during the year 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
On account of Money orders	300	0
On account of property found in dead letters ...	76	30
Amount collected on Overland parcels ...	2,300	0
To sale of Postal Guides	10	0
To fine on individuals posting articles contrary to Ordinance	50	0
Rs.	2,736	30

C.—3.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure of Post Offices in Ceylon for the year 1876.

PROVINCE.	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary Salaries.	Office Contingencies.	Allowance	Rent.	Transport.	Conveyance of Mails.	Miscellaneous Service.	TOTAL.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Western ...	17,823 34	19,056 0	15,816 38	720 0	590 0	2,230 8	44,726 66	75,545 33	176,507 79
North-Western ...	5,418 45½	915 0	1,087 77	—	—	—	4,300 0	—	11,721 22½
Southern ...	7,440 0	5,720 0	2,270 53	—	918 0	—	5,939 88	—	22,288 41
Eastern ...	810 0	1,350 0	689 46	—	—	—	11,516 20	—	14,365 66
Northern ...	2,248 75	2,877 50	2,257 57	45 0	180 0	—	—	—	7,608 82
North-Central ...	325 6	—	551 76	—	—	—	4,868 29	—	5,745 11
Central ...	13,620 0	11,208 39	8,789 36	—	1,097 25	—	23,750 95	—	58,465 95
Total...Rs.	47,685 60½	41,126 89	31,462 83	765 0	2,785 25	2,230 8	95,101 98	75,545 33	296,702 96½

D.—1.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Overland Parcels that have been received and despatched during 1876, together with amount collected for carriage homeward, and carriage and Customs duty on parcels received from England in Ceylon; shewing also the amount received from and paid to the P. and O. Agent, and the profit to the Ceylon Government for 1876.

January, 1876.

	R.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Amount on 14 Overland parcels received for Galle	—		39	36
Do. 165 do. do. for Colombo	—		447	14
Do. 3 do. despatched from Galle	—		16	33
Do. 44 do. do. from Colombo	—		59	64
			562	47
Amount paid to the P. and O. Agent	20	25		
Do. to the Custom House	191	69		
			211	94
Do. in favour of Government for January, 1876	—		350	53

POSTAL.

Appendix.

D.—*Continued.*

	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
***February*, 1876.**		
Amount received from the P. and O. Agent	—	57 58
Do. on 4 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	7 11
Do. 75 do. do. for Colombo	—	136 37
Do. 1 do. despatched from Galle	—	1 42
Do. 45 do. do. from Colombo	—	86 62
		289 10
Amount paid to the Custom House	—	68 72
Do. in favour of Government for February, 1876	—	220 38
***March*, 1876.**		
Amount received from the P. and O. Agent	—	45 62
Do. on 6 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	16 76
Do. 77 do. do. for Colombo	—	160 80
Do. 8 do. despatched from Galle	—	9 94
Do. 54 do. do. from Colombo	—	91 59
		324 71
Amount paid to the Custom House	—	98 65
Do. in favour of Government for March, 1876	—	226 6
***April*, 1876.**		
Amount received from the P. and O. Agent	—	28 20
Do. on 5 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	14 41
Do. 83 do. do. for Colombo	—	186 32
Do. 6 do. despatched from Galle	—	17 75
Do. 39 do. do. from Colombo ...	—	46 15
		292 83
Amount paid to the Custom House	—	95 57
Do. in favour of Government for April, 1876	—	197 26
***May*, 1876.**		
Amount on 6 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	24 7
Do. 74 do. do. for Colombo...	—	245 34
Do. 1 do. despatched from Galle	—	0 71
Do. 23 do. do. from Colombo	—	55 99
		326 11
Amount paid to the P. and O. Agent...	44 62	
Do. to the Custom House	95 27	
		139 89
Do. in favour of Government for May, 1876..	—	186 22
***June*, 1876.**		
Amount on 11 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	23 58
Do. 122 do. do. for Colombo	—	360 81
Do. 1 do. despatched from Galle	—	2 84
Do. 44 do. do. from Colombo	—	64 61
		451 84
Amount paid to the P. and O. Agent	17 70	
Do. to the Custom House	161 82	
		179 52
Do. in favour of Government for June, 1876	—	272 32
***July*, 1876.**		
Amount on 10 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	24 85
Do. 82 do. do. for Colombo	—	201 12
Do. 6 do. despatched from Galle	—	7 81
Do. 51 do. do. from Colombo...	—	105 79
		339 57
Amount paid to the P. and O. Agent	23 24	
Do. to the Custom House	105 22	
		128 46
Do. in favour of Government for July, 1876	—	211 11
***August*, 1876.**		
Amount received from the P. and O. Agent	—	22 75
Do. on 4 Overland Parcels received for Galle	—	7 63
Do. 101 do. do. for Colombo	—	264 25
Do. 8 do. despatched from Galle	—	7 81
Do. 54 do. do. from Colombo ...	—	116 44
		418 88
Amount paid to the Custom House	—	133 12
Do. in favour of Government for August, 1876	—	285 76

D.—*Continued.*

		Rs.	Cts.
***September*, 1876.**			
Amount received from the P. and O. Agent	—	43	55
Do. on 9 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	29	64
Do. 99 do do. for Colombo	—	185	62
Do. 7 do. despatched from Galle	—	9	94
Do. 45 do. do. from Colombo	—	93	1
		361	76
Amount paid to the Custom House	—	123	97
Do. in favour of Government for September, 1876	—	237	79
***October*, 1876.**			
Amount on 7 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	11	8
Do. 100 do. do. for Colombo	—	235	22
Do. 8 do. despatched from Galle	—	9	94
Do.. 58 do. do. from Colombo	—	87	33
		343	57
Amount paid to the P. and O. Agent	1 22		
Do. to the Custom House	95 66		
		96	88
Do. in favour of Government for October, 1876	—	246	69
***November*, 1876.**			
Amount on 11 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	25	80
Do. 84 do. do. for Colombo	—	202	21
Do. 11 do. despatched from Galle	—	16	33
Do. 58 do. do. from Colombo...	—	100	11
		344	45
Amount paid to the P. and O. Agent	32 28		
Do. to the Custom House	93 60		
		125	88
Do. in favuor of Government for November, 1876 ...	—	218	57
***December*, 1876.**			
Amount received from the P. and O. Agent	—	52	38
Do. on 17 Overland parcels received for Galle	—	46	93
Do. 85 do. do. for Colombo	—	160	82
Do. 3 do. despatched from Galle	—	2	13
Do. 80 do. do. from Colombo	—	120	70
		382	96
Amount paid to the Custom House	—	116	38
do. in favour of Government for December, 1876	—	266	58
Amount received from the P. and O. Agent during 1876	—	250	8
Amount received on Overland parcels received in Ceylon during 1876 ...	—	3,057	24
Amount received on Overland parcels despatched from Ceylon during 1876 ...	—	1,130	93
		4,438	25
Amount paid to the P. and O. Agent during 1876	139 31		
Amount paid to the Custom House during 1876	1,379 67		
		1,518	98
Amount in favour of Ceylon Government for 1876	—	2,919	27

D 2.

		No.
Total number of parcels by Overland Parcel Post received into Ceylon during 1876	...	1,251
Total number of parcels despatched from Ceylon by Overland Parcel Post during 1876	...	658
	Total...	1,909

D 3.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Parcels despatched to and received from India by the British India Company's Steamer during 1876.

	Rs.	Cts.
Number of parcels despatched	44	0
Amount collected	52	0
Number of parcels received	54	0
Amount of duty paid to the Customs ...	34	14

POSTAL.

Appendix.

E 1.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Letters, &c., received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1876, and how they were disposed of.

The number of letters received from each Province.

Western Province	17,217
Central do.	24,285
Southern do.	6,737
Northern do.	1,621
North-Western Province	1,509
Eastern Province	1,464
North-Central Province	276
	53,109
Total number of Registered Letters received	855
	53,964

E 2.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., returned.

Inland paid letters, &c., returned to senders through Dead Letter Office ...	19,950
Inland unpaid letters do. ...	10,916
Letters, &c., returned to foreign countries	10,420
Letters re-directed by the Dead Letter Office to different Offices in the Island	3,073
Senders' name illegible and anonymous letters	9,605

E 3.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., finally returned to Dead Letter Office, senders not having been known, and destroyed.

Inland paid letters	5,583
Inland unpaid letters	6,793
Total ..	12,376

E 4.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., and amount of property found in unregistered dead letters during the year 1876.

Number of letters		71.
Contents and value of property found in drafts and Bank orders	Rs. 596	Cts. 41
In Draft Postage stamps	11	64
Do. Cheques	2,595	88
Do. Cash	25	62½
Do. Pro-Notes	607	50
Rs. ...	3,837	5½

F.

NUMBER of Employés in the whole Postal Department during 1875 and 1876.

1875. No.			1876. No.
1	...	Postmaster-General	1
1	...	Assistant Postmaster-General	1
2	...	Deputy Postmaster-General..... ...	2
36	...	Clerks	36
90	...	Postmasters	90
11	...	Sorters	12
139	...	Postmen and messengers	140
7	...	Receiving officers	8
"	...	Inspector of Postmen	1
Total ...	287	Total ...	291

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1876.

It is scarcely necessary at this period to make any preliminary remarks on the work executed at the Government Printing Office; the notion, that "its chief business was the publication of the *Government Gazette* and the numerous supplements issued with that voluminous but generally uninteresting work," has, to Government officials at least, long ago been proved fallacious. A perusal of the remarks regarding each of the statements annexed, a reference to the tables themselves, and a notice of the general observations, will, it is hoped, prove that the department renders not merely machine-like but (in howsoever small a degree) some material aid in carrying on the operations of Government.

The statements appended give a detailed exposition of the work done during the year 1876.

I.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Indents received from the various Departments throughout the Island; the number of distinct Forms required by each; the Total quantities indented for; and the value of the printed Forms supplied to each Department, for the year 1876.*

It will be seen on reference to this statement that the total number of forms indented for during the year 1876 exceeded that of 1875 by 3,675,657, the figures being 7,066,130 forms in 1875 against 10,741,787 in the year 1876. Calculated at the nominal rate of Rs. 7·50 per 1,000 (vide Statement I., p. 202 c) the value of 10,741,787 forms would be 80,564 rupees; but their actual cost was only Rs. 50,036·40, or at the rate of Rs. 4·68.

This great increased demand for forms in the year under review is accounted for mainly by the circumstance that the issues in 1875 were less than in preceding years, and partly in consequence of the new arrangement by which Government required that all "annual" indents should be received at the commencement of the year. The "Circular" on this subject was issued only in the previous year (1875), and it is possible some heads of departments may have imagined that a supplementary requisition would not be allowed, and they consequently applied for more forms than were actually required. This rule of requiring departments to indent for their annual requirements within a prescribed period, had, for the first time, the disadvantage of imposing additional labour on a portion of the working branches of this office;—in the early part of the year the office was over-stocked with heavy applications, and the Press and Warehouse branches could not execute their work as expeditiously as could be desired, to satisfy public departments. It cannot be denied that impatience was shewn by some in the frequent calling for supplies "without further delay," but considering the increased demands for printed forms in 1876, and the fact of this office being deprived of certain of its machine press-power (which is alluded to towards the end of this report) these complaints, it was thought by us, were not exactly just. To give an idea of the efforts put forth to supply the many branches of the Public Service with printed forms, it may be mentioned that during the year 1876 no less a number than 728 packages were sent to the Colonial Store Department, and 3,195 packets were delivered at the General Post Office, for transmission to departments at out-stations, besides the local issues (not unfrequently *cart* loads) to over thirty offices in the town of Colombo.

It is deemed unadvisable at present to make any change in the arrangements regarding the time of receipt of "annual" indents, because when the required additional machinery is at work most of the necessary "stocks" will be anticipated and large supplies despatched more quickly, and thus the office will get rid of most of this business before the work of the Administration Reports and of the Legislative Council commences.

II.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Judicial Forms indented for by the District and Minor Courts, Justices of the Peace, and Coroners, during the year 1876.

In 1875 the requisitions for judicial forms were for 1,670,839 as against 3,496,105 in 1876, shewing an increase of 1,825,266, which latter of itself is larger than the total of those forms applied for in 1875. A comparison of the tables of previous years proves that notwithstanding the establishment of Village Tribunals, (supplies for which are not

* The practice followed in making up the returns is the same as that adopted on all previous occasions. Any balances due to departments in the preceding year are, as a rule, issued at the commencement of the succeeding one.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

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included in these statements), the demands from judicial departments have not been to any important extent on the decrease.

III.—STATEMENT shewing the [supposed] number of Forms ruled with Red and Blue lines, and the total cost incurred therefor, for the year 1876.

The total number of forms, according to this statement, as "ruled" in 1876, amounted to 914,061, involving an aggregate number of 1,621,748 workings, costing a sum of 992 rupees and 74 cents. It is thought that this statement is deficient in accuracy—the actual work done is believed to be much more than is recorded. The work of ruling printed paper with red and blue lines has been yearly on the increase. This work cannot but be otherwise than a great convenience to Government officers, and will tend, there is no doubt, to clearness in clerical work, and possibly to a more economical use of Government stationery.

IV.—STATEMENT shewing the quantities in Reams of the various descriptions of Paper received from the Colonial Store from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1876.

This statement shews the quantity of stationery drawn from the Colonial Store Department during the past twenty years, for consumption by public departments, save such as is required for the necessary work of this office.

[It is necessary to mention here that this return is compiled from the Requisition Book kept in this office, and that the value of the stationery is reckoned upon the new price list issued by the Colonial Storekeeper. It may be assumed that the subjoined observations are fairly correct.]

The total value of the stationery drawn is estimated at 34,551 rupees and 20 cents, being 6,881 rupees and 76 cents more than in 1875. The statement alluded to above shews an increase of 527 *reams* of paper in 1876 over 1875, the largest increase being in the double royal printing paper—mainly attributable to the increased demand for forms generally. The principal items which effected this increase of cost for stationery are 4,743 rupees for the 527 reams of double royal printing paper, and a sum of 1,210 rupees being value of 55 reams of coloured water-marked paper, which latter was imported in 1876 specially for the printing of certain sale certificates—an expedient suggested by this department to frustrate the issue of fraudulent documents. A recent memorandum to Government, from this office, pointed out that the cost of this paper was excessive, and the article itself much too good for the purpose required. It is understood that in future there will be a reduction made in the quality of this particular paper, and a very considerable reduction in its cost.

The exercise of the greatest possible attention in the selection and use of suitable paper for every form is given, with a view to keep down this, to Government, heavy item of expenditure; and that discrimination is used may be inferred from the fact that it is extremely rare to receive complaints regarding the inferiority of the description of paper selected.

V. and VI.—STATEMENTS of the number of Pages of Bookwork annually printed in the 27 years, from 1850 to 1876, inclusive, and the Cost incurred therefor.

On a reference to these statements it will be observed that the total number of pages of "bookwork" executed in the past year had reached 8,643, the number in the preceding one was 9,012, which shews an excess in 1875 over 1876 of 369 pages, there being a decrease in the latter year of 985 pages in the item of "miscellaneous" bookwork, as compared with that of the former. But the regular "bookwork," such as the *Gazette*, Draft Ordinances, and Sessional Papers, shews an increase in 1876 of 616 pages over 1875, indicating more labour on the Composing Department—the Administration of Justice Ordinance alone making 120 pages. Hence the *cost* of the bookwork of 1876 has exceeded that of 1875 by 1,002 rupees.

The following works formed the 1,174 pages of "miscellaneous" bookwork executed during the year :—

Governors' Addresses.
Mahawanso in Páli.
" in Sinhalese.
Colombo Friend-in-Need Society's Report.
Nâma Mâlâ, Sinhalese.
Police Pocket Register.
Catalogue of the Colombo Museum.
Treatment of Cholera on Coffee Estates.
Instructions regarding treatment of Cholera.
Galle Friend-in-Need Society's Report.
Catalogue of Páli, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit MSS., &c.

VII.—STATEMENT shewing the Cost incurred on account of Printing, under each item of expenditure, from the 1st January, 1837, to the 31st December, 1876.

VIII.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Men employed; the number of Requisitions and Indents received; the number of Forms and amount of Bookwork printed; the cost of each description of work; and the reduced rates in the cost of the printing under professional, as compared with non-professional management, from 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1876.

It is deemed unnecessary to offer any remarks respecting these tables, the headings and foot-notes, being so complete, explain them.

SUMMARY of Work and its Cost, proportioned to local expenditure.

YEAR.	FORMWORK.					BOOKWORK.		Total Expenditure on Office.
	Number of Indents received.	Number of different Forms required.	Total of Forms indented for.	Cost of Formwork proportioned to Expenditure.	Rate per 1000 forms.	Number of Pages of Bookwork printed.	Cost of Bookwork proportioned to Expenditure.	
				Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
1875 ...	2,132	6,478	7,066,130	45,661 80	6 46·26	9,012	28,349 0	74,010 80
1876 ...	1,919	9,876	10,741,987	50,036 40	4 67·96	8,643	29,350 72	79,387 12

This abstract of work done in 1876, as compared with 1875, shews at a glance what has been more fully detailed in the preceding remarks. It represents an increase of 3,675,657 forms over and above the demands of the preceding year. Of the number of 10,741,787 forms applied for, the highest figure ever attained as yet, 9,338,375 were issued within the year, leaving a balance of 1,403,412,—nearly all of which were despatched at the commencement of the current year. The rate per 1,000 forms would appear to be 4 rupees and 67·96 cents, while in 1875 it was 6 rupees and 46·26 cents on 7,066,130, this result being in consequence of the very large increased demand for forms.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The succeeding table gives the local expenditure on the office during the year 1876, *i. e.*, irrespective of the sum of 8,261 rupees and 98 cents paid in England for the purchase of new printing material and a "cutting machine." The figures for the year 1875 are given for the sake of comparison—they include the value of a new boiler, and a fount of Sinhalese type, costing 2,604 rupees.

Heads of Service.	Supervision and Management.	Composing Department	Machine and Press Department.	Warehouse Department.	Ruling Department.	Total, 1876.	Total, 1875.
SALARIES.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Fixed ...	9,499 83	9,690 0	1,980 0	780 0	—	21,949 83	21,924 78
Provisional ...	3,220 68	6,054 16	2,560 0	1,740 0	—	13,574 84	13,515 55
CONTRACT WORK.							
Overtime ...	384 36	1,462 54	244 96	222 0	—	2,313 86	2,188 90
Extra Compositors ...	—	2,147 86	—	—	—	2,147 86	1,361 10
Extra Pressmen, Machine, and Office Boys ...	—	—	1,573 34	—	—	1,573 34	1,221 83
Ruling Men and Boys ...	—	—	—	—	992 74	992 74	1,104 2
Office Cooly ...	—	—	—	130 0	—	130 0	120 0
MISCELLANEOUS	52 19	179 39	1,242 56	579 31	—	2,053 45	4,905 18
Sinhalese Type for Mahawanse	—	100 0	—	—	—	100 0	—
Total, 1876 ...	13,157 6	19,633 95	7,600 86	3,451 31	992 74	44,835 92	46,341 36
Total, 1875 ...	13,304 55	19,894 96	8,800 47	3,218 61	1,122 77	—	—

	1876.		1875.
	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.
Totals of above. ...	44,835 92	...	46,341 36
Add value of Stationery...	34,551 20	...	27,669 44
	Rs. 79,387 12		Rs. 74,010 80

Compared with the figures for 1875, the above statement shews an excess of 5,376 rupees and 32 cents. This increase is fully explained, when it is borne in mind that the value of paper alone in 1876 has exceeded by 6,881 rupees and 76 cents that of the previous year.—See remarks on "Stationery."

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

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Cash Recoveries.

The cash recoveries for the past three years, with which this department ought to be credited, are as follows :—

	1874. Rs. Cts.	1875. Rs. Cts.	1876. Rs. Cts.
Paid to the Treasurer by the Government Printer	1,034 32½	1,573 27	1,706 24
Recovered by the Government Agents	2,225 28	2,575 0	3,927 96
Amount realized at Record Office for sale of books printed at the Government Printing Office	—	—	92 50
Rs.	3,259 60½	4,148 27	5,726 70

This shews an absolute increase of cash recoveries of 1,577 rupees and 43 cents over 1875, and of 2,467 rupees and 9½ cents over 1874. This department has thus contributed in cash nearly 6,000 rupees to the revenue during the past year.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Buildings.—The only noteworthy work regarding them was the repairing and cementing of the verandah of the "old printing office," and the construction of a brick drain to convey the rainfall to the rear of these premises—a much needed work, as, during periods of very heavy rain, parts of the ground floor were occasionally flooded.

Machinery.—In the early part of the year the "Old Brown" machine was rendered unserviceable, and finally condemned by the Government Factory Engineer. The loss of this printing machine was a serious inconvenience, both to this office and to Public departments, as thereby great delay was occasioned in the printing of much necessary formwork. The machine alluded to was sold, and permission was obtained to procure another.

The outlay for new type and other material, and their arrival at the commencement of the year 1876, were most opportune; had not these large additional supplies been received, it would have been simply an impossibility to have laid before the Legislative Council, and to have kept in forme, the numerous and extensive Draft Ordinances presented during the last regular and adjourned Sessions. There cannot, therefore, be other than a feeling of gratification, both here and elsewhere, for the liberal expenditure incurred.

Establishment.—On the 18th June, 1876, the Government Printer resumed his duties, when Mr. George Skeen's tenure of office as Acting Government Printer terminated, from which date he and the other acting officers took up their respective positions. It is pleasing to have to record that all the officers alluded to continue to exert themselves in carrying on the work of the department; in justice too, to most of the employés, it must be mentioned that they continue to work assiduously,—but this measure of credit is not accorded to all, the absence from duty from various causes having been in a few individual cases excessive.

To afford an idea of the growth of this establishment, and of the labour enjoined on those responsible for the work of the office, the lists of the subordinate staff of thirty years ago and now, are subjoined.

1847.

English Compositors	7
Sinhalese do.	2
Tamil do.	2
Pressmen	11
Type Caster	1
Messengers	2
Total, 1847...	25

1877.

Composing Room.		
Head Overseer	1	
English Compositors	36	
Sinhalese do.	5	
Tamil do.	4	
	—	46
Job Department.		
Extra Compositors	—	14
Press Department.		
Overseer	1	
Machine Printers, Pressmen, and Machine Boys	37	
	—	38
Ruling Machines	—	14
Warehouse.		
Head Warehouseman	1	
Warehousemen	5	
Peons	4	
Perforator	1	
Cutter (Paper)	1	
	—	12
Type Caster	1	
Paper Wetter and Roller Maker	1	
	—	2
Engine Department	—	2
Clerk	—	1
Total, 1877...		129

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Report.

It should be mentioned before closing the report concerning the year 1876, that the gentlemen appointed as members of the "Printed Forms Committee," commenced their work of revision at the early part of the year. Specimens of all forms usually supplied to departments were furnished to them, and those affecting the Government Agents', Fiscals', and Prison's departments were revised, and subsequently circulated to the officers concerned, for their opinion. A decision was come to regarding the forms intended for the Fiscals' and Prison's departments, as, also, a "Standard File" of *general* forms. It may not be out of place further to remark, that the self-imposed task of the Committee—to have every application for a new form submitted to them, before the printing was sanctioned—has had a deterring effect in some quarters. The wisdom of such a rule has therefore been fully established.

W. HENRY HERBERT,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, 30th August, 1877.

I.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Indents received from the various Departments throughout the Island; the number of distinct Forms required by each; the Total quantities indented for; and the value of the printed Forms supplied to each Department (calculated at the nominal rate of Rs. 7·50 per 1,000 Forms) for the year 1876.

Departments.	Number of Indents.	Number of distinct Forms.	Total Number of Forms indented for.	Value at Rs. 7·50 per 1,000 forms. Rs.	Cts.
Legislative Council	56	90	4,302	32	26
Secretariat	309	537	119,890	899	17
Audit Office	21	81	22,827	171	20
Treasury	18	101	30,710	230	32
Survey	40	92	38,246	286	84
Public Works	44	195	495,147	3,713	60
Customs	12	142	177,667	1,332	50
Masters Attendant :					
Colombo	6	43	21,240	159	30
Trincomalee	1	22	2,333	17	49
Galle	4	43	11,148	83	61
Jaffna	1	2	200	1	50
Public Instruction	54	188	219,589	1,646	91
Post Office	93	393	937,162	7,028	71
Provl. Agencies :					
Western Province	204	476	854,549	6,409	11
North-Western ,,	44	201	101,584	761	88
Southern ,,	68	226	118,581	889	35
Eastern ,,	29	213	59,499	446	24
Northern ,,	15	178	189,137	1,418	52
North-Central ,,	20	72	19,667	147	50
Central ,,	107	261	398,267	2,987	0
Kandyan Marr. Regtn.	9	36	30,814	231	10
Village Tribunals :					
Western Province	4	16	160,025	1,200	18
North-Western ,,	8	31	44,732	335	49
Southern ,,	9	39	61,340	460	5
Eastern ,,	3	25	40,600	304	50
North-Central ,,	4	15	23,818	178	86
Central ,,	8	24	102,500	768	75
Provl. Road Committees:					
Western Province	3	119	1,154,124	8,655	93
North-Western ,,	6	56	201,765	1,513	23
Southern ,,	5	64	352,020	2,640	15
Eastern ,,	2	41	44,299	332	24
Northern ,,	1	36	114,150	856	12
North-Central ,,	6	22	61,885	434	13
Central ,,	5	55	272,650	2,044	87
Registration { Lands	8	49	119,663	897	47
Registration { M.B.D.	5	48	189,292	1,419	69
Railway (Traffic)	49	74	83,815	628	61
Carried forward...	1,281	4,306	6,879,267	51,564	38

Departments.	Number of Indents.	Number of distinct Forms.	Total Number of Forms indented for.	Value at Rs. 7·50 per 1,000 forms. Rs.	Cts.
[Brought forward.	1,281	4,306	6,879,267	51,564	38
Railway (Engineering)	7	15	27,200	204	0
——— (Stores Dept.)	13	39	37,174	278	80
——— (Tickets)	37	252	172,461	*1,300	95
Medical	26	128	96,909	726	81
Fiscal, Western Prov.	18	142	538,884	4,041	63
North-Western ,,	8	187	57,229	429	21
Southern ,,	6	87	274,739	2,060	54
Eastern ,,	3	90	14,993	112	44
Northern ,,	9	151	106,008	795	6
North-Central ,,	3	35	4,319	32	39
Central ,,	5	95	202,382	1,517	86
Botanic Gardens	2	10	1,079	8	9
Loan Board	1	10	550	4	12
Savings Bank	5	15	10,250	76	87
JUDICIAL.					
Supreme Court	3	31	3,797	28	47
Queen's Advocate	11	42	3,405	25	53
District Courts :					
Colombo	5	70	37,997	284	97
Galle	3	3	1,200	9	0
Jaffna	2	57	13,758	103	18
Kalutara	9	86	17,194	128	95
Kandy	6	125	53,140	398	55
Kurunégala	3	58	21,112	158	34
Mátara	5	67	36,509	273	81
District & Minor Cts. : †					
Anurádhapura	7	60	6,054	45	40
Badulla	6	182	37,305	279	78
Batticaloa	9	89	32,165	241	23
Chilaw	5	73	40,505	303	78
Kégalla	6	63	72,355	542	66
Mannár	11	124	11,210	84	7
Mullaittívu	9	52	5,722	42	91
Negombo	5	89	75,816	568	62
Ratnapura	9	32	16,950	127	12
Tangalla	7	204	25,915	194	36
Trincomalee	5	200	41,598	311	98
Minor Courts : †					
Colombo, C. R.	6	55	28,741	215	55
Colombo, P. C.	5	124	121,550	911	62
Carried forward...	1,561	7,448	9,127,342	68,433	3

Departments.	Number of Indents.	Number of distinct Forms.	Total Number of Forms indented for.	Value at Rs. 7·50 per 1,000 forms. Rs.	Cts.
[Brought forward.	1,561	7,448	9,127,342	68,433	3
Minor Courts.—*contd.*					
Avisáwélla	9	76	51,240	384	30
Balapitimódara	6	94	115,900	869	25
Chávakachchéri	4	99	30,090	225	67
Dikoya	6	34	2,370	17	77
Dimbula	3	44	3,870	29	2
Galle	8	95	134,992	1,012	44
Galagedara	6	64	33,800	253	50
Gampola	3	41	5,854	43	90
Hambantota	2	4	510	3	82
Jaffna	4	93	39,504	296	28
Haldummulla	6	69	10,533	78	99
Kalpitiya	5	52	15,275	114	56
Kalutara	8	67	49,093	368	19
Kandy	12	68	86,682	650	11
Kayts	4	69	38,152	286	14
Kurunégala	6	54	30,955	232	16
Mallákam	10	176	23,321	174	90
Mátara	6	60	26,652	199	89
Mátalé	5	93	287,068	2,153	1
Maturata	2	2	1,200	9	0
Nuwara Eliya	3	18	1,332	9	99
Náwalapitiya	4	40	6,735	50	51
Pánaduré	7	95	37,501	281	25
Panwila	5	18	3,929	29	46
Pasyála	6	38	20,201	151	50
Point Pedro	4	73	21,881	164	10
Pusselláwa	11	42	7,160	53	70
Puttalam [Peace	4	99	20,569	154	26
Unofficial Justices of the	14	101	4,530	33	97
Police	49	210	218,232	1,636	74
— Servants' Registrn.	—	—	—	—	
Prisons	33	67	25,985	194	88
Convict Establishment	2	40	128,151	961	13
Colonial Store	23	85	61,933	464	49
Ecclesiastical	9	13	693	5	19
Municipalities	3	14	5,586	41	89
Colombo Harbour Wrks.	13	31	21,986	164	89
Agent, "Serendib"	4	18	2,862	21	46
R'way Ex. Surveys	5	6	3,874	29	5
Miscellaneous	44	76	15,269	114	51
TOTAL...	1,919	9,876	10,722,712‡	80,398	81

* The cost of printing Railway Tickets is defrayed by the Railway authorities. † For details of each Court, see Table II. ‡ Add the separate copies of Ordinances, &c., (19,075), and the total amount of Form-work is arrived at; viz., 10,741,787.

II.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Judicial Forms indented for by the District and Minor Courts, Justices of the Peace, and Coroners, during the year, 1876.

COURTS.	District Judges.	Commissioners of Requests.	Police Magistrates.	Justices of the Peace.	Coroners.
Anurádhapura	1,180	925	2,500	1,350	99
Avisáwélla	—	15,495	23,195	12,450	100
Badulla	6,905	9,680	10,625	8,980	1,115
Balapiṭimódara	—	34,896	45,474	33,530	2,000
Batticaloa	9,915	12,300	4,300	3,750	1,900
Chávakachchéri	—	10,705	18,627	4,638	120
Chilaw	12,855	12,750	10,300	4,600	—
Colombo	37,997	28,441	66,900	38,500	16,150
Dimbula	—	1,250	1,400	1,220	—
Dikoya	—	44	1,271	825	230
Galagedara	—	12,500	15,400	5,500	400
Galle	1,200	46,749	52,724	34,974	545
Gampola	—	2,557	2,073	1,224	—
Haldummulla	—	2,969	6,149	1,323	92
Hambantoṭa	—	—	510	—	—
Jaffna	13,758	9,660	18,726	10,878	240
Kalpiṭiya	—	8,775	5,050	1,300	150
Kalutara	17,194	19,050	13,263	16,768	12
Kandy	53,140	21,550	32,225	31,682	1,225
Kayts	—	12,932	18,435	6,685	100
Kégalla	14,258	16,020	26,750	15,127	200
Kurunégala	21,112	21,250	4,505	5,100	100
Mallákam	—	6,113	13,951	3,062	195
Mannár	2,531	2,880	3,015	1,868	916
Mátalé	—	87,170	167,330	31,556	1,012
Mátara	—	12,136	9,320	5,086	110
Maturaṭa	—	—	1,200	—	—
Mullaittívu	1,460	2,625	1,475	112	50
Náwalapiṭiya	—	350	5,960	350	75
Negombo	15,522	31,284	27,156	1,854	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	200	206	926	—
Pánaduré	—	15,071	15,518	6,712	100
Paṇwila	—	1,398	1,766	730	35
Pasyála	—	8,399	10,722	905	175
Point Pedro	—	4,525	14,266	2,930	160
Pusselláwa	—	2,170	4,729	261	—
Puttaḷam	—	10,261	8,198	2,010	100
Ratnapura	1,800	6,550	5,350	3,250	—
Taṇgalla	5,069	2,520	12,626	2,722	248
Trincomalee	11,653	15,620	13,740	1,585	—
Urugala	—	—	—	—	—
Total	225,549	509,770	696,930	306,323	27,954

In all	1,766,526
Supreme Court	3,797
Queen's Advocate	3,405
Unofficial Justices of the Peace	4,530
Inspector-General of Police	218,232
Inspector-General of Prisons	26,185
Superintendent, Convict Establishments	128,151
Fiscal, Western Province	655,437
Do. North-Western Province	57,979
Do. Southern do.	282,489
Do. Eastern do.	19,351
Do. Northern do.	117,487
Do. North-Central do.	4,544
Do. Central do.	207,992
TOTAL, Judicial Forms	3,496,105

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Report.

III.—STATEMENT shewing the (supposed) number of Forms ruled with Red and Blue lines, and the Total Cost incurred therefor, for the year 1876.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Copies ruled.	Aggregate number of Workings involved.	
Secretariat	15,276	28,818	Total cost, 992 rupees and 74 cents.
Audit Office	11,850	40,549	
Treasury	5,873	18,378	
Survey Department ...	13,530	32,960	
Public Works	130,203	244,913	
Customs	11,810	27,792	
Masters Attendant ...	7,050	8,250	
Public Instruction ...	50,716	100,590	
Post Office	58,126	96,571	
Provincial Agencies ...	184,290	213,161	
Provincial Road Committees ...	21,450	75,390	
Temple Land Commissioner ..	500	600	
Registration	6,342	10,084	
Railway	41,270	41,730	
Medical	43,066	64,939	
Fiscals	40,311	95,833	
Savings Bank	10,983	21,866	
Supreme Court	1,500	1,500	
District Courts	22,212	31,896	
Courts of Requests ..	10,302	12,954	
Police Courts	14,506	20,680	
Justices of the Peace ...	1,500	1,500	
Coroners	250	250	
Village Tribunals ...	66,495	162,355	
Police	40,554	80,871	
Convict Establishments ...	37,457	46,322	
Prisons	15,924	38,196	
Colonial Store	4,438	8,186	
Ecclesiastical	190	250	
Military	134	164	
Railway Extention Department	5,050	8,100	
Colombo Harbour Works ...	18,592	45,594	
Government Printing Office ...	5,650	15,250	
Colombo Museum ...	780	1,460	
Miscellaneous	15,881	23,796	
TOTAL...	914,061	1,621,748	

IV.—STATEMENT shewing the Quantities in reams of the various descriptions of Paper received from the Colonial Store from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1876.

DESCRIPTION.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Imperial	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Double Royal Printg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	700	1185
Royal	34	25	45	60	25	...	5	25	25	...	12	25	2	25	25	57	25	...	10	24	50
—— Watermarked	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Medium	25	65	80	70	25	50	85	50	25	50	40	80	50	75	75	53	175	55	150	25	55
—— green.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	10	...	2
Demy, best.....	107	76	165	151	75	177	170	120	200	175	211	118	225	250	260	220	275	313	200	200	275
——2nd	205	120	80	199	70	...	25	218	25	25	200	564	...	...	230	200	175	200	525	450	325
Cartridge	55	65	90	50	60	133	35	50	200	25	50	120	110	124	112	85	125	100	100	175	100
Printing Demy	165	250	170	230	310	320	450	291	304	400	450	650	811	684	800	655	731	850	1050	1050	1075
Foolscap, best	550	450	645	530	605	570	810	874	700	651	825	1087	1245	1373	1580	1149	1630	1170	1200	800	800
—— common...	70	165	590	355	225	250	155	1050	850	100	175	50	75	...	25	231	175	300	75	600	...
Double Fcp. Priting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	150	150	350	475	650	1060
—— cream laid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
—— blue.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
—— yellow.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	12	...	...	...	...
Newspaper, large ...	285	365	343	547	480	390	745	586	665	800	460	1150	593	900	1350	1000	1000	860	840	...	...
—— small ...	...	...	149	...	100	...	50	...	...	...	900	100	650	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumberhand	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown, large	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	25	..	25	...	...	12
—— small	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overland	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Letter	...	12	...	12	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Note	7	10	6	7	11	...	3	5	6	4	...	10	...	6	8	6	13	3	6	8	10
Blotting	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
TOTAL...	1526	1603	2363	2213	1986	1890	2535	3271	3003	2233	3323	3977	3785	3438	4676	3843	4513	4228	4991	4628	5155
Envelopes, small.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3250	2500	1300	1350	1700	2000	2000
—— middling.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	300	800	1000	1350	1500	2200	2000

V.—STATEMENT of the number of Pages of Bookwork annually printed in the Twenty-Seven years, from 1850 to 1876, inclusive.

WORKS.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
English Gazette	700	734	968	936	712	696	898	788	1032	1360	1510	1830	1444	1772	1693	2292	2494	3352	2605	2762	2770	2971	3117	3140	3980	3702	4240
Sinhalese do.	350	406	380	272	274	264	242	346	576	770	892	831	848	844	760	880	736	620	730	710	906	844	832	768	982	1190	986
Almanacs	168	358	386	432	425	520	408	532	520	448	488	448	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yearly Ordinances	34	22	80	44	12	26	36	46	96	76	40	148	58	134	56	158	70	74	84	90	40	40	78	64	...	...	...
Collected do.	...	30	56	100	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	200	40	...	...	...	...	56	56	50	180	85
Council and Sessional Papers	148	36	250	256	144	100	96	358	100	436	170	310	304	262	380	246	260	762	612	632	368	310	342	536	360	343	748
Blue Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	530	548	542	542	566	590	584	590	616	626	634	656	656	676
Administration Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	300	566	480	546	577	510	450	416
Supply & S. S. Schedules	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	148	140	140	142	142	122	136	144	138	136	36	136	148	138
Civil Lists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	150	150	158	162	168	170	172	176	178	176	172	184	180
Miscellaneous	298	322	184	290	250	544	432	310	580	374	196	138	270	450	800	444	542	164	351	452	568	1390	464	733	637	2159	1174
TOTAL—	1698	1908	2304	2330	2159	2150	2112	2380	2904	3464	3296	3705	3982	4270	4527	4908	5144	5882	5642	5834	6124	6965	6375	6820	7483	9012	8643
Quinquennial Average	2080					2602					3956					5484					6753						

VI.—STATEMENT of the Cost of Bookwork annually printed as above.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English Gazette	197	229	302	292	223	218	271	246	323	425	472	572	451	554	529	716	779	1169	900	967	1035	1078	12220	13583	15009	13172	14875
Sinhalese do.	71	88	82	59	59	57	53	75	124	166	192	184	188	187	164	190	159	143	168	164	227	201	2110	2104	2989	3517	2967
Almanacs	21	61	69	74	73	89	70	92	89	77	83	77	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yearly Ordinances	12	8	28	15	4	9	13	16	30	26	14	52	20	47	20	55	25	28	29	31	18	14	225	271	...	...	...
Collected do.	...	11	20	39	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	73	15	...	...	...	...	95	110	84	333	160
Council and Sessional Papers	15	3	34	36	19	14	13	51	14	61	62	111	107	95	138	89	94	303	266	294	191	149	1510	2029	1493	1333	2795
Blue Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	937	183	181	181	217	226	223	246	243	2475	2346	2067	2011	2019
Administration Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	143	292	237	3195	3018	2558	2257	2221
Supply & S. S. Schedules	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	380	58	58	59	65	56	62	71	65	900	849	850	852	774
Civil Lists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	26	27	28	29	30	34	32	375	354	382	322	320
Miscellaneous	24	25	14	23	20	43	34	24	45	29	15	11	21	35	63	35	53	15	33	133	200	505	1600	2733	2454	4547	3220
TOTAL—£	340	425	549	538	533	430	454	504	625	784	838	1007	1173	2257	1181	1370	1450	1983	1887	2047	2534	2525	24705	27397	27886	28349	29351
Quinquennial Average	£477					£559 8*s.*					£1291 4*s.*					£1746 8*s.*					Rs. 25,716						

VII.—STATEMENT shewing the Cost incurred on account of Printing, under each item of Expenditure, from the 1st January, 1837, to the 31st December, 1876.

1. Years.	2. Fixed Establishment.	3. Provisional and Supplementary Establishment.	4. Contract Work and Overtime Charges.	5. Incidental Contingent Charges.	6. Total Cost of Establishment.	7. Cost of Type, Presses, Machinery, and Materials, received from England.	8. Total Cost of Establishment and Materials, up to 1875.	9. Cost of Paper supplied by Colonial Store.	10. Total Expenditure on Account of Printing.
a	Under	Non-Professional	Management.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	274 19 0	762 2 6	—	58 18 1½	1095 19 7½	767 15 6	1863 15 1½	811 2 2½	2674 17 4
1838	285 9 0	584 12 11¼	—	55 10 8½	925 12 7¾	—	925 12 7¾	784 13 7	1710 6 2¾
1839	290 14 0	318 0 0	219 11 0½	56 0 1¼	884 5 1¼	66 16 6	951 1 7¼	738 14 7¼	1689 16 2½
1840	290 14 0	417 0 0	315 16 0	29 0 0½	1052 10 0½	—	1052 10 0½	890 19 3¾	1943 9 4¼
1841	290 14 0	714 0 0	112 2 0	56 0 4¾	1172 16 4¾	135 2 6	1307 18 10¾	617 7 8¼	1925 6 7
1842	507 8 0	471 10 0	—	22 16 0¾	1001 14 0¾	—	1001 14 0¾	434 18 3¼	1436 12 4
1843	961 10 0	—	—	23 11 4¾	985 1 4¾	—	985 1 4¾	505 14 3¾	1490 15 8½
1844	961 10 0	—	—	60 18 10¾	1022 8 10¾	—	1022 8 10¾	609 10 9	1631 19 7¾
1845	958 10 0	81 18 0	382 8 5½	75 0 0	1497 16 5½	196 19 7	1694 16 0½	1040 16 3½	2735 12 4
1846	1118 16 7½	193 10 0	559 12 11	75 0 0	1946 19 6¼	—	1946 19 6¼	1258 19 11¾	3205 19 6
1847	1018 8 6	190 16 0	516 15 3¾	75 0 0	1800 19 9¾	—	1800 19 9¾	604 14 1¾	2405 13 11½
1848	1018 8 6	209 11 0	541 14 8½	75 0 0	1844 14 2½		1844 14 2½	1200 14 7	3045 8 9½
1849	1036 5 0¼	197 11 0	52 15 5¾	75 0 0	1361 11 6	92 5 0	1453 16 6	748 0 8¾	2201 17 2¾
Total	9013 6 7¾	4140 11 5¼	2700 15 11	737 15 8¾	16,592 9 8	1258 19 1	17,851 8 9	10,246 6 5½	28,097 15 2½
Average	693 6 8	318 10 1¼	207 15 1	56 15 0¾	1276 6 10	96 16 10¼	1373 3 9	788 3 7	2161 7 4
	Under Management of Government Printer.								
1850	1063 3 6	53 16 0	20 13 1½	149 5 5	1286 18 0½	321 17 8½	1608 15 9	663 18 7¼	2272 14 4¼
1851	812 9 10¾	94 4 0	32 16 4	97 1 2	1036 11 4½	*c* 660 2 11	1696 14 3½	1101 8 8½	2798 3 0
1852	794 11 7½	289 14 9¼	30 8 3¾	166 3 1	1280 17 9½	309 16 8	1590 14 5½	1240 14 8½	2831 9 2
1853	845 13 2	180 3 4	121 8 7½	56 14 2¾	1203 19 4¾	23 3 10	1227 3 2¾	781 2 2	2008 5 4¼
1854	839 0 3	188 0 0	66 11 9	148 12 9¼	1242 4 9½	*d* 375 17 8	1618 2 5½	1263 9 8	2881 12 1½
1855	888 16 5	389 10 0	52 14 1	79 12 10	1410 13 4	180 7 0	1591 0 4	1173 13 9	2764 14 1
1856	1010 16 0	279 12 1	141 2 10¼	72 13 7¾	1534 4 6¾	132 17 11	1667 2 5¾	1522 15 9	3189 18 2¾
1857	1040 16 0	490 17 0¼	161 17 0¼	87 17 0¾	1781 7 1¼	209 16 8	1991 3 9¼	1276 9 9	3267 13 6¼
1858	*b* 608 2 8	1062 11 7½	199 0 8¼	197 15 3	2017 10 3	—	2017 10 3	1617 0 0	3634 10 3
1859	—	1814 0 0	216 17 0¾	132 12 4½	2163 9 5¼	—	2163 9 5¼	1723 15 1½	3887 4 6¾
1860	—	1928 0 0	225 13 9¼	138 2 5	2291 16 2¼	11 5 0	2303 1 2¼	1491 14 0	3794 15 2¼
1861	—	2038 0 0	294 6 4¼	129 19 5	2462 5 9¼	—	2462 5 9¼	1509 12 11	3971 18 8¼
1862	—	2262 10 0	393 9 6¼	158 13 1	2814 12 7¼	—	2814 12 7¼	2182 9 9	4997 2 4½
1863	—	2317 0 0¼	385 1 8¾	124 11 10	2826 13 7	*e* 1692 18 10	4519 12 5	2102 7 5	6621 19 10
1864	—	2387 3 4½	444 4 6½	128 1 3	2959 9 2¼	—	2959 9 2¼	2115 11 0	5075 0 2¼
1865	1543 15 0	861 19 4	428 17 2½	107 13 0	2942 4 6⅞	—	2942 4 6⅞	1955 12 2	4897 16 8⅞
1866	1536 0 7¾	985 8 1	523 9 6⅛	248 13 7¼	3293 11 10⅛	—	3293 11 10⅛	2249 7 10	5542 19 8⅛
1867	1534 5 0	1246 17 7	616 13 2¼	203 4 11½	3601 0 2¼	*g* 531 15 7	4132 15 9¾	3003 6 9	7136 2 6¾
1868	1514 0 7½	1577 0 0	676 0 8¾	192 7 10½	3989 8 9 2¼	*h* 993 2 5	4982 11 7¾	2953 12 0	7936 3 7¾
1869	1492 10 0	1798 16 2¾	613 13 2¾	214 13 4	4119 12 9½	—	4119 12 9½	3035 8 0	7155 0 9½
1870	2189 0 0	1281 7 7¾	638 6 9	164 2 11	4272 17 3¾	*i* 891 16 3¾	5164 13 7½	3949 19 0	9114 12 7½
1871	2195 0 0	1285 0 0	606 18 4¼	182 16 11	4169 15 3¼	—	4169 15 3¼	3271 0 1	7540 15 4¼
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
1872	21587 61	11690 21	6314 29½	1700 14½	41292 26	—	41292 26	28394 53	69686 79
1873	21920 35	11341 13	5664 7½	*j* 2078 21½	41003 77	—	41003 77	24971 94	65975 71
1874	21902 50	11491 65	5636 69	*m* 2059 79	41090 63	*n* 207 0	41297 63	30738 10	72035 73
1875	21924 78	13515 55	5995 85	*o* 2300 38	43736 56	*p* 2604 80	46341 36	27669 44	74010 80
1876	21949 83	13574 84	7157 80	2153 45	44835 92	8261 95	53097 87	34551 20	*q* 87649 7

a Up to the year 1833, the Printing Office was in charge of Head Printers, usually the Senior Compositors. From 1833 to 1849 the business was conducted by non-professional Superintendents, from whom the Head Printers received instructions. The first Superintendent was the late G. Lee, Esq., afterwards Postmaster-General. He held the Office from 1833 to 1835; and was succeeded by the late Lieut.-Colonel Gray, who held the appointment one year only, previous to joining his Regiment. The first professional Government Printer was appointed by the Secretary of State in 1849.

b The Establishment was transferred to the Provisional List in 1857. By Ordinances passed in 1865 and 1870, the then Establishment was replaced on the Fixed List.

c Includes cost of Cylindrical Machine and two new hand Presses.

d Includes cost of Steam Engine for driving Machine.

e The greater portion of this type and material was ordered for the Blue Book and Schedules of Establishments, printed then for the first time.

f No account exists of the amount of work done in the 8 years from 1837 to 1844. But it is ascertained that about 560,000 forms were annually supplied to Courts of Requests, Police Courts, Coroners, and Justices of the Peace in the three years after their establishment. Deducting this quantity from the average of those years (1845—1847) the number 940,000 is obtained; which, judging from the cost of the establishment and the value of the paper issued from the Colonial Store during the years 1837—1844, must be very nearly the quantity actually printed.

VIII.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Men employed; the number of Requisitions and Indents received; the number of Forms and Amount of Bookwork printed; the Cost of each description of Work; and the reduced rates in the cost of the printing under Professional, as compared with Non-professional management, from 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1876.

1.	2.	No. of men employed. 3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
YEARS.	Non-professional Superintendent.	Compositors, Apprentices, and Volunteers.	Machine and Pressmen.	Machine Rulers.	Warehousemen, Messengers, and Coolies.	TOTAL.	Average Yearly Salary of each Employé including Cost of Management. (calculated from Columns 2, 3, & 4 of Table VII.)	Number of Requisitions and Indents received each year.	Number of Forms Printed each year.	Cost per 1000 Forms including Cost of Bookwork.	Number of Pages of Bookwork printed each year.	Cost of Bookwork.	Cost of Form-work.	Cost per 1,000 forms exclusive of Bookwork.
							£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	1	14	13	...	1	29	35 15 2¼		940,000		1544	293 0 0	2381 17 4	
1838	1	10	9	...	1	21	41 8 7¾		940,000		1290	236 0 0	1474 6 2¾	
1839	1	10	10	...	1	22	37 12 11½		940,000		1332	329 0 0	1360 16 2½	
1840	1	10	15	...	1	27	37 18 1¾		940,000		2120	446 0 0	1497 9 4¼	
1841	1	10	15	...	2	28	39 17 8½	f	940,000	1 18 7	1838	373 0 0	1552 6 7	1 9 4¾
1842	1	10	14	..	2	27	36 5 1¼		940,000		2614	563 0 0	873 12 4	
1843	1	10	15	...	2	28	34 6 9½		940,000		2915	622 0 0	870 15 8½	
1844	1	10	15	...	2	28	34 6 9½		940,000		2824	589 0 0	1042 19 7¾	
1845	1	10	15	...	2	28	50 16 3½	399	1,457,153	1 17 6½	2667	529 0 0	2206 12 4	1 10 3 33/32
1846	1	11	15	...	2	29	64 11 0¾	403	1,723,517	1 17 2¾	2500	486 0 0	2719 19 6	1 11 6 33/32
1847	1	11	11	...	3	26	66 7 8½	319	1,309,091	1 16 9	2716	573 0 0	1832 13 11½	1 8 0
1848	1	10	11	...	3	25	70 15 9½	303	2,050,607	1 9 8¼	2302	499 0 0	2546 8 9½	1 4 9 7/32
1849	1-1	10	20	...	3	34	37 16 9½	310	1,772,198	1 4 10¼	1488	340 0 0	1861 17 2¾	1 1 0 1/32
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,854 14 0	...	15,832,566	28097 15 2½	27,550	5878 0 0	22,219 15 2½	...
Average..	..	...	...	...	...	27	45 4 6¼	...	1,217,890	1 15 6	2119	452 3 1	1709 4 3	1 8 6¼
	Govt. Printer.													
1850	1	10	16	...	3	30	37 18 5	741	3,771,943	0 12 0½	1698	340 0 0	1932 14 4½	0 10 3
1851	1	9	16	...	3	29	32 7 11¼	579	3,555,867	0 15 8¾	1908	425 0 0	2373 3 0	0 13 4½
1852	2	15	13	...	3	33	33 15 7	563	4,012,974	0 14 1¼	2304	549 0 0	2282 9 2	0 11 4⅛
1853	2	15	13	...	3	33	34 15 3¾	638	3,502,989	0 11 5½	2330	538 0 0	1470 5 4¼	0 8 4¼
1854	2	15	13	...	3	33	33 2 9½	768	5,198,169	0 11 1	2159	533 0 0	2348 12 1½	0 9 0½
1855	2	13	12	...	3	30	44 7 4¼	494	3,259,314	0 16 11½	2150	304 0 0	2460 14 1	0 14 3 3/32
1856	2	17	12	..	4	35	41 15 2	573	3,620,757	0 17 7½	2112	454 0 0	2735 18 2¾	0 15 1 7/32
1857	2	18	12	...	4	36	47 0 10	699	5,040,802	0 12 11½	2380	594 0 0	2763 13 6¼	0 10 11½
1858	2	23	15	...	6	46	39 11 2¼	865	4,617,566	0 15 8¾	2904	625 0 0	3009 10 3	0 13 0¼
1859	2	21	15	...	6	44	46 3 1⅜	937	4,702,354	0 16 6½	3464	784 0 0	3103 4 6¾	0 13 2 3/32
1860	2	24	13	..	6	45	47 17 2¼	1100	4,977,572	0 15 2¾	3296	838 0 0	2956 15 2¼	0 11 10 7/32
1861	2	26	13	...	6	47	49 12 5¾	1132	4,960,928	0 16 0	3705	1007 0 0	2964 18 8½	0 11 11½
1862	2	35	15	...	5	57	46 11 11	1298	5,861,322	0 17 0½	3982	1173 0 0	3824 2 4½	0 13 0⅛
1863	2	39	12	..	6	59	45 15 11½	1208	4,690,026	1 8 3	4270	2257 0 0	4364 19 10	0 18 7¼
1864	2	40	15	...	8	65	43 11 2¼	1045	5,427,254	0 18 8½	4527	1181 0 0	3894 0 2½	0 14 4 1/16
1865	2	42	16	...	8	68	41 13 8⅜	1010	5,236,372	0 18 8½	4908	1370 0 0	3527 16 8⅞	0 13 5⅝
1866	2	46	16	...	10	74	41 2 11⅜	1302	6,156,097	0 18 0	5144	1450 0 0	4092 19 8⅛	0 13 3½
1867	2	50	18	...	11	84	40 8 11⅝	1570	7,635,010	0 18 8¾	5882	1983 0 0	5153 2 6¼	0 13 5⅞
1868	2	53	18	..	12	85	44 13 5⅛	1708	9,093,969	0 17 5½	5642	1887 0 0	6049 3 7¾	0 13 3 5/32
1869	2-1	53	18	3	12	89	43 17 6¼	1685	7,488,930	0 19 0½	5842	2047 0 0	5108 0 9½	0 13 5⅞
1870	3	57·5	18	3	12·5	94	43 14 2¼	1921	9,380,739	0 19 5¼	6124	2334 0 0	6780 12 7½	j 0 14 3½
1871	3	58	21·5	5·5	11·4	99·4	39 10 8	2207	6,398,777	1 3 3½	6965	2525 0 0	5015 15 4¼	0 15 4¾
							Rs. Cts.			Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
1872	3	58	29	6	12	108	366 59	2306	8,280,279	8 41·6	6375	24705 0	44981 79	5 43·24
1873	3	56	28	6	13	106	367 22	2226	8,024,792	8 22·1	6820	27397 0	38578 71	4 80·74
1874	3	56	34	9	12	114	351 63	2311	9,428,190	7 64·04	7483	27886 0	44149 73	k 4 68·38
1875	3	58	32	9	12	114	363 47	2132	7,066,130	10 47·41	9012	28349 0	45661 80	6 46·26
1876	3	63	39	9	13	127	336 8	1919	10,741,987	7 39·03	8643	29350 72	50036 40	4 67·96

g This charge is for new founts of Sinhalese and Tamil type.

h Includes cost of a new Steam Engine, two new Printing Machines, a Ruling, and a Paging machine.

i Includes the cost of a "Conisbee" Improved Patent two-feeder Printing Machine, imported (in the first instance) for printing the Census forms, and a supply of diacritical and accented type.

j Exclusive of the cost of ruling forms by Machine with red and blue lines.

k Includes the cost of ruling-work.

l Includes Rs. 209·42 for purchases in the Island urgently needed; and Rs. 265·85 for repairs to Boiler.

m Includes cost of a third Ruling Machine.

n This is the cost of a Perforating Machine.

o Includes cost of fitting up a portion of the office for gas, Rs. 697·32.

p Includes cost of a fount of Sinhalese type, Rs. 1000; and a "multitubular" boiler, Rs. 1604·80.

q Includes cost of a fresh supply of type and other material, and a new "cutting machine."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1876.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Report.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward my report on the operations of the Department of Public Instruction during the year 1876, and I regret that I have been unable to do so sooner. The delay has been due principally to the difficulty in getting in the necessary information from the grant-in-aid schools. The managers of the large classes of Mission schools are, as a rule, fairly punctual; but it is to be remembered that as long as the manager of a single isolated village school is in default, the returns are incomplete, and the tables of statistics which accompany this report cannot be made out.

A revised Code of Rules for grant-in-aid schools has been prepared, and it was intended that it should be issued on the 1st of this month; but as it was thought right that it should, before coming into force, be laid on the table of the Legislative Council, it will not now be published until the 1st January, 1878. There are no material deviations from the original rules, but several slight modifications of existing regulations, which experience has shewn to be necessary or at least advisable, have been made.

The principal additions are,—(1st) That the English rule, that a grant may be reduced upon the inspector's report for faults of instruction or discipline, or for failure on the part of the manager, after due notice, to remedy any defect in the school premises which seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, &c., has in a modified form been introduced in the revised rules. Hitherto, if an A. school was deficient in any of the particulars which should distinguish it from a B. school, it might be reduced to the lower grade; but as this not merely lessened the grant by 1-6th, but was, in addition, felt by the managers to be a disgrace which fixed a permanent stigma on the school, it was seldom carried out, and the result has been that where only one or two of the four distinctive conditions of an A. school have been found wanting, the deficiency has not lessened the grant. The knowledge of this has produced a laxity which is increasing every day, and I have been accused by managers of stringency and unfairness, because I degraded schools which were reported by the inspector to be dirty and disorderly and wanting in books and appliances for teaching. The case of B. schools is worse. They cannot be degraded; for the class below them, that of C. schools, is entirely distinct and exists under different conditions. No provision was made in the original rules for reducing the grant in case of want of efficiency in one or two particulars, and the result is that a B. school may be grossly deficient in certain respects, and yet get a full grant because there is now no alternative between paying the grant in full or stopping it altogether, a measure which would in many instances result in closing the school.

It is proposed that in cases in which the inspector reports want of cleanliness, either in the persons of the pupils or in the arrangements and conditions of the school premises, or want of order in conducting the school, the Director should have the power of imposing the reduction at once, and ordering it to be deducted from the next grant; but that in cases of want of accommodation in school buildings, furniture or appliances, the reduction should be made only if the deficiencies were not supplied after six months' notice.

The only other change in the rules deserving of notice is the introduction of English passes in vernacular schools. In most of the village schools I have found that while the great majority of the boys were content with learning their own language, there were a few, generally the sons of headmen or of the larger landed proprietors, whose parents wished them to learn English. These parents are the most influential people in the village. They have, generally, built the school-house, and keep it in repair. If they take an interest in the school, it flourishes—if they neglect it, it languishes. The matter has been pressed on me repeatedly by some of the managers who have the largest number of schools under their charge, and my own observation convinces me that they are right. I therefore propose, in the revised code, to give grants for passes in English in vernacular schools, as hitherto, passes in the vernacular have been allowed in English schools.

As it has become evident that it is very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the English rule of the employment of certificated teachers in Grant schools should eventually be adopted in Ceylon, a scheme for the employment of articled pupil-teachers has been under consideration, and two alternative plans have been proposed for adoption. By one, which is founded on the English scheme, the manager to whom the pupil is articled would receive a gradually increasing bonus in addition to the grant earned by him on the pupil passing an annual examination every year, for four years, and the pupil might or might not receive a share of this bonus as might be agreed on in his articles; but in this the Government would not interfere.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Report.

At the close of the four years' training and engagement, pupil-teachers would be perfectly free in their choice of a profession, except in so far as they or their guardians might have bound themselves for their further service in the school of the management in which they had received their training.

None but large first-class schools, which were favourably reported on by the inspector as to instruction, discipline, suitable premises, and stability, would be allowed to employ pupil-teachers under this scheme.

Supposing all the eligible schools to avail themselves of the advantages offered to them, the cost to the Government would rise from about 2,100 rupees in the first year to say 6,800 rupees in the fourth year, after which it would be constant. Allowing for failures and other restrictions, this constant sum might perhaps be reduced to say 5,000 rupees per annum.

The objection to this scheme is that the pupil-teachers who had thus been aided by the Government and by school-managers in their education, might, and in many cases would, at the end of their engagement, instead of becoming teachers, seek some more lucrative employment. This would probably be the case as long as the pay of the lowest grade of teachers is less than that of the superior class of domestic servants, and that of the higher class of teachers less than the average salaries paid in the Government and merchants' offices.

The real remedy would be to raise the rates of salaries of teachers: but as the Government are not prepared at present to do this, I have submitted an alternative pupil-teachers' scheme by which the services of the pupils after they have become certificated teachers may be secured to the profession.

According to this scheme neither manager or pupil-teachers would, during the four years that the latter would be articled, receive anything except the usual grant; and at the end of the fourth year, for each passed pupil-teacher the manager would be entitled to receive a bonus of, in English schools, 125 rupees, and Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular, 90 rupees.

On the certificated teacher proving his intention to follow the profession of teaching, by engaging under a penalty to serve as a teacher in a registered school for not less than one year, he would (upon a certificate from the manager to that effect) be entitled to a bonus of, if in an English school, 100 rupees, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular, 75 rupees.

After this the manager would not be entitled to any further money payment, but the certificated teacher would, for the three succeeding years, on the satisfactory examination of the school in which he had taught, be entitled each year to a further annually increasing bonus.

This scheme would not necessitate any payments for the first four years, say until 1882, but would eventually entail a larger expenditure than the one first proposed.

It would however ensure a supply of between 55 to 70 certified teachers every year, and might be extended so as to provide a large supply if that were thought to be necessary. The cost of each of these schemes will be found worked out in appendix G.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

(a.)—*Government Schools.*

The numerical increase in the Government schools during 1876 is smaller than that in the previous year, but it will be seen that it is more than the average of the four preceding years.

Thirty-one new schools were opened and five were closed during the year, and the number of Government schools in operation at the end of the year was 301, giving instruction to 15,115 children, and shewing an average daily attendance of 10,612. This gives an increase over the corresponding numbers of 1875 of 25 schools, 2,339 children and 1,278 in daily attendance.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Government Schools ...	200	241	243	276	301
Pupils	10,852	11,598	11,719	12,776	15,115
Average attendance ...	8,597	8,946	8,829	9,334	10,612

(b.)—*Grant Schools.*

In grant schools, also, the number of new schools in 1876 were less than in 1875.

The number (new) registered for Grants-in-aid during the year 1876 was 63, and the total number presented for a grant during the year was 697; the number of children actually examined under the system of payments by results was 20,187, and the number of children receiving instruction in these schools was 45,422.

This shews an increase over the year 1875 of 43 schools and 4,079 children.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Grant Schools ...	402	528	595	654	697
Pupils	25,443	32,594	35,559	41,343	45,422

(c.)—*Summary.*

The decrease in the number of schools established during the year is due to several causes, of which the chief has been the prevalence of cholera and fever in the Northern, North-Western, and Southern Provinces, and a comparative scarcity in several parts of the

island. The buildings for vernacular schools are generally erected by the villagers, and when they are, many of them, suffering from disease and poverty, they become generally apathetic and indifferent to all except material considerations.

Taking Government and Grant schools together, the total number of schools and school-children participating in the vote for Public Instruction in 1876, was 998 schools and 60,537 children.

Colombo Academy.

On the 31st December, there were on the school roll 153 boys in all, of whom 26 belonged to the Upper Division. The average daily attendance during the year was 131·97.

In the teaching staff of the Academy during the year there have been one or two changes. In November, Mr. Ashley Walker, B.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, arrived from England to take up the duties of Second Principal Assistant, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. J. H. Marsh, to an inspectorship of schools. During the two years, that elapsed between Mr. Marsh's promotion and Mr. Walker's arrival into the Island, the Academy was fortunate enough to secure the able services of Mr. C. F. Maffet, mathematical tutor of St. Thomas' College.

In the Lower Division, the Academy had to regret the loss by death, after a brief illness, of Mr. Jayesinha, master of the 4th Form, a very zealous and conscientious teacher.

The usual examination of the Upper School was held in July; the following gentlemen taking part in it:—

In Greek and Latin Classics.—Mr. Wragg, C.C.S., and Mr. Ievers, C.C.S.
In Mathematics.—Mr. Colson and Mr. Marsh.
In English.—Rev. T. F. Falkner, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Hill and Mr. W. H. de Alwis.

The examination for the Mathematical Prize, open to the Island, was conducted by Mr. A. Murray, Public Works Department. There were three candidates, of whom T. Sampayo of the Academy was elected as prizeman.

The Shakespeare Prize,—Mr. O'Brien, C.C.S., examiner—was awarded to J. T. LaBrooy.

The Turnour (classical) Prize was also awarded to J. T. LaBrooy. The Hon'ble Mr. Cayley conducted the examination.

The Scholarships attached to the Local Examination—Mr. Ievers, C.C.S., Mr. C. G. Colson, and Mr. J. H. Marsh examining—were awarded as follows:—

J. O. Anthonisz, senior 1st class, and scholarship ..	Rs.	240
C. M. Stockton, junior	,,	120
A. Sameresinghe	,,	120

To the Rajapakse Prize, W. Muttyha was elected.

The Junior Mathematical Prize, open to the Upper and Under Removes, was carried off by N. Dias of the Upper Remove.

The two scholarships attached to the 5th Form, each of the annual value of 100 rupees, were awarded to D. Obeysekere and A. E. Robarts.

A new scholarship, to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Lorenz, was added to the Academy in 1876. E. Nell of the Under Remove was elected first Lorenz scholar.

To the English University Scholarship J. T. LaBrooy was elected. He proceeded to England in September, to enter Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Normal School.

The following table shews the progress of this institution during the year.

	English Division.			Vernacular Division.			
	Senior.	Junior.	Probationer.	Senior	Junior.	Probationer.	Total.
Number in residence in December, 1876.	5	6	0	10	8	24	53
* Total number of those whose course of training has been completed	16			39			55
Discontinued for various reasons...	1			11			12
Deaths while in residence... ...	2			0			2
† Total number admitted since January, 1870...	30			92			122

* In addition to these, *five* students of the English and *ten* of the Vernacular classes completed their course of training in March of the present year.

† Two new classes of probationers have just been established, *four* students having been admitted into the English and *eighteen* into the Vernacular division of the school.

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Central English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The results obtained by examination in these schools will be found in the usual tabulated statement in appendix F.

Vernacular Schools.

The results obtained by examination in these schools will be found in the usual tabulated statement in appendix F.

Government Scholarships.

The English University scholarship for 1876 was awarded at the examination of the Colombo Academy to Mr. Justin T. LaBrooy.

The scholarships attached to the Local Examination were awarded to Mr. J. O. Anthonisz and Messrs. A. A. Sameresinghe and C. M. Stockton. The first obtained the scholarship of 240 rupees, and the 2nd and 3rd the scholarships of 120 rupees each.

The two scholarships attached to the fifth form of the Colombo Academy, each of the annual value of 100 rupees, were awarded to A. E. Robarts and D. Obeyesekere.

Local Examination.

At the 15th Local Examination held in December, 1876, nineteen candidates presented themselves for examination. One gained a place in the 1st Division, five in the second, and two in the third.

The examiners' reports upon the examination will be found in Appendix B.

Particulars relating to Expenditure.

	1874. Rs. Cts.	1875. Rs. Cts.	1876. Rs. Cts.
Sum voted ...	353,478 0 ...	363,564 0 ...	390,744 0
Sum expended ...	318,851 35 ..	352,848 99 ...	380,914 20

The above table exhibits the sums which have been voted for each of the last three years and the amounts expended. It will be seen that while the estimates of 1874 were not sufficiently close to the actual expenditure, the sum expended during the two following years appoximated closely to the amounts voted. The only element of uncertainty that enters largely in the calculations of the estimates of expenditure of this department is that of grants-in-aid, which has too frequently falsified the most careful reckonings; the usual rule of averages so safe in other respects being frequently deceptive in this. Hence the necessity there was for applying last year for an additional sum for grant schools, the amount previously voted (110,000 rupees) being found insufficient to meet the claims of all the grant managers. A comparison of the expenditure of 1876 with that of the previous years shews an increase of 28,065 rupees and 21 cents, the greater portion of which however occurs, next to salaries, under the above item of "Grants," which may be said to have absorbed nearly one-third of the entire amount voted for the service of the department. The amount paid on account of grants-in-aid in 1876 reached the sum of 125,959 rupees and 88 cents, which, next to "Estabilshments," is the largest amount expended under a single head. The number of grant schools which have profited by this large expenditure is 697. This shews an increase over the previous year of 43 schools, and of 10,130 rupees and 83 cents in the amount expended.

The amount provided for this service for the current year is 150,000 rupees, and judging from the number of new applications for grants, there is every probability of the amount being nearly if not wholly expended. The average rate of increase in the number of grant schools was during the first few years, after the introduction of the scheme, at the rate of nearly 100 schools per annum; but the average for the last three years may be taken at 56. There is every prospect of this average being maintained if not exceeded during the next two or three years, as there is no diminution in the number of new applications for grants.

The following are the other principal items under which increased expenditure occur as compared with 1875.

	Rs. Cts.
Fixed Salaries	2,691 37
Provisional Salaries	15,858 62
Cost of boarding Normal Students ...	1,158 51
Furniture for Schools	1,971 18
Repairs, &c.	441 84
Travelling Expenses of Director, &c. ...	3,338 40

The same causes almost may be said to have been at work as the year previous in producing increased expenditure under the heads noted above. With regard to the first item, the increased expenditure may be accounted for by the fact that some officers of the department who were away from the Island had returned to their posts and commenced drawing their full salaries; while the increase under the head "Provisional Salaries" is due to the appointment of an additional European inspector of schools; the annual increments to the salaries of certain sub-inspectors and teachers; and also to the establishment of a large number of schools, especially in districts which had hitherto been unprovided with any means of education. The excess under the head "Cost of boarding Normal Students,"

is entirely due to the formation of an additional class of students in both the English and Vernacular departments of the Normal school, with the view of meeting the increasing demands of the department for trained teachers to take charge of new schools or to supersede untrained and incompetent masters. There may be a still larger expenditure under this head, as the fact is becoming daily more apparent, that the contractor cannot long continue to diet the students at the present scale of charges. Half and one-third of the cost of such boarding is refunded by the English and vernacular students respectively. The amount thus recovered from twenty students last year, amounted to 511 rupees and 87 cents, which, when set off against the increased expenditure under this head, reduces the amount by nearly half. It should however be mentioned that the sum expended under the vote does not merely represent the cost of feeding the students, but includes other payments also, such as special allowances to certain students, cost of lighting the premises with gas, and other expenditure connected with the institution. The increase under the head "Furniture for Schools" is mainly due to the cost of a large quantity of furniture which was ordered in the latter end of the previous year having been paid out of the vote for last year, and in a lesser degree to the necessity there was of re-furnishing the Academy with new articles of improved designs, and of supplying the Normal school with additional furniture for the dormitories, owing to an increase in the number of students. But for these exceptional circumstances the expenditure would have been within the vote, and the necessity would not have arisen for applying for sanction to charge the excess against the savings under the general head. The excess under the head "Repairs, &c.," is due to the same causes as those which operated in 1875 to keep the expenditure high. It should be recollected that this is a vote out of which numerous miscellaneous charges are paid, and considering that the number of Government schools had increased largely within the last few years, and that the vote had not been increased in a corresponding degree until last year, it is not surprising that the expenditure should have exceeded the vote, especially in view of the fact that the cost of small repairs to school buildings, which was formerly charged against the general vote of the Public Works Department, is now met out of this vote. As anticipated by me last year, there has been a great increase of expenditure under the head "Travelling Expenses of Director, Inspectors, &c." The appointment of an additional European inspector and the regular and more frequent inspection of Government and aided schools including surprise visits have resulted in increased expenditure, a result however by which the Government are great gainers, as it ensures the efficiency of schools upon which large sums are yearly invested. A large number of schools are placed in remote outlying districts, and even a great many of those in the Western Province are situated in villages to which there are no roads, and consequently access to them is frequently difficult, tedious and expensive, so much so indeed that I have received more than one representation from some of the members of my inspecting staff of the inadequacy of their travelling allowances. The vote allowed for this service last year was found insufficient, and has been exceeded to the extent of 2,167 rupees and 91 cents, which it will be necessary, as already reported by me, to cover with a supplementary vote. It is impossible to curtail the expenditure under this head without lessening the efficiency of all the schools under the department.

Of the items under which decreased expenditure is shewn, as contrasted with 1875, the most noticeable are as follows :—

Cost of boarding Military orphan boys ...	Rs.	333·39
Books and Stationery		6,244·57

The decrease under the first head has been caused by a diminuti n in the number of Military orphan boys at the Kandy Industrial school, for whose boarding and instruction the Government pays a fixed monthly allowance of 25 rupees. During the year, several lads who had been found capable of earning their own livelihood have had employment found for them, and are reported to be doing well both as regards conduct and work. Another boy has joined the Normal school, and is undergoing training with every promise of turning out a good teacher. Altogether, the number of boys who have left the Industrial school fairly instructed is five, and the number remaining at the end of last year was eight. The unexpended balance under this head, through this cause, would have been greater, but for the fact that a percentage on the value of work done at the school is paid to the manager out of it; a payment which amounts upon an average to 400 rupees per annum. The diminution in the expenditure under the head "Books and Stationery," is entirely due to exceptional causes, and cannot be attributed to any decrease in the quantity or value of school-books indented for sale. In my report for 1875, I referred to a large and abnormal increase under this head for that year, and pointed out the causes which had brought it about. The consequence is that a comparison of the two years' expenditure shews a vast decrease under this head for the year under review, and an extraordinary increase for the previous year. But for this circumstance, instead of a decrease, there would have been a slight increase, due in a great measure to a larger demand for stationery for Government schools.

Whether the work of indenting for school books for sale to the pupils of Government and Grant schools forms part of the duties of the Director, and whether such duty would not be more profitably and usefully carried out by private enterprise, are questions which sooner or later will have to be submitted to the decision of Government. At present

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I may remark that so long as this department undertakes the function of selling books, which in other countries is performed by private agents, enterprising tradesmen willing to enter the field and supply the wants of the public will be debarred from doing so by the formidable opposition offered to them by this department. The practice of indenting for school-books for sale is one that was introduced by the late School Commission, and whatever reasons there may have been for its introduction at the time exist no longer. I am convinced that if the work were left to private individuals, the public would be as well served, and the department relieved from the performance of a troublesome and unremunerative duty.

Having so far commented upon the increases and decreases appearing under the several heads of expenditure, I have now only to add a few remarks upon the total amount expended for the service of the department during the year under review. It will be seen that that expenditure amounted to the large sum of 383,914 rupees and 20 cents, for which the Government have obtained on the whole fair results. The total amount voted for the current year is considerably in excess of what was allowed for any previous year. The rapid growth of expenditure since 1869 forms such a striking feature in the annals of the department from the time when it was organized in its present form, that I cannot omit all reference to it. For six years previous to 1869, the expenditure was almost stationary, while the six following years are remarkable for a rapid and steady rise, until from 164,669 rupees and 6 cents in 1869, it rose to 380,914 rupees and 20 cents in 1876, being an increase of more than 135 per cent.; and the amount which will be required for next year will shew a still further advance upon the votes for the current year. The liberal grants of the Government during the last six years have not been without fair results. They have enabled the department to extend its operations in new directions, to open and aid schools in districts hitherto uncared for, and, by increasing its inspecting staff, to secure the efficiency of the schools in general and of the higher educational establishments in particular. It may be briefly stated that the number of grant schools in 1869, the year in which the scheme was first started, was 20, and has since risen to 697, the vast majority of them being vernacular schools. The sums voted for this service have also increased in a corresponding ratio, rising from 11,000 rupees in 1869 to 126,000 rupees in 1876. Much remains yet to be done, and there are many defects which time and a superior class of teachers alone can remove.

It should be pointed out however that the expenditure of 1876 includes certain items which should not I think be debited to this department: one of these is a sum of 2,600 rupees, spent as donations to the public libraries and reading rooms, which should, I think, for many reasons, be made payable as formerly through the Government Agents and their Assistants.

Receipts by Fees.

The receipts by fees during the year amounted to 23,498 rupees and 36 cents. The following table shews the amount received from the different classes of schools :—

				Fees.		Number of Pupils.
English Schools	male	...	...	Rs. 14,582	97	970
Anglo-Vernacuar Schools	do.	...	...	4,972	48	1,622
Vernacular Schools	do.	...	...	1,649	23	10,687
English Schools	female	...	...	1,790	58	281
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	do.	...	...	496	69	220
Vernacular Schools	do.	...	...	6	41	1,335
				Rs. 23,498	36	15,115

Schools opened and Schools closed during the year.

a.—The following is a list of new schools established during the year. :—

1	Naula	Vernacular	Girls'
2	Paranapaṭṭiya	do.	do.
3	Payyágala	do.	do.
4	Ballala	do.	Boys'
5	Paranagama	do.	do.
6	Mábódalé	do.	do.
7	Meḍiwaka	do.	do.
8	Bolléḡala	do.	Girls'
9	Neḍagamuwa	do.	Boys'
10	Kandangomuwa	do.	do.
11	Bombuwala	do.	do.
12	Pattalagedara	do.	do.
13	Mahahenetiyangala	do.	do.
14	Udatalawinna	do.	do.
15	Wadduwa	do.	Girls'
16	Buttala	do.	Boys'
17	Katankudi	Vernacular	Boys'
18	Pannala	do.	do.
19	Motagedara	do.	do.
20	Robolgoda	do.	do.
21	Hanwella	do.	do.
22	Pasyala	do.	do.
23	Pitipana	do.	do.
24	Wewala	do.	do.
25	Paragahatota	do.	do.
26	Rupaha	do.	do. (re-opened)
27	Malabe	do.	do.
28	Kerawalapitiya	do.	do.
29	Koratota	do.	Girls'
30	Madurawala	do.	do.
31	Pore	do.	do.

b.—The following schools were closed during the year :—

1. Pamunugama Vernacular Girls' school
2. Gelanigama Do.
3. Kelaniya Do.
4. Medagama Vernacular Girls' school
5. Walasamulla Vernacular Boys' school

The Gelanigama and Medagama girls' schools and the Walasamulla boys' school were temporarily closed. The Pamunugama and the Kelaniya girls' schools were closed, as being unnecessary, the Roman Catholics having opened schools in these respective villages.

The following table shews the number of children on the list and the daily attendance during the year in the different classes of Government schools :—

SCHOOLS.	Name of School.	Number of Children.	Average daily attendance.
English Boys' Schools ...	12 ...	970 ...	879
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Schools ...	32 ...	1,622 ...	1,290
Vernacular Do. ...	212 ...	10,687 ...	7,121
English Girls' Schools ...	4 ...	281 ...	231
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	7 ...	220 ...	161
Vernacular Do. ...	34 ...	1,335 ...	930
TOTAL ...	301 ...	15,115 ...	10,612

The following table shews the cost to Government of educating each pupil in the different classes of Government schools.

	Cost per head to Government. Rs.	Cts.
English Boys' Schools	56	99
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Schools	13	84
Vernacular Do.	6	59
English Girls' Schools	55	17
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools	21	89
Vernacular Do.	6	10

The usual information respecting the details of expenditure in Government schools, together with a nominal return of teachers employed in the Department, will be found in appendices E. and F.

Grant Schools.

The number of schools registered for grants-in-aid during the year 1876 was 63, and the total number presented for a grant was 697, or 43 in excess of the number presented in 1875. The following table shews the new schools registered in 1876 for grants-in-aid, classified. :—

	Number of Schools.
English Schools	2
Anglo-Vernacular School	1
Vernacular Schools	42
(C.) Schools, Vernacular	18

The following table shews the number of children examined according to the system of payments by results, in each class of schools ; and the amount of the resulting grants ; together with the average cost per head of the children examined, and the average cost per head of the number under instruction.

	Number of Schools.	Number of children examined.	Total number of children on list.	Amount of grant.	Average per head of children examined.	Average per head of total number in the school.
C. English Schools ...	61	3,148 1,415 *	5,765	31,920 47 †	10 13	5 53
Anglo-Vernacular ...	84	2,337	5,002	14,211 35	6 8	2 84
Vernacular ...	521	14,702	32,705	80,515 15	5 47	2 46

* Number examined in vernacular literature.
† This amount includes the grant paid for passes in vernacular literature.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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The annexed statement shews the amounts received by the different Missions in all parts of the country.

	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	C. Schools.	Total.	Amount of Grants.	
						Rs.	Cts.
American	1	14	102	9	126	21,349	92
Baptist	1	6	24	0	31	4,291	35
Church of England (C. M. S.)	7	29	96	14	146	18,625	33
Church of England (S. P. G.)	14	8	40	8	70	13,982	43
Presbyterian	1	0	2	0	3	725	5
Private	3	2	20	0	25	6,576	17
Roman Catholic	22	3	131	0	156	41,012	49
Wesleyan	12	22	106	0	140	22,536	41
	61	84	521	31	697	129,099	15

This gives 185 rupees and 22 cents as the average grant per school. In 1875 the average per school (of 654 schools) was 183 rupees and 87 cents.

A tabulated statement giving the results of instruction in all classes of aided schools, as shewn by the number passed under the different standards in each school, will be found in appendix G.

A. YOUNG ADAMS,
Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 28th July, 1877.

APPENDIX A.

I.—Report of C. G. Colson, Esq., Inspector of Schools, for the year 1876.

II.—Report of J. H. Marsh, Esq., Additional Inspector of Schools, for the year 1876.

III.—Report of W. H. De Alwis, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Schools, for the year 1876.

IV.—Report of J. G. Andriezen, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Schools, for the year 1876.

V.—Report of R. Breckenridge, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Schools, for the year 1876.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—I.

APPENDIX A.—I.

REPORT of C. G. COLSON, Esq., Inspecter of Schools, for the year 1876.

Colombo, 15th February, 1877.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to submit my report for 1876.

During that year, in addition to taking my share of the usual examinations, namely, the Local, Normal School, Colombo Academy, and Monitors' examinations, I examined individually each boy in the following schools :—

8 English-teaching Government schools.
28 Anglo-Vernacular Government schools.
43 English-teaching Aided schools.
33 Anglo-Vernacular Aided schools.

There is no need to add that my time, like that of the whole inspecting staff, has been very fully occupied, for these schools extend over the Western, North-Western, Central, North-Central, and Northern Provinces (thus involving a very considerable amount of travelling), and the examination of an English-teaching school frequently occupies three days.

The schools in the Eastern and Southern Provinces with many of those in the home district were examined by Mr. Marsh, after his return to the Island in June last.

Division of work.—I am led each day more forcibly to the conclusion that a definite division of the Island for inspecting purposes between the additional inspector and myself is necessary. The present system has its advantages, the greatest of these being that two estimates of the capacity of many of the schools are obtained thereby. Still the disadvantages of this dual responsibility are so many, and the difficulties of arranging the inspection duties so great, as to more than counterbalance any advantages of the present system that may be urged.

The question of division into districts is a difficult one, owing to the unequal distribution of the schools over the Island, but the fairest arrangement I can think of is as follows :—

1st Division.—The maritime portion of the Western Province, the Southern Province, the North-Western Province, and the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province.

2nd Division.—The Kandyan Districts, the North-Central and Northern Provinces, and the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province.

The actual examination work of the first of the above divisions would be considerably heavier than that of the second, but on the other hand the amount of travelling in the second would be in excess of that of the first.

Such a division, and indeed any division that can be proposed, would involve a change of head quarters for one at least of the inspectors.

In my last report I confined myself to commenting upon the degree of efficiency attained in the Government and Aided schools in the various heads of instruction, being unwilling, on account of my want of experience, to express any opinion upon the general educational policy of the Island. Growing experience leads me to modify some of the remarks I ventured to make last year ; but as they were not of much importance, I will confine myself to saying that I can now see more clearly than then the difficulties under which education labours in a country like this, and that under the circumstances, the degree of efficiency attained in the English schools of the Island, low as it is when compared with Western Standards, and sadly wanting as it too frequently is in real intelligence, is a matter for congratulation to all concerned.

Visits of Surprise.—I have not as yet been able to pay many of these visits, the regular work of the department and the difficulty of reaching schools without an extended journey involving more time than could be spared has prevented me from doing so. The result of the few I have made was not so satisfactory as could be wished. I had hoped that a very few of such visits would be sufficient to prove their own want of necessity, and shew that the teachers of aided schools are worthy of the almost unbounded trust the managers place in them as regards the honest keeping of school registers ; but I found my hope unfounded. Out of twenty vernacular aided schools visited in two successive days, and all situated within ten or eleven miles of Colombo, I found two in which the registers were grossly dishonest, having been evidently filled up from the teacher's imagination, and in one case for a fortnight in advance of the day of my visit; one in which no register was in use, the old one, according to the teacher's account, being finished ; one in which the register was a week behindhand, and was, according to the teacher's own account, about to be filled in from memory ; and two in which the teachers were absent, and the schools being conducted in, as might be expected, a very uproarious fashion by a so-called monitor. This is I fear quite sufficient to prove that some supervision, more frequent and effectual than an annual visit for the purpose of examination by an inspecting officer, is not only desirable, but also an actual necessity. If however such supervision is to be effective in putting down dishonest keeping of the register, it will, I think, be necessary, in every plainly proved case of dishonesty, to insist upon the immediate dismissal of the teacher, or, failing that, to remove the school from the Grant list.

Managers versus Inspectors.

I gather from the correspondence which from time to time appear in the public press, and from personal communication with school managers, that many of these gentlemen are full of the idea that it is the secret policy of this department, and the desire of its officers to discourage and deal hardly with their Aided schools. Inspecting officers are said to be unnecessarily harsh and severe, and even unfair for merely carrying out the definite instructions laid down for their guidance. Now I will not say that we inspectors never err when attempting to carry out our instructions, but I will say that the error, when it occurs, is usually on the side of too great leniency.

For my part I know nothing more unpleasant than a day spent in examining a badly taught school, while according to the accepted theory it ought to be a day of pleasure and rejoicing.

The manager who has perhaps visited the school once or twice during the year, and held a hasty examination of the children in subjects and questions well known beforehand, thinks and naturally shews that he thinks as each failure is recorded that his judgment is being set at naught. The teacher sees his daily bread being taken from him, as each unit, a proportion of whose sum is all he can often look to for his salary, is lost by the failure recorded on the report slip. The children catching the pervading despondency add to their ignorance the weight of an overwhelming and unnatural stupidity, and finally the inspector, as he is merely mortal, finds his temper tried too sorely for its safe-keeping in one of that degree.

It is I know imagined by some managers that the Government inspector upon entering a school looks round and says to himself, "how many of these can I cause to fail if I manage well?" Now, Sir, it is hardly necessary to assure you that this is the very opposite of the truth. The inspector when examining a grant-school, is most anxious to see each boy do well; it would be contrary to nature to wish otherwise.

The examination of a good school in which each boy passes with ease, and is evidently well taught, is a tedious process enough how tedious, only those who have experienced it can know; but, as I said before, the examination of a bad school in which failures are frequent, is tiresome and unpleasant past description. Each question in such a case often has to be repeated time after time; each sum to be read out again and again, and a maze of nonsense to be waded through upon the slate, with the hope of finding some faint glimmer of understanding and intelligence.

In a well-taught school, on the other hand, a single question will often be sufficient to determine a pass in reading, and a glance at the neatly written out sums and dictation will prove the boys' proficiency in these respects. No wearisome repetition and changing the form of questions is necessary, nor need the sums and dictation be read out half-a-dozen times, even then to be misunderstood, and a request from the manager to "read them once more, for the boys do not understand," be complied with. Which kind of school I ask would an ordinary being best like to examine?

Cleanliness in Schools.

It does not seem to be considered in Ceylon schools that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." Indeed I fear that sometimes cleanliness is placed lower as a virtue than the power of earning a few rupees of Government grant.

The loathsome disease known as the "itch" is, I believe, commonly supposed to be due primarily to uncleanly habits, and even when a child is unfortunate enough to have caught it from another, without fault of his own, it will be allowed that he should be taught that he should not in his turn spread the contagion. If the boy himself does not understand this, surely it is the duty of his teacher, if he have one, and of the manager of the school in which he is taught, to supply this plain defect in his moral nature. A school is intended not only to instruct a child in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also to educate him, and of this education a love of cleanliness and a desire to do well by, and not injure his fellow creatures, is not an immaterial part. Yet in the Jaffna schools a boy in this foul state is not a rarity, at any rate upon the day when the grant is to be earned. A refusal to examine these boys would at present involve so much trouble and so many disputes, that except in one more than usually unpleasant case I contented myself at my last visit to Jaffna with expressing my opinion upon the question without taking any action. In the single case in which I disallowed presentation for examination, the boy was a pupil of a high standard in one of the largest English-teaching schools of Jaffna, a school too, more directly than most schools, subject to the personal discretion of the missionary manager and had, as I understood, been removed from the school on account of his peculiarly loathsome state for some time previously to my visit. Yet on the day of that visit, he was allowed to return, and was presented for a grant. Upon my refusal to examine this boy (subject to your approval) being reported to the manager, he expressed his surprise and sense of ill-treatment, saying that it was unfair that he (as manager of the school) should lose the benefit to be gained from a year's work. It is hardly necessary to comment upon this, yet I cannot forbear saying that I think the example set to the two hundred boys in that school, leading them as it must have done to place a higher value on earning a few rupees than on cleanliness, and a regard for the well-being of their school-fellows, must have gone far towards counterbalancing any advantages they had gained by the year's instruction.

I am aware that similar complaints have been made before, and the authority of the Director has invariably been exercised to uphold the action of the inspecting officer. Yet events shew that this is not enough to check the evil. Were I to be about to visit Jaffna again, I would ask your permission to reject all boys whom I suspected of this disease, until I was furnished with medical testimony that they were free from it, or at any rate were not in a position to communicate the taint to others.

Government versus Aided Schools.

Opinions differ very greatly as to the relative capacity of Government and aided schools. As far as purely vernacular schools are concerned from the little I know of them myself, and from what I can learn from those best able to form a correct opinion, there seems no doubt that those under the management of Government are very superior to the general run of those conducted by the missionary bodies or private enterprise. But that this is the case with schools in which English is taught is in my opinion doubtful.

It is impossible to make an exact and perfectly fair comparison in any case, for while managers are free to select, who they shall present, and who they shall not from among the pupils of their schools, teachers have no such liberty, but are required to present every boy in the standard in which he is placed, whether he be fit or not to pass the examination. But on the other hand, in Government schools, children who fail in two out of the first three heads of examination are never promoted, but are presented for the second time in the following year, thus counterbalancing, to a certain extent, the advantage of selection enjoyed by the aided schools.

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Appendix A.—I.

Since I commenced my duties as Inspector of Schools in Ceylon, it has been my aim as far as possible, to assimilate the examination of such schools as appeared on account of their locality, class of pupils, and length of standing, fit subjects for comparison.

A comparison of the per-centage of passes obtained by these schools shews that those under Government management are not so carefully prepared for examination as their rivals, or at least as the selected pupils in the latter. Consequently, granting that the liberty of selection is counter-balanced by the constraint of presenting pupils in higher standards, whether they have failed badly or not in a previous examination, it follows that aided schools are at least in no way inferior as instructing agencies toour expensive Government schools.

Cramming, for the annual examination, is a fault common to both classes of schools, but is not I think carried to a greater excess in Ceylon than in England or other countries where payment or credit is to be gained by the result.

My own opinion on the subject under discussion is, that Government and aided English schools are very much alike in every respect except in the important question of expense, and that therefore wherever an Aided school is in existence, affording sufficient supply for the demand for English-teaching in the surrounding population, the Government school, if there be one in the neighbourhood, may be advantageously removed to some less favoured locality, or the sum annually expended on it be devoted to the spread of vernacular instruction in the parts of the country as yet untouched by education.

Central Schools.

The Central schools at Kandy and Galle are very different in quality. The latter I believe justifies the reason of its existence by affording a sound education midway in character between the elementary education of the ordinary English schools and the higher education of the Colombo Academy. In it a boy can proceed further than the sixth standard, if he wishes to do so, and though as far as my experience of it goes (a very slight one), there is a tendency in it to neglect the elementary for the higher education, yet, the fact that some of the best of the candidates for the Local Examination are sent from this school proves, that if wanting in some respects, it discharges properly its highest functions and maintains the position to occupy which it was mainly called into existence.

The Kandy Central School, on the other hand, does nothing to justify the expenditure of the large sum necessary for its maintenance. It sends up no candidates for the Local or any other examination. It does not in reality afford an education higher than that of an ordinary English school. Its performance at the annual examination has been of late so wretched as almost to justify my saying that had it been an Aided school, it would have failed to obtain a grant under the forty-five per cent. restriction.

Girls' Schools.

I said last year, with little or no experience to give my opinion any value, and I say again this year, that the superior girls' schools are an unnecessary luxury. Each girl taught (I will not say educated, for that is too wide a term to apply to the advantages gained) in them, costs Government fifty-two rupees and forty-five cents, while the cost to the parents of each, for fees, and that is, I presume, the only expense except the trifle of books and stationery, is but seven rupees and fifty cents annually, or seventy-five cents a month for ten months. The class from which the greater number of the pupils in these schools is drawn is well able, I should think, to contribute something more than one-seventh of the cost of the instruction of their children.

What is the actual cost of each girl in an aided school I do not know, but the cost to Government is only eleven rupees and thirty cents per head (in English schools). Consequently four girls can be educated in an aided school at a less expense to Government than one in a superior school.

It should be remembered, too, that many of the aided schools are boarding schools, and are therefore better educators than these Government day schools can ever be. In them the girls are taught something more than to write a lady-like hand, and gain better accomplishments than a fleeting knowledge of vulgar fractions and a smattering of English History. They are trained to be good wives and mothers, and not merely ornamental, but also useful members of society.

No one could visit the girls' schools in the Jaffna peninsula, without feeling what an immense motive power of good was here being developed. Can the same be said of the Government superior schools? I think not, for they are merely gifts to a class who do not stand in need of such gifts, and who have been long awake to the benefits of education, and who unaided by Government would speedily educate their children at their own expense, and very probably do it far better than is done now. The former on the other hand are the means of spreading educated wives and mothers through a poor and ignorant population which is not yet fully awake even to the advantage of educating boys, and looks upon the education of girls as an absurdity, if not worse.

The money that is spent now by Government upont the instruction of 300 girls in superior schools would educate over 1,000 girls in the aided boarding schools, even allowing for a considerable increase in the average grant per head.

A very large portion of the 16,000 rupees spent on the superior girls' schools might be set free at once, and used for fresh educational purposes, by raising the fees to say 2 rupees and 50 cents per measem in place of 75 cents; such a fee is not considered exorbitant or found prohibitory in aided or private schools. Indeed I doubt whether the attendance at the Government schools would fall off if the fees were raised to 5 rupees, and they were thus made nearly self-supporting.

I know of cases in which parents have removed their children from the superior schools to private schools in which the fee was 5 rupees, because they hoped thus to obtain for them a better education. There is always a tendency to think a very cheap thing likely to be also nasty, and I should not be at all surprised to find the raising of the school fees followed by an increase of pupils, and if so, certainly by increased educational vigour, for nothing tends so much to improve the tone and activity of a school and its teachers as full classes and plenty of competition.

Nothing is done in our Government schools to lighten the weight of five long hours devoted to the somewhat dry and wearisome study of the ever present three Rs with the exception of allowing a short time to needlework.

Singing is a great relief, and is insisted on in England, but here, when an interval for outdoor amusement is impossible, or rather useless, by reason of the heat, and when there is consequently greater need for insisting upon some indoor relaxation, such as the singing of pleasant and easy songs in which all can join, no such relaxation is afforded. I have rarely found an aided girls' school in which some simple music is not practised. In all the Jaffna boarding schools the girls sing, and even before a stranger they can sing pleasantly and heartily, shewing their enjoyment of the relaxation allowed them.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

I should like to see this class of school abolished. The Government Anglo-Vernacular schools are, and have been for some time, English-teaching schools in all but name, and differ only from the latter in the smaller fees paid by the pupils and smaller salaries paid to the teachers. It is true that purely vernacular instruction is allowed for in the time-table, but the hour so devoted is either an hour of idleness or, except on rare occasions, such as when a vernacular examination is at hand, is given up to the study in some form or other of the favourite language. The pupils and their parents consider that they pay their fees not to learn vernacular reading and writing, for that they can get for nothing in the free vernacular schools, but to learn English only. The teachers on their side are not at all sorry to give in to their pupils, for a man who can teach English thinks it much beneath his dignity to teach in the vernacular.

The Aided Anglo-Vernacular schools, on the other hand, are very usually good vernacular schools, spoiled by the attempt to maintain the requisite level between the Vernacular and English. The pupils are kept back in their Tamil or Sinhalese, because they are backward in English.

School managers are, I believe, as a rule very loath to establish such schools, but are often forced to do so by the desire to learn a little English prevalent among the more influential families.

The available funds are insufficient to obtain a capable teacher of English, and the converted school ever falls from its position as a good vernacular school to an institution whose main object is to teach a few boys an infinitesimal amount of English, and in which the honest instruction of the majority in the only tongue which will ever be of any use to them is a matter of very secondary importance. I believe that almost all the school managers of this Island will acknowledge their dislike of Anglo-Vernacular schools, and will allow that they are a source of constant trouble to them; but almost all still go on either establishing new ones or converting old Vernacular schools into this objectionable class. There is an ever-increasing demand for English, they say, and however much we dislike doing so, we are compelled to meet it. No doubt they are perfectly right, the demand must be supplied, and if not supplied by them, it will be by less competent people. But the question is, do the present Anglo-Vernacular schools supply that demand in the best possible way? Are they not rather hinderances to good instruction both in the Vernacular and English? I cannot help thinking they are, by reason of the necessity school managers and teachers are under, in order to earn a grant at all commensurate with their expenses of restraining the pupils either in one or other of the courses of instruction, and maintaining the level between Vernacular and English, required in each individual case by the present grant-in-aid rules.

Let the two courses be perfectly separate, just as at present is the case with English and Vernacular literature in English-teaching schools, and let separate and perfectly independent grants be allowed for each.

Of course with the existing class of vernacular teachers it would be impossible, even if it were right, to have English taught in every vernacular school or even in many of them.

But what I venture to propose is this:—In every school which presents not less than five standards for examination in vernacular, and which has the advantage of possessing a teacher capable of imparting elementary instruction in English, let the pupils be presented also for examination in any standard of English without reference to their standards in vernacular. These English standards I would however limit to four in number, for, as a general rule, a boy who reached the 4th English standard would have also reached the highest vernacular standard, and would in every way be better at a purely English-teaching school.

The English passes I would confine to reading and writing with perhaps a little grammar in Standard IV., and the value of the passes I would make equivalent, or nearly so, to that of similar passes in English-teaching schools.

Dearth of Candidates for employment as Teachers.

The examination held in January last for the purpose of admitting students to the Normal School reveals a rather startling state of affairs. For the eight vacancies to be filled up in the English Branch, but seven candidates presented themselves, and among these seven, only two could be found in any way likely to benefit by receiving that high polish which it is the only object of the Normal School to afford.

In the vernacular division, while the number of aspirants was slightly in excess of the demand, the result of the examination was almost equally unsatisfactory. Although I took no part in the examination, I can safely say from careful inspection of the papers given to the candidates, that they were such as numbers of the boys in our Government and Aided schools could answer with comparative ease and credit, if they cared to attempt to enter the Education Department. Any post however small in other departments of Government is largely sought after, and I believe even volunteers are found willing to work for nothing so long as they are allowed to hope for a distant appointment; but in the Education Department it is very different. As far as I know, such a thing as a volunteer has never been heard of, and to fill the permanent posts it is hardly an

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Appendix A.—I.

exaggeration to say that it is necessary to "go into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in."

There is no necessity to go far to find the cause of this. The profession of a teacher is not only poorly paid, but also generally despised. I believe a fiscal's peon is a person of far more importance in the eyes of the native than a village school-master. And yet no profession is more laborious when its functions are conscientiously performed, and therefore more deserving of adequate reward, and there are few if any among the various walks of life more deserving of honor and respect.

So long as the salaries of the Education Department remain as at present, so long I believe will the dearth of promising candidates for employment continue.

It is worthy of notice that not a single Burgher has ever yet entered, or I believe desired to enter the Normal School, and yet for our town schools at least, they make by far the best teachers; and to ensure any success in some of them they are absolutely necessary.

I do not think that any scheme for the better training of pupil-teachers, however well considered or however great may be the temporary bribes in the way of free scholarship and rewards during training, will be effective in filling the classes of the Normal School with really desirable students. Such lads very wisely look forward, and will refuse to bind themselves during the most important period of their life to undertake work sometimes distasteful, always laborious, and never well paid, knowing well that it is difficult to leave a profession once entered upon, however hopeless and distasteful it may be, when youth is theirs no longer.

School Bungalows.

The improvement of school bungalows is going on but slowly. I speak here of Aided schools, for the Government schools are fast being housed in buildings better than which no one could desire. One thing only is wanting in all of these new school bungalows, and that is, a dwelling house for the teacher, attached to the school-room.

To Jaffna must I think be assigned the lowest place in point of school buildings, anything there in the shape of a shed being apparently considered good enough for the purpose. Not that there are no decent buildings in the Jaffna Peninsula, but they are so few as to be out of all proportion to the immense number of schools.

School Furniture.

Furniture is capable of very considerable improvement in all schools whether Government or Aided. In the arrangement of such desks and forms as are available, teachers should follow the example set them in the practising school, and, as far as the buildings permit, arrange the desks and forms in parallel rows along the longest side of the school-room. This however is rarely done. More commonly the children sit round the four sides of the school in a single row, and such as cannot find room in this row are huddled together anywhere.

The advantage of the parallel desk arrangement is obvious, for then all the children are facing the teacher, and fully under his eye.

There is one very important piece of furniture I should like to see in every school, and that is, a clock or a time-keeper of some kind, even were it only an hour glass.

In this respect the aided schools at Jaffna are ahead of even the best of our Government schools, for very many of them are supplied with a cheap but efficient American clock. The Department insists upon a time-table in every class of school, but not on a time-keeper, without which the former is useless.

I think that at any rate in all English-teaching schools a clock should be considered a necessity, and be supplied, as in the case with other furniture, to all such Government schools, and insisted upon as necessary to good discipline in all such Aided schools.

School Books and Maps.

I know nothing of the various vernacular series about which opinion seems to differ so greatly.

The various English books in use are for the most part unsuitable to natives of this country, but I should be sorry to pass an unqualified condemnation on any of them. If they do not contain much intelligent or intelligible matter in themselves, they at any rate effect their object in teaching boys and girls to read others that do. The religious element is I think perhaps unnecessarily abundant in some of them, especially so in one of the series in use in the Roman Catholic schools. But this fault, if it be one, must be left to the sense and judgment of the school managers to correct, by their insisting upon the greater amount of attention being paid to the secular portion, a necessity they are not slow to recognize, knowing as they do that the reading will be tested at the grant examination solely by it. It is only when the secular portion of a book is too limited to test the capability of a boy, that I see any reason to complain of the introduction of the religious element.

Even could by any miracle a series of books be compiled, inoffensive to all denominations alike, and containing nothing capable of causing dispute, I do not see how a conscientious missionary manager could allow the sole use of such a series in his school. Were he to do so, he would be destroying the most powerful engine he possesses for promoting the cause he has most at heart.

I believe that the consequences of forcing any particular series of books in Grant schools, or indeed of meddling in any way with their religious matters, would be fatal, and cause the total collapse of the grant system.

Most schools are duly supplied with maps, or at any rate a map of Ceylon, when the teaching does not go beyond standard IV. But some of these maps are simply abominations, and instead of in any way helping to prevent boys learning the little geography they attempt, by rote, do exactly the reverse. The various places, rivers, &c., are numbered, not painted, or written on the map, and a key is required, which I need not say is often missing when of course the map is useless.

There is a Tamil map of Ceylon in use in Jaffna, a local production I think, which for badness it would be difficult to excel. But as it is I hear the only Tamil map of Ceylon (a fact of which however I cannot help feeling doubtful) it is worse than useless to protest against its use.

A terrestrial globe would be very useful in every English-teaching school, and would perhaps teach boys in the sixth standard that the latitude of a place was not its "breadth" or the longitude "its distance from east to west."

Aided Normal Schools.

How to obtain properly qualified teachers in sufficient number, is, I suppose, the most pressing of all educational questions in Ceylon. At present it is not too much to say that a very large number of our teachers are not only not well-qualified for their work, but are absolutely unfit.

Teaching is one of those professions which every one thinks he is fit for, and is often a last resort when unfitness for every other pursuit has been proved.

In another memorandum I have laid before you in detail, a scheme for aiding monitors or pupil-teachers in aided-schools, and thus raising up a class of semi-trained teachers, of whose fitness or the reverse there has been some proof by means of several special annual examinations, and whose degree of success at these examinations and throughout the course of their employment in the capacity of pupil-teachers, can be recorded, and suitably recognized by means of a system of graded Government certificates. Some such scheme, if well supported by the managers of schools, would doubtless lead a step or two in the right direction; but why go one or two steps only, when it is possible to go the whole distance?

The idea, if it ever existed, that a normal school, purely under the management of Government, would supply all wants, is plainly chimerical. Even were the students trained there sufficiently numerous, they would be as a rule unacceptable to the majority of school managers on account of their unsectarian training.

I know that so-called training schools exist under the management of some of the religious bodies; but I fancy that the training there imparted is hardly of such a nature as to turn out a really good school-master.

The main requirements of a normal school are in my opinion—

(1.) A staff of teachers headed by a well-trained and certificated principal, such as can at present be only obtained at a very considerable expense from Europe.

(2.) A model practising school under a trained and certificated master.

(3.) A building fitted with lecture rooms, teaching apparatus of all descriptions, and capable of affording a dwelling to those students whose friends live at a distance from the locality of the school.

Although I consider that compulsory boarding in the school premises has very many and great advantages, yet I cannot dispute the fact that in this country it has the effect of restraining the most desirable class of students from entering upon a course of normal training, and therefore I have excluded from the three essentials I have named above, that of a building in which all students can live under the constant supervision of their superiors.

In fact I would make our present Normal school, minus its compulsory boarding arrangements, a model for similar aided schools to which, should they fulfil all the requirements of the department, I would give a grant for each teacher satisfactorily trained therein, after a two or three years' course, equivalent in amount to the cost to Government of a teacher trained in the Government Normal school.

The annual and final examinations in both Government and Aided schools should be simultaneous and similar, and in order to avoid in them the slightest breath of suspicion of unfairness, I would constitute a board of examiners containing in addition to the officers of the Education Department, a delegate from each of the religious bodies represented by a normal school.

I do not know what the cost of training a youth at the Normal school is, but I believe it to be something considerable and quite sufficient if taken as a standard for grants to Aided Normal schools, to ensure the cordial adoption of any reasonable scheme and regulations regarding them by school managers who see quite as clearly as any one else how lamentably deficient their present teachers are, and who are only hindered by the impossibility of obtaining the requisite funds for training purposes from improving in every way in their power the present pedagogic attainments of their scholastic staff.

When once good Aided Normal schools are established, and furnishing yearly a fresh supply of certificated teachers, proved in their capacity and intelligence and stimulated by the brisk competition which would inevitably follow from the award of Government certificate graded by results, the inspecting officer will no longer have to complain year after year of the mechanical and unintelligent teaching in aided elementary schools.

Higher Education.

Whatever advance is made in the Aided schools beyond the level of standard VI. does not come under the notice of the Government inspector. The time-tables of many schools give a certain time each day for instruction in such subjects as Euclid, Algebra, Latin, and sometimes Greek; but when lads who are supposed to be sufficiently advanced for such studies fail, as they frequently do lamentably in reading and explaining an easy passage from the English reading book or in working with decent correctness sums in the very moderate amount of arithmetic prescribed by the Grant-in-aid Rules, one is led to think, that the time so allowed is ill spent, if indeed it is in reality spent in this way, and is not merely a bait to catch ambitious pupils.

Judged by the results of the Local Examination, the state of higher education in Ceylon is not creditable to any one concerned.

Last year the school-boys of Ceylon, who were willing to have their intellectual capacity tested beyond the level of an elementary school, were represented by nineteen candidates, some of whom should not have attempted for the present to pass beyond the Sixth Standard at the highest.

It is no doubt the case that many boys who have received a higher education than that usually afforded in our Government and Aided schools, do not think it necessary to present themselves for an examination offering such limited advantages as our only test of higher education does, viz., the

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Appendix A.—I.

Local Examination. But if instruction higher than Standard VI. is as freely imparted and as greedily sought after in the higher Aided schools, as it is said to be, a very undue proportion of the fortunate attainers of learning either exhibit their erudition in a foreign land or modestly hide their light under a bushel.

The former, notwithstanding the nominal alliance termed affiliation, which exists between some Ceylon schools (which while rejoicing in the high-sounding title of college are yet content to earn a grant as elementary schools,) and the continental universities, is not as far as one can judge, without reliable statistics, by any means a common practise, for the great joy over one matriculated student finds such ready expression in one or other of the local papers, that the doings of Ceylon students in other lands are not likely to be lost sight of if successful even in a very moderate degree.

The latter is not in accordance with the general character of young Ceylon, whose youthful members I have never, as far as my very limited experience goes, found deficient in self assertion or remarkable for the modest desire of hiding their attainments. Hence I conclude that higher education is as a rule, when it exists, superficial, and quite unfit to stand the test of a real examination.

Summary.

I will conclude, by summing up in what appears to me to be their order of importance, the various recommendations this report is intended to suggest.

(1) The increase of salaries throughout the elementary teaching staff of the Department, with a view of obtaining more suitable and highly educated candidates for employment in the future, and of rewarding the services of a large number of poorly paid but hard-worked men in the present.

(2) The encouragement of denominational normal schools by a suitable system of grants-in-aid.

(3) The increase of fees in the Superior Government girls' schools.

(4) The insistance on a greater degree of cleanliness in aided schools.

(5) The abolition of Anglo-vernacular schools, and the substitution in their places of English passes in vernacular schools under certain restrictions.

(6) The gradual closing or handing over to private management of Government English-teaching schools.

(7) The more frequent payment of visits of surprise to all classes of aided schools.

(8) The division of the Island into two distinct portions for inspecting purposes.

My list of suggestions has grown to a far greater length than I at first intended it should, and needs some apology, especially as it includes questions which hardly fall within my province as an inspector of schools, the duties of which office consist rather of reporting how the rules of the Department are carried out, than of suggesting alterations and more particularly alterations affecting the general management rather than the educational details of the public instruction of the country.

I am, &c.,

C. G. COLSON, M. A.,
Inspector of Schools.

Appendix A.—II.

APPENDIX A.—II.

REPORT of J. H. MARSH, Esq., Additional Inspector of Schools, for 1876.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward my general inspection report for 1876.

I returned from a short leave of absence, and assumed my duties as Additional Inspector of Schools in May, 1876.

My time from May to December has been distributed as follows:—

	Days.
Reports, examinations, and in office	94
Annual Examinations.	Days.
English schools.....	37
Anglo-Vernacular schools	20
Vernacular schools	39
Travelling only	15
Sundays	31
Total ...	236
Number of schools examined	124
Number of miles travelled	

A very considerable portion of my time has been devoted to the preparation and correction of examination papers for the monitors' and local examinations. I have also twice during the year, after my arrangements had been made, and when my time should have been devoted to the discharge of my ordinary inspection duties, been requested to assist at important examinations unconnected with the department.

The time devoted to the vernacular monitors' examination, I look upon as having been most usefully employed. I also trust that some alteration may be made in the rules for the local examination

calculated to extend the sphere and increase the usefulness of that examination. I would however again remark that it appears to me undesirable that the whole responsibility of conducting the latter examination should rest with the Inspectors of Schools. The examination might if necessary be superintended by one of the inspectors, but he should be assisted in the work of examination by examiners appointed for the purpose.

The Normal School and monitors' examinations, on the other hand, are specially connected with the inspectors' ordinary duties, and ought undoubtedly to be conducted by officers of the Department.

I have during the year been expected to take up a good deal of vernacular work, for which I am not fully qualified, unless accompanied by an intelligent officer who would act as interpreter. I possess sufficient knowledge of the native languages to judge whether an interpreter translates correctly and intelligently; but I have been too much in Colombo to allow of my becoming sufficiently familiar with either Sinhalese or Tamil. I cannot therefore, as a rule, take upon myself the responsibility of conducting an examination where the services of a good interpreter are not placed at my disposal.

I also regret that, under present arrangements, the services of a suitable peon have not been available. I have, as a rule, been accompanied in Sinhalese districts by a Tamil, and in Tamil districts by a Sinhalese, except during part of the year 1875, when I was accompanied by a Malay who could speak neither language satisfactorily.

The various Government schools which I have visited during the year have been reported upon in detail, and I have in previous reports expressed my opinion of the usefulness of these schools.

I have invariably found the school-records honestly kept, and the work of instruction, in most instances, steadily carried on by the teachers to the best of their ability. Many of the teachers are however undoubtedly deficient in energy and ability. Men of ability will only be secured, and energy can only be instilled, by adopting some method by which diligence and skill in teaching will be sure of receiving a reward. A fixed salary and an honorable position already attained, are undoubtedly great inducements, and these advantages the Department does hold out to its teachers; but the salaries are low, and the prospect of promotion small; perhaps also Government schoolmasters are, as a rule, too well satisfied with their position, and not sufficiently ambitious. It is in such cases that a bonus, as a reward for special diligence and success, would be useful. In view also of the large grants which may be earned by teachers in Grant-in-aid schools, it is unfair to Government schoolmasters not to hold out to them some similar advantages. In what manner this encouragement should be bestowed may be doubtful; but it seems to me most natural that it should be given on the same system as grants to other schools, and as payment for results.

In every school where the grant, calculated as in Aided schools, would exceed half the total expenditure on the school, I would give one-fifth of the excess as a bonus to the teachers of the school. When it is remembered that the majority of schools would not at first earn a bonus at all, and that the bonus earned could not in any case exceed ten per cent. of the grant which would be paid to a grant school, it will, I think, be admitted that my proposal is a moderate one.

On the other hand, if every school were earning a bonus, it would be a proof that every Government school was carrying on the business of education successfully under properly qualified teachers; in other words, that every inefficient Government school had been extinguished, and that many existing schools were in a condition in which they might be carried on at small cost; and perhaps in some cases would yield an actual profit in the hands of a private manager.

This is an ideal state of efficiency to which all might strive to attain, and which, if attained, would be worth far more than the moderate expenditure which I propose.

The Grant-in-aid schools which I visited during the year were situated in the Eastern, Southern, and Western Provinces.

There were some cases in which schools failed entirely. These failures arose from

(1.) Gross dishonesty on the part of the teacher.
(2.) Manifest carelessness and inefficiency on the part of the same individual.
(3.) Failures in previous years.

I observed no instance in which the failure was not the joint effect of at least two of the above causes. When it is remembered that the manager has the power to keep back from examination either individual boys, or, if necessary, the whole school, it must be admitted that such failures ought to be exceedingly rare.

There were on the other hand some schools with teachers of only average ability, which earned from 80 to 90 per cent. of passes. This arose from the careful exclusion by the manager from the inspector's examination of all children who were manifestly unfit for presentation. The manager thus secured for the whole school a creditable position, and made its future success much more assured. This result was well worth the sacrifice of the few rupees which would have been earned by the boys who were not presented. The responsibility of selecting boys for presentation is left by the present rules to the manager, and where he errs in presenting boys who have not been prepared, the school suffers by their compulsory presentation in a higher standard before they have passed in the lower.

I have already suggested that a manager should not be allowed to earn money for his school in this manner; but, whether he is allowed or not, it is so much to the disadvantage of the individual boy, as well as injurious to the school to which he belongs, to promote those who have not really passed, that the rule enforced in all Government schools, that a boy who fails to pass in two out of the three principal heads of examination (Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic) must be presented again, should be adopted, and the same rule might be made to apply in the higher standards to the important subjects of Geography, History, and Grammar. It is much to be regretted that managers should be encouraged to waste the inspector's time by presenting boys manifestly unfit for examination. The result is that the examination of an inefficient school takes twice as long as it ought, and gives the inspector a great deal of unprofitable trouble and anxiety; and this

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will continue to be the case as long as boys unfit for promotion are allowed to earn any grant whatever.

While I thus propose to delay the promotion of boys whom the inspector's report or marks show to be unfit for a higher standard, I protest most emphatically against the present system of senior presentations, which by unduly extending to twelve years the time during which a child is under elementary instruction, hinders the progress of higher education, and serves as a cloak to conceal the inefficiency of a large number of grant-in-aid teachers.

Though I complain of the waste of the inspector's time in examining children not prepared for examination, I desire to see the time spent by the inspector in actual examination, better distributed rather than diminished.

The present system gives a rough result which is frequently misleading. The inspector gives a "pass" because perhaps, under a defective system, some trouble has been taken to teach a child who nevertheless understands the whole subject very imperfectly; and this "pass" is probably looked upon as a proof that the teaching is thoroughly satisfactory. In Reading, Dictation, and other subjects faults are necessarily passed over, or on the other hand misses are given, when the examiner would frequently desire to discriminate between imperfect and thoroughly bad work. It seems to me on this account desirable that where more than one unit is assigned to any subject, the examiner should have power to assign any number less than the maximum marks. Thus, where six units are assigned for Reading, the inspector might, while retaining the right to give a simple "pass" or "miss," where it seemed desirable to do so, be authorized to deduct two units for either indistinct, incorrect, or unintelligent reading. Thus also under the head of "Dictation," writing and spelling are frequently defective, but the inspector naturally gives misses only where these deficiencies are most conspicuous, and bad writing or careless spelling frequently escapes unpunished. The feeling after examination ought rather to be that no fault, however slight or apparently unimportant, has escaped notice.

The present rules moreover undoubtedly give passes in many subjects for very imperfect instruction. Dictation, for instance, in the first four standards, must be from the reading book of the standard, yet no reading book is prescribed, and great variety exists as to the reading books in actual use, which are frequently either too easy or too difficult. No effort is made to overcome these defects, for it is sufficient for the inspector's examination, if the pupil is prepared, by perpetually copying out the lessons, to write to dictation any passage which may be selected by the inspector. The consequence is that many children leave Grant-in-aid schools disgracefully ignorant of the spelling and meaning of ordinary English words, and that those who remain longer in school fail in English Composition.

Before quitting the subject of Grants-in-aid, I may remark that it appears to me necessary, if any rule with regard to attendance as qualifying a child for presentation is to be enforced, to define the meaning of the phrase one "month's attendance." I would suggest that if a child has attended only three days, or less, during the month, the attendance for that month should not count; while any attendance over three, but under ten days during the month, whether the absence arise from holidays, sickness, or any other cause, should count as only half a month's attendance.

As long as the inspector was able to enforce an attendance of from 150 to 200 days during the year, a rule of this nature was unnecessary.

It is also very desirable that every teacher, monitor, and pupil in a Government or Grant-in-aid school, should be furnished with a ticket in which attendance, progress, &c., should continue to be recorded from year to year. One line would suffice to record all these particulars for the year, a second line being necessary only in cases of removal from one school to another during the year. Such a ticket would in itself become a certificate of character, would furnish the inspector with valuable information not always within his reach, and would prevent disputes which sometimes arise between different schools in the same neighbourhood.

The present system of employing monitors, who are in all respects what pupil-teachers are in England, has answered extremely well, and the system ought to be developed and encouraged. I would recommend that no youth should be admitted into the Normal School who has not served for one or two years as a monitor.

The training of monitors in their special duties, and their preparation for the annual examination are however not always satisfactory. It might therefore be well if monitors, after having served as such in their own village schools, were encouraged to proceed to some central school to complete their own elementary education. It is also desirable that better provision should be made for their instruction in their special duties as teachers of the alphabet and of other elementary subjects.

This, it appears to me, may best be done by ascertaining by examination which of the teachers at present employed are best qualified to give instruction in these subjects, and granting them special certificates.

It will also be said that such elementary central schools do not exist; but it can easily be ascertained which schools are at present most successful in preparing their pupils for the monitors' examination, and such schools might be recognized as central schools.

The teaching of children under ten years of age is frequently neglected, and where not neglected is almost always mechanical and unintelligent. It would be well if a few really good preparatory or infant schools could be commenced and conducted on scientific principles in accordance with modern and approved methods. This might be done with great advantage in connection with existing superior female schools.

I have had an opportunity elsewhere of stating my views with regard to the teaching of science in schools, and I will only here repeat that I consider that European science, as a separate branch of instruction, cannot be safely or profitably taught, except by fully certificated teachers. The ignorance of these subjects in this country is profound, and mistaken views are easily adopted, while it is most difficult to impart a true love of science and an appreciation of modern scientific methods.

Elementary science ought to find a place in the school reading lesons, and a familiarity with ordinary scientific facts ought to be acquired in childhood along with the knowledge of words and

of common objects. Such knowledge can only be imparted by intelligent and properly trained teachers, and such teachers can only be secured by the examination of all who are allowed to teach, and the rejection of those who prove incompetent. For the provision of suitable teachers I would much rather depend on selection than on special training, for there are many men whom no amount of training will convert into good teachers. It is on this account that I believe it impossible to turn out teachers in batches, all ready made after the same pattern, unless indeed the material from which they are produced is of the best description; whereas if candidates were selected after they had received a fair elementary education, and if possible after they had shewn some aptitude for teaching, special training, whether of long or short duration, might be expected to produce the most beneficial results. For the same reason I object to the education of intending teachers being gratuitous; for this assumes that a youth after a certain course of training must become a good teacher, and also that when successfully trained it is desirable to compel him to continue a teacher, though it would be to his advantage to find employment elsewhere.

I intended, before concluding this report, to make some remarks on compulsory education, but refrain for the present. The subject is one which I trust may before long receive the attention which it deserves.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HENRY MARSH,
Additional Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX A.—III.

Appendix A.—III.

REPORT of W. H. DE ALWIS, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Schools, for 1876.

Colombo, 30th April, 1877.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to submit to you my report for 1876.

The following is a statement of the work done by me in grant-in-aid and Government schools during last year:—

Boys' Vernacular Grant schools examined	...	80
Girls' do. do. do.	...	48
Anglo-Vernacular Grant schools do.	...	17
English-teaching Grant schools do.	...	9
Anglo-Vernacular Government schools do.	...	3
Schools visited (principally Grant-in-aid)	...	20

In 1876 I travelled 2,232 miles.

My assistant, Mr. D. C. Abeyesekere, reports that he travelled 2,534 miles in 1876, examining 146 schools, visiting nineteen schools, and holding nine inquiries. Of the schools examined, he says "I assisted Mr. Colson at one, Mr. Marsh at three, and Mr. De Alwis at ten; of the above schools." Of the schools visited simply, "I visited nine schools by myself, and ten with Mr. Marsh, of the number above given."

I would take leave to suggest that I may be permitted, in future, to furnish you with a general report once in three years, instead of once a year, as at present. The duties of a sub-inspector of schools, entrusted with the work of examining grant-in-aid vernacular schools, are, for the most part, of a purely mechanical description. He has only to take the Government regulations in his hand, and to try and set their appropriate money-value upon the attainments of the boys and girls brought up before him for examination. More than this, he has little time and, I am afraid, little inclination to do. In a system of strict payment by results, such as in our grant-in-aid system, it is fruitless to inquire by what process the results shewn have been arrived at, because this will not affect the Government grant. It therefore forms no part of the official duties of an examiner of grant-in-aid schools to *inspect* schools as opposed to *examining* them, to ascertain, for instance, whether the right proportion exists between the number of teachers and the number of pupils to be taught; whether the available teaching power is disposed of to the best advantage; whether there is a proper division of labour between teachers and pupil-teachers; whether subjects are taught on the most approved methods, and, above all, whether the teachers are qualified for the work they have undertaken to perform. The hurried yearly visit gives him little time to take note of these important features of school management, and he has, moreover, no inducement to offer any suggestions with respect to them, which he has no power to see carried out. Thus it is that it is a task of great difficulty so to generalise upon the dreary details of pass and failure at the ordinary grant examination as to render the recital of use to Government, and of interest to that portion of the general community which concerns itself with the operations of this department, and for whose benefit chiefly these reports are made public. A general report, once in three years, on the state of the vernacular grant schools under each sub-inspector would, at least for some time to come, supply all that is needed in this respect, while the Government would have ample material for judging of the actual condition, every year, of each school for which it pays a grant, in the "report slips" of the grant examinations and in the notes on conspicuous merits and deficiencies which are sent up with them, whenever necessary.

The grant examinations of the year 1876 present hardly any features unnoticed before. The schools that take the higher standards are steadily on the increase. When the present scheme of grants-in-aid came into existence in 1870, I began my examinations with schools in the Kóṭṭé district, which had been the field of organized educational operations for more than half a century. Then, as now, some of the best Siṇhalese schools in the Island were to be found at or near Kóṭṭé. In the year in question, there were only four standards of examination; nevertheless, there were very few of the children attending these schools who came up to the somewhat modest requirements of the 4th standard, while vernacular schools in other districts rarely went beyond the

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2nd standard. It is now the rule, both for boys' and girls' schools, to go up for examination in four standards, at least in the second or third year of their existence, while presentations in the 5th and 6th standards in both descriptions of schools are becoming every year more common. It must, in fairness, be added that the increasing number of presentations in these standards necessarily implies that missionary managers are now employing a better class of men to teach in their schools, and that many even of the older teachers are making creditable efforts to qualify themselves in the higher subjects of instruction. It is true that the success of children presented for examination in the 5th and 6th standards has not been invariable, but the failures have been due to causes many of which are not within the control of the teachers. Among these may be included the absence of proper reading books, want of good maps, and an arithmetic book treating of the higher rules. In this connexion I may mention that a good Sinhalese dictionary is one of the crying educational wants of the day. At a time when so much interest is taken in Sinhalese studies, it is almost incredible that, with the exception of a few vocabularies compiled chiefly for the use of English missionaries learning Sinhalese, no dictionary worthy of the name exists in the language. Clough's is the only one with any pretensions to the title, but it is said to be full of errors and omissions, and has besides been a long time out of print. A copy can now command almost its weight in rupees at any book auction.

As in last year, I have still to complain of carelessness and neglect, in many cases I am afraid amounting to deliberate dishonesty, in the keeping of school-registers in grant-in-aid schools. Whenever in the course of my official journeys I found an opportunity to pay a surprise visit to a school, it was very rarely indeed that I found the books, in all respects, well kept. A series of visits without notice paid by Mr. Colson early this year to a number of schools in the neighbourhood of Colombo has, I believe, been attended with precisely similar results. It is, of course, true that a manager must, in a great measure, depend upon the honesty of his teachers for the correct entry in the register of the attendance of the school children from day to day. But my complaint is that most managers will not even exercise the amount of supervision over this work which is undoubtedly within their power, and which, if properly directed, would render fraud next to impossible. The state of many school-registers shews that they can never have been inspected with ordinary care by any manager acquainted with the Government regulations or indeed with the rudiments of school-keeping. Very often, the preparation of the "report slips" which, if anything does so, comes peculiarly within the province of the manager, is relegated to the schoolmaster or some other irresponsible agent, the manager contenting himself with signing his name to whatever is brought before him. Even this simple function is sometimes left unperformed, and the inspector is obliged, after the examination, to go after the manager to get his signature to the slips. In confidential reports to the Director which have, in every case, been transmitted to the managers concerned, I have called attention to all cases of neglect of this description. I am therefore here absolved from the unpleasant duty of mentioning names.

I am afraid that the Government regulations, on grants-in-aid lose much of their force with managers from not being accessible to them in a convenient form. Departmental circulars issued at uncertain intervals and treating of a variety of matters, are apt to find their way to the waste-paper basket, and their contents, unless of immediate importance, are soon forgotten; for nothing is clearer than the utterances of the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of managers' signatures. In the "Circular to Managers," dated March 17th, 1875, it is laid down that "the signature of the manager to the declaration" is regarded by this Department as a distinct pledge on the part of the manager, that he has satisfied himself, by personal investigation of the register, or otherwise, that the conditions on which grants are made, as set forth in regulation 10 of the grant-in-aid rules, have been complied with in the case of those children to whom the 'declaration' refers." The same circular acquaints managers with "the decision of Government in a recent case where a child was presented a second time for a capitation grant—a violation of one of the conditions of regulation 10 of the grant-in-aid rules." The decision referred to was as follows:—"Any inaccuracies in future declarations will be met by a withdrawal of the Government grant for the year, unless such inaccuracies can be explained to the satisfaction of Government."

For the benefit of schoolmasters who fail to keep their registers properly from ignorance of what is necessary to be done, I here note down a list of certain things which they must take care to avoid. The list, however, is not to be supposed to include all the possible forms of blundering in the keeping of registers:—

1. Making entries in pencil.
2. Making rough entries of the daily attendance in a sheet of paper or book other than the register, and copying them into the register proper, after school on each day, or at the expiration of some days or weeks.
3. Filling in the attendance register from recollection of the children that attended.
4. Changing, under any circumstances whatever, a register number once assigned to a child.
5. Giving the same child one number in the admission register, and a different one in the attendance register.
6. Omitting to enter, in the proper column, at the end of each month, the number of attendances of each pupil during that month.
7. Omitting to enter, in the proper column, at the beginning of each month, the total number of attendances of each pupil since the examination immediately preceding.
8. Omitting to enter, in the admission register, immediately after the examination, the standard in which each child was presented for examination. It is advisable that the manager himself should make these entries, as is the practice in most well managed schools.
9. Not making a mark against the names of absent children, but leaving an empty space where the mark ought to appear.
10. Removing from the list the names of boys absent from temporary causes, who have not actually left school, and then restoring them to the register, without explanation.

Those schoolmasters and schoolmistresses who write up their attendance registers at the end of every month or six weeks, or who make entries a week or so in advance are, I am afraid, beyond the reach of any advice that I can offer them.

In accordance with your instructions, I endeavoured, in the course of last year, to pay visits without notice to as many schools as possible, and the results of some of these were, at the time, communicated to you. My object was, as I think it should be at first, to give advice and to call attention to defects, rather than to report upon faults, except the most glaring. But I must mention that this species of inspection is open to the objection that it often causes a feeling of irritation (uncalled for I need not say) in the minds of the managers of the schools inspected, without being productive of much compensating good. The remedy is to make visits without notice the subject of a departmental rule, and to make managers understand that these visits are a part of the surveillance which the Government exercises over schools for which it pays grants, and that the reports upon such visits will be allowed their weight in the yearly computation of the grant.

I am afraid that the day is yet distant when all our vernacular schools, Government and aided, will be taught by an efficient body of teachers properly trained for their duties. The normal school is or ought to be competent to supply, in time, duly qualified masters for all the vernacular schools directly under Government. With regard to aided schools, I think the time is now come for Government to take measures, partial and tentative at first, but gradually increasing in stringency, to secure the efficiency of their teaching staff, and to see that schoolmasters are not picked up, as is sometimes the case, at haphazard, and generally with a first reference to their probable usefulness for missionary purposes, and not to their proved capacity as instructors of youth. It is perhaps too often forgotten that results, though they afford the readiest means of computing a grant, are not the only or even the best test of the efficiency of a school. It is a case of by no means infrequent occurrence for a school where the teaching is shallow, unskilful, and utterly wanting in system, to obtain good results at the grant examination, while another school where some attempt is made at scientific method may take a much lower rank, results alone being considered. In a word, before a school can be pronounced efficient, it is not enough to shew that certain results have been attained, but also that they have been attained by the most approved methods of teaching and of economising time and labour. None but trained teachers or men exceptionally gifted can be expected to do this.

I believe that a scheme is now in preparation for the yearly examination of articled pupil-teachers in Government schools, and that this scheme will be extended to grant-in-aid schools also, bonuses being payable to managers on account of the candidates that pass. This is a most important step in the right direction, and I would suggest that the scheme be made to extend to teachers in grant-in-aid schools as well as to pupil-teachers. In the case of the former, the examination should by no means be compulsory, but facilities should be afforded them for presenting themselves for examination, and managers should be offered inducements to send up candidates by the payment of a bonus, in addition to the yearly grant, to those schools whose teachers have passed successfully. Without entering into particulars, it may be briefly stated that the amount of such bonus should depend upon the class in which a teacher passes his examination, and a teacher passing in one class should be permitted, if so disposed, to present himself for examination in a higher one, at the following examination. In this way, after the lapse of some time, all the incompetent teachers in grant-in-aid schools would find themselves, by a process of self-elimination, entirely separated from the efficient teachers, and managers, which the fact of incompetency is thus made patent would, in the obvious interests of their schools, lose no time in dispensing with the services of such teachers. By a process of self-registration no less important, the teachers that remained would find themselves classified according to their proved fitness for their duties. Thus, without violence, and, perhaps without any special legislation, all our grant-in-aid schools would, after some years, be officered by teachers holding Government certificates; even if managers and teachers do not avail themselves of the scheme to the extent which it is reasonable to suppose they would, if the examinations are not of more than average difficulty and the bonuses sufficiently large, still, after it has been in operation for some time, the ground would be prepared for demanding that all teachers employed in (A) grant-in-aid schools should possess certificates of efficiency.

A great deal of light, though of an uncertain sort, has been thrown on the subject of Sinhalese school-books, by recent public discussions. But with all respect to those whose words are words of weight in questions of this kind, I cannot help thinking that the conditions of the problem to be solved seem to be imperfectly understood. I am afraid it is too readily taken for granted that there is a well-defined entity known as classical Sinhalese, that the publications of the vernacular and other societies are grievous offenders against the canons of classical spelling and composition, and that it is only necessary to introduce Sinhalese classical books or works composed in close imitation of their style into the ordinary curriculum of elementary vernacular schools, to enable our boys and girls to speak and write Sinhalese with propriety and in accordance with grammar. But if we try to see through the clouds of cant with which the subject has been most unnecessarily enveloped, we shall find that there is no such general consensus as is assumed, among Sinhalese scholars as to what is and what is not classical. Books, indeed, there are, which all have agreed in considering classical, but these are of ancient date, and the language in which they are written is as different from the Sinhalese of the present day as the language of Cædmon is different from the language of Tennyson. But, beyond this, all inquiries into this most obscure subject shew that each scholar has his own standard of excellence, and that to this he refers such productions of contemporary scholars as come in his way, most frequently for unqualified disapproval. Leaving aside for the present as not very obviously adapted to the object sought to be attained, another theory which proposes to teach Sinhalese by means of Pali and Sanscrit stanzas, it seems to me that, in devising means for the instruction of the people, what the Government should strive after is, not the attainment of a perhaps impossible classical ideal in school-books, but the preparation of a series of works which shall be written in the best Sinhalese at present in use among Sinhalese speaking persons—such Sinhalese, in fact, as the most learned pundit, when off the stilts of classical

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scholarship, must be presumed to use in the privacy of domestic or friendly intercourse. But, here, two difficulties meet us. In the first place, the Sinhalese scholars of acknowledged position among us have written no original works from the style of which the unlearned may discover how Sinhalese ought to be written. They are most unwilling to commit themselves to print, and when they do so, their achievements are usually confined to seeing through the press editions of old Sinhalese books, mostly without note or comment, or to microscopic criticism on obscure points of Sinhalese prosody, the perusal of which is as little calculated to educate thought or style, or, indeed, to provide mental sustenance in any shape or form, as the solution of "double acrostics." Again, in European countries, the purest forms of a language, at any given period, are to be found in the speech and writings of the educated portion of the community. But the corresponding class in Ceylon, by which I mean members of the professions, men holding Government offices, and others educated in our English-teaching town schools, are the least fitted to set an example in this respect to their inferiors in social condition. Sinhalese not forming one of the subjects of instruction in the schools which they frequent, they cannot either read and write it at all, or they read and write it most imperfectly. As for speaking, whenever they do not discard their own language for English, they habitually communicate their ideas in a vile jargon compounded of Sinhalese, Portuguese, and English, in unequal proportions. The best Sinhalese is perhaps spoken by the class immediately below, who, while ignorant or imperfectly acquainted with English, have been carefully trained in a knowledge of their own tongue so as to enable them to take an intelligent interest in the topics discussed in the vernacular newspapers, and to read with pleasure standard Sinhalese works.

I am by no means certain that the publications of the vernacular society are so hopelessly bad that no amount of revision will make them fit for use as reading books. At any rate, I do not think that there will be much difficulty in finding competent scholars to undertake the preparation of a new series, such as I have described. The books need contain nothing more than translations into the best colloquial Sinhalese of the contents of ordinary English reading books, selected or adapted to the comprehension and needs of pupils in vernacular schools. A fifth or sixth book of extracts from approved classical works (assuming that the similar publication by the vernacular society is not deemed suitable) may be included in the series, to serve as an introduction to the ancient literature of the country, to the small number of pupils who will remain long enough in school to derive benefit from such studies.

It seems to be forgotten by those who would make away with our existing reading books, and would substitute classical works in their place, that the question is not now one of the introduction of Sinhalese studies to the Colombo Academy or other similar school. In such a case indeed, discussions as to what is and what is not classical would be most appropriate. Any system of instruction in which the classics, as such, take a prominent share, must necessarily presuppose a certain amount of leisure on the part of those whom it is intended to benefit, and a certain correspondence between the future pursuits of the scholars and the sort of mental culture which they receive in school. But the present object of our educational anxieties is a village lad nearly always the son of a tiller of the soil, almost dragged to school with the half-hearted assent of his parents, who will most assuredly remove him thence as soon as he is of age for his earnings, in whatever shape, to become a matter of importance to them. The slender restraints of village school discipline are most irksome to such a boy, and learning of any kind a burden grievous to be borne. To take away from him the books which can awaken some glimmering of interest in his mind, by talking to him in fashion, however, unclassical, of familiar things and places, of the habits of birds and beasts, of the rainbow, and of the manufacture of cloth, and in their place, to give him, in obedience to some fanciful educational crotchet, a classical work in prose or verse, would be to do him an ill turn indeed. What to him would be the unknown language of the book would produce in him only a bewildering sense of utter weariness, and the niceties of prose or poetical diction would be to him nothing but unmeaning gibberish.

Yet those who are loudest in insisting that the boys and girls in our village schools should receive the training of pundits, will, nevertheless, send their own children to the Colombo Academy, in the quest after Greek and pure mathematics, and will not even see that they acquire that small modicum of Sinhalese necessary to scramble through the Government clerical examination. If the experience of those, the best part of whose working lives is spent in schools and among school children, is worth anything at all, it goes to prove that this matter of changing the entire character of the instruction imparted in our schools is one in which we must carefully feel our way. Diseases in the educational body are, of all diseases, least susceptible of the sort of treatment which in medical science is known as "heroic," and no view of the necessities of vernacular instruction is likely to be more fruitful of irremediable evil than that which would look upon the youth of our agricultural population as the "vile body" for educational *doctrinaires* to experiment upon.

In my general report for 1875, and in subsequent communications to you, I took occasion to speak, at some length, on what seemed to me to be certain defects in the present system of administering grants-in-aid. As an altered code is shortly to be published, I shall here content myself with a few general observations.

Writing to you last year, I said that the present system offered a direct incentive to shallow and perfunctory teaching, and I described the results of such teaching, with reference to the grant examination, as "bad indeed but not bad enough for failure." Our present regulations permit every school that earns 45 per cent. of the whole number of passes obtainable at the yearly examination, to participate in the Government grant. As the arrangement of the children in standards is entirely in the hands of the manager, who is at liberty to put into a lower standard or reject altogether any child as to whose fitness he may be in doubt, the manager is also able, practically, to predict with great exactness, the per-centage of passes, and the amount of grant which his school is likely to earn. Forty-five per cent. in these circumstances, is an excessively low minimum, and as I shall shew, it is really even lower than it appears. It encourages lazy teachers to rest on their oars and not to attempt to improve upon a low general level of attainment in their pupils, for they are confident, and rightly so, that the school will somehow scrape through; and it enables unscrupulous teachers,

when the manager allows himself to be guided by them, to present a certain number of children purely as a matter of speculation, in the hope that the margin which the law allows will cover their failures, while the passes which they may obtain in some of the subjects will go to the credit of the school. This is especially the case in girls' schools. The grant allowed for needle-work is comparatively so high that in the not uncommon instance of a girl who is expert at her needle but dull at everything else, the temptation is almost irresistible to send her up for examination on the certainty of her being marked well for sewing, and on the chance of her getting a pass or two in the other subjects.

As some remedy (not the best, but the most obvious, and, perhaps, the least inconvenient in practice) for this most undesirable state of things, I suggested that the per-centage in vernacular schools should be raised from 45 to 60. It has been thought a sufficient reply to this to say that 45 per cent. of marks will obtain a pass at a University examination, and that to expect more from an elementary school is to expect too much. But this argument puts out of sight two most important considerations:—

1. My experience of University examinations is not extensive, but, speaking under correction, I should say, that the most elementary of them requires the exercise of a certain amount of independent thought, while the work required in grant-in-aid schools in the first three standards and in the greater part of the 4th, the passes or failures obtained in which mainly determine the percentage of the whole school, is of an entirely mechanical kind.

2. Even assuming, without conceding, that the analogy between University and grant-in aid examinations, is in all respects exact, the argument based upon it takes for granted that a pass at the grant examination is equivalent to full marks, and that 45 per cent. of passes is identical with 45 per cent. of the whole number of marks obtainable. This is by no means the case. At the grant examination, the amount of performance which in the ordinary scale of *excellent*, *good*, *fair*, *indifferent*, and *bad*, would be marked *fair*, will always get a pass. Speaking of reading in English-teaching schools, Mr. Marsh says in his report for 1875:—"It has been my practice during the last two years to give passes *either* for really good reading *or* for intelligent answering." A similar course is pursued by others, and in reference to other subjects. In arithmetic, for instance, I give the second standard two sums in addition, and two in subtraction; and one of each kind, correctly taken down and worked, is sufficient for a pass. When a class appeared to me to be very backward, I have often given them a fifth and even a sixth sum. It would be thus rather over than under the mark to say that the kind of answering which would gain fifty marks out of 100, will always qualify for a pass at the grant examination. Consequently, 45 per cent. of passes need not mean more than 45 per cent. of 50 per cent. of the total number of marks, that is to say, 22·5 per cent.

Since the first promulgation of the grant-in-aid rules, there has been growing up around them a body of departmental decisions, instructions to inspectors, and explanations and modifications of the rules, which, in their entirety are at present almost inaccessible. Along with the new rules shortly to be issued, these also should appear, with the omission of such of them as have become obsolete or unnecessary. They may be embodied in the rules, or, better still, may be issued in the form of instructions to inspectors to be regarded as a part of the rules.

My thanks are due to Mr. D. C. Abeyesekere for most efficient assistance in the examination of grant-in-aid schools.

I have, &c.,

W. H. DE ALWIS,
Sub-Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX A.—IV.

Appendix A.—IV.

REPORT of J. G. ANDRIEZEN, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Schools, for 1876.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor, agreeably to your letter No. 117 of the 23rd ultimo, to submit to you my general report on the schools under my management for the year 1876.

The number of examinations and inspections held by me during the year were 195, and the inquiries on applications for the establishment of schools, the removal of schools to new sites, complaints against teachers, and to select sites and give plans for buildings were 41, for which I was engaged 275 days, and travelled 3,413 miles. My assistant, in like manner, travelled 2,453 miles, examined 141 schools, and held 16 inquiries.

Number of examinations held and visits paid.

Number of days engaged and miles travelled.

Number of days engaged and miles travelled by the Assistant Sub-Inspector.

Increase of attendance.—Since the abolition of school fees there has been, I am glad to report, a fair increase of pupils in many of our schools; and although this might not appear sufficient for the privilege of free education which has been conceded, the fact remains true that the attendance has increased under the present system, and that the names of the absentees are now no longer continued on the list for months as was the practice before.

Reading, Arithmetic, Dictation and Geography exercises.—By perseverance on the part of the teachers' and my own exertion, the usual sing-song reading has been completely superseded by intelligent reading; and the exercises in arithmetic, dictation, and geography also are now being carried more methodically than before.

Exercises on the map.—The manner of conducting exercises on the map too requires especial attention. Requiring the pupils to point out places named by the teachers is objectionable; it would be better to ask them to point different places, and then lead them on gradually by subsequent questions to describe their history, people, religion, government, men of eminence, curiosities, agriculture, commerce, &c. Sketches also of each country or province, noting the principal towns, rivers, and mountains, should be required to be drawn by them to perfect their acquaintance with the maps.

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The want of books.—The want of good vernacular books is still greatly felt, and it would be well to supply that want by translations of selections made by competent men, of lessons on travels, history, geography, and natural and physical science.

Tamil grant schools.—Having given an account of the state of Government schools, I believe it is right that I should notice the Tamil grant schools which are examined by me.

These schools are of two classes, the (A) schools belonging to the Catholic Mission between Negombo and Chilaw, and the (C) schools belonging to the Cooly Mission in the coffee districts.

The Catholic grant schools.—The Catholic Mission schools are numerously attended; the missionaries having great influence with the members of the congregation, induce them to send their children regularly to school.

These schools are held in well-built bungalows, and flourish, owing to the interest the managers take in them.

The Cooly Mission grant schools.—The (C) schools are scattered in the coffee districts, and only those at Oodoville, Delta, Mattakkele, Warwick, and Wariagala with a few others can be said to be in a satisfactory state as well as the two Sinhalese (A) schools at Beddagama and Passara under the management of the Rev. G. H. Gomes; but I regret that I cannot say this of the rest of the (C) Schools.

Government school buildings.—The Government schools cannot boast (except in a few cases) of such buildings as some of the Catholic and Protestant Mission grant schools, for although they are generally decently got up, are of temporary construction, purposely so built to suit the convenience of removal when required.

These bungalows are generally fifteen or eighteen feet by fifty or sixty, with side walls three feet high, plastered and whitewashed, and kept clean, to ensure which, at least three or four visits in the year are necessary.

Girls' schools.—I recollect the time when Sinhalese parents disliked having their daughters taught letters, and when it was difficult to secure the attendance of girls for instruction; but this prejudice having of late partially died away, I have been enabled to add twenty-three girls' schools to the thirteen which existed when I assumed the duties of my office.

School mistresses and male assistants.—The difficulty of securing the services of mistresses for girls' schools, once greatly felt, is being partially obviated by training female pupil-teachers for that office, and by the opportunity which of late I have had of securing the services of young women from amongst those brought up in the Mission schools, and some improvement has also been made towards increasing the efficiency of these schools by the appointment of properly trained male assistants to bring up the girls in the higher standards. This last step has been cautiously introduced, first by admitting intelligent little boys as monitors, and then appointing intelligent men as assistant teachers.

Improvement of girls' schools. The means of improvement thus secured to the girls' schools have proved successful, and these pupils are now able to compete with the boys at the annual examinations.

The duties of male assistants.—Instruction by the male assistant is conducted under the special surveillance of the mistress, and the moment his task is over, he retires to a separate apartment to attend to preliminary arrangements for the next day's work.

The attention which girls' schools require.—I believe the girls' schools deserve special attention, and I do not omit to avail myself of every opportunity, at inspections and other visits, to give model lessons and other instructions for their improvement.

Teachers who ought to be pensioned.—There are at present in the department a few teachers who, I believe, ought to be pensioned, but who are yet compelled to continue in office, in consequence of the medical board not condemning them as unfit for work, whilst, whatever medical men may think, these men are actually unfit to discharge properly the duties of a teacher, as teachers are expected to work under the present system. I believe that their case deserves special consideration not to leave them unrelieved from their services, or not to leave their past services unrewarded.

I am, &c.,

J. G. ANDRIEZEN,
Sub-Inspector of Schools.

Appendix A.—V.

APPENDIX A.—V.

REPORT of R. BRECKENRIDGE, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Schools, for 1876.

SIR,—IN compliance with your memorandum No. 120, dated 24th March, 1877, I beg to submit the following report on the schools in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the Island. As this is my first report, my statements will be brief and general.

Number of schools.—There are 341 schools in these two provinces, of which sixteen are Government schools, *i. e.*, one Anglo-Vernacular boys' school at Mullaittivu, in the Northern Province, and fifteen vernacular, in the Eastern. All the others are aided by Government—21 English-teaching schools, 34 Anglo-Tamil schools, and 270 Tamil schools.

Travelling.—For examining and inspecting these schools during the last year, Mr. Thampapille, my assistant, travelled 2,735 miles in 223 days, and I travelled 3,759 miles in 257 days; total 6,496 miles.

Inspection.—Mr. Thampapille examined all the schools in the Eastern Province, and those in the Mannár and Mullaittivu districts, with the inspector and alone. He examined also a few of the island schools. He visited the Government and grant-in-aid schools in the Eastern Province,

once besides, and made incidental inspections of several schools in the Jaffna district and the Islands. My work of examining and visiting, incidental inspections and surprise visits, was confined to the district of Jaffna and the Islands. Besides examining the vernacular schools and a few Anglo-vernacular ones, I had to accompany the Director in visiting a number of vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools, and to assist the inspector in examining English-teaching and Anglo-vernacular schools.

Management.—Most of the schools in these provinces are under the management of Christian ministers. Although the managers in many instances do not visit the schools as often as it would be desirable, yet the general influence which they exercise over them is good and useful. There is, besides, a number of schools strictly under the care of their teachers more than under that of the nominal managers. The private schools are often visited, and in some instances daily attended by their managers; but the management does not compare well with that of those mentioned above. The general impression is that the object of private management is more or less pecuniary gain.

Sectarianism.—A spirit of sectarianism and rivalry prevails to a great extent, and hence importunate applications for aid for schools are made by managers which, when successful, frequently create animosity and bad feeling.

Increase.—The number of schools in these provinces has rapidly increased, and is still on the increase. It would be a decided advantage in the district of Jaffna, if the managers would amalgamate two or more mixed schools which are situated within a convenient distance of each other, and open schools for girls in those localities. It is very desirable to give more special encouragement to female education.

Buildings.—It is very gratifying to see that attention is paid to the improvement of school buildings. In every instance of a new building the requirements of the department are attended to. There are some managers to whom great praise is due for special excellence in attending to this point.

Furniture.—The schools are fairly provided with furniture. In some cases the provision is made simply to satisfy the grant-in-aid rules; but there are cases in which it arises from a love of neatness and order.

Maps, &c.—All schools are not properly furnished with maps, books, and slates.

Black-boards.—The black-board is very little used in many schools. As the face is the index of the heart, so is the black-board of the school. There are some teachers who are not able to use the board, and there are others who abuse it; but as it is considered a money-fetching machine, it is shewn to the inspector on the day of grant examination.

Copy-books.—In most of the vernacular schools copy-writing is neglected until a little before the month fixed for examination, when the teacher wakes from his long lethargy, and announces that the period of copy-writing has arrived, and that all should appear on such a day with materials for that purpose.

Very few are faithful in instructing their pupils all through or during the greater part of the year in copy-writing. These are applauded for their faithfulness and reap the fruits of their labour. This subject deserves the attention of managers.

Time Table.—The idea that the chief guide for successful instruction is the time-table or programme of studies is lost sight of in most of the schools. In its absence the school has no character. As an individual, I should say that a school without a time-table, is a school of no intrinsic value. Some of the managers do not know that the time-table, which they have ordered to be hung up in some prominent place in the school-house, is exhumed out of a chaotic mass of waste-paper, books, and slates, after a rummage of five or ten minutes, when called for. The order of studies, &c., is entirely optional with the head master. He excuses his deficiencies on the ground of irregularities of parents and pupils. There are however several exceptions to this order of things, and these are the pride of the managers.

Registers.—The register of admission is very well kept in some and fairly in others. The register of attendance is faithfully kept in most schools, but there are instances in which entries are suspicious.

English in Vernacular Schools.—There is a very great competition among teachers of vernacular, Anglo-vernacular, and English-teaching schools, and many Anglo-vernacular schools assume the style of English-teaching ones, and many vernacular ones assume that of Anglo-vernacular simply for the sake of keeping up numbers. There are instances in which vernacular schoolmasters employ teachers at their own expense to teach a little English in their vernacular schools, to prevent pupils from going to other schools. Nothing of this is pointed out in the time-table. This strange element in a vernacular school upsets its character. I should say that this is connived at by persons in charge of them. This state of things must be remedied early, if practicable.

Instruction.—There is gradual improvement in the character of instruction in the reading books. The Christian Vernacular Society's series is more intelligently taught and studied than the Sivite. The reading of some Tamil classics, as they are called, Paratham, Naydatham, Pariapuranum, &c., is only in the old style—mere reading and interpretation without any intelligent study of them. This parrot-teaching must be avoided in all schools, particularly in institutions under western management.

The teaching of dictation is to be spoken of highly in all schools in these districts.

Arithmetic is well taught theoretically, but practical instruction in vernacular schools is wanting to a great extent.

The second presentations in almost every standard in most of the schools of all ranks are almost invariable failures in geography, because the attention of the pupils is confined only to the mere elementary and superficial acquaintance with the subject. A second year professed to be devoted to this study is a waste of time. Very little progress is to be noticed in this subject in second and third presentations except in English-teaching schools of high order.

Classes which take up the study of history manifest a remarkable acquaintance with the subject.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—V.

English grammar is better taught than the Tamil in schools of all ranks. There are a few vernacular schools where Tamil grammar is well taught.

Ladies of exquisite qualifications in needle-work devote their time, and are wonderfully successfull in raising many equals and even superiors to themselves in needle-work. This useful acquirement is appreciated by parents more than any others in the various boarding and day schools for girls, and deserves special encouragement.

Music (English and Tamil) is taught to some extent in many schools. If the Department would consider it worth while to encourage this, it will prove a very great boon to the pupils.

I have, &c.,
R. BRECKENRIDGE,
Sub-Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX.—B.

I.—Report of C. G. Colson, Esq., upon the Mathematical portion of the Local Examination, 1876.

II.—Report of J. H. Marsh, Esq., upon the English portion of the Local Examination, 1876.

III.—Report upon the Turnour Prize Examination, 1876.

IV.—Report upon the Mathematical Prize Examination, 1876.

V.—Regulations for the Local Examination, 1877.

VI.—Subjects of Examination for the Mathematical Prize, July, 1878.

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Appendix B.—I.

APPENDIX B.—I.

REPORT of C. G. COLSON, Esq., on the Local Examination, 1876.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to furnish a report upon the mathematical portion of the local examination held in Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, and Batticaloa, upon the 4th of December, 1876, and the five following days.

Nineteen candidates presented themselves, and of these three failed to pass the very simple arithmetic test. I am at a total loss to conceive what can have induced these three youths to present themselves, for in my portion of the examination their failure was as complete in everything they attempted as it was in the trial arithmetic paper.

A table of the per-centage of marks obtained will shew better than any words can tell what is the average state of mathematical training among the remaining seventeen candidates.

Arithmetic ...	average per-centage	=	21
Algebra ...	"	"	= 25
Mensuration ...	"	"	= 6
Mechanics ...	"	"	= 5·6
Trigonometry ...	"	"	= 7
Euclid ...	"	"	= 23

This gives an average per-centage of 17·5, taking all the mathematical subjects together.

Some of the candidates sent in fairly good Algebra papers, but in other subjects, and notably Arithmetic and Euclid, in which some degree of careful preparation might have been expected, the answers of none of the candidates were creditable.

As regards mensuration, mechanics, and trigonometry, I can only suppose that the majority of these youths proposed to answer questions in them by the light of nature, and regarded careful practice and study, or even a glance at the text books, as unnecessary. I feel quite sure that with the exception of two or at the most three of the thirteen candidates who desired to be examined in trigonometry, not one had ever worked an example or done more (if so much) than committed a few pages of Todhunter's Trigonometry to memory.

So with mechanics, in which only one candidate obtained more than three marks out of 100; no one save this one lad had apparently learned more than the definition of *Force*, and attempted to cram the "Parallelogram of Forces" and one or two other leading principles, which appear to the ignorant capable of being reproduced by memory unassisted by understanding.

In the Euclid paper all the marks that where obtained were gained by writing out the propositions, which may or may not have been intelligible to those who wrote them. The *examples*, from which alone in this subject, so adapted to mere cram and a good memory, real intelligence and understanding of Euclid's beautiful reasoning can be determined by even the most practised examiner, were hardly touched, and when any attempt had been made it went far to shew that memory and not understanding was answerable for the correctness of the book-work. It is most unsatisfactory to find that a lower average per-centage is obtained in Arithmetic than in Algebra and Euclid, miserably low as it is in their case.

How a good and conscientious teacher can allow a pupil to open an Euclid or Algebra before he has a fair knowledge of arithmetic, I cannot think. Of course, if he does, it is only natural that ambitious youth should despise the humble arithmetic in future, and become hopelessly lost and muddled in the mazes of the higher branches. The only cure that I can see for this evil is to raise the level of the trial arithmetic paper, and let it be a test not merely of the most simple arithmetical operations, but also of all the rules and operations in ordinary use, and let the failure to obtain one-fifth of the marks preclude the candidate so failing from attempting the papers in higher mathematical subjects. Had such a rule as this been in force at the last examination, eleven candidates would have been saved from giving the most astonishing proofs of their ignorance of the most elementary mathematical principles, and the examiner from the pain and grief of looking over eleven sets of papers untouched by one glimmer of mathematical culture or taste.

It may appear to some that the foregoing remarks are unnecessarily severe and even exaggerated; but I feel sure that any examiner with the slightest taste for mathematics would say the same and would agree with me, had he had the unpleasant task of looking over the papers, in thinking that, harsh as my criticism is, it does not express the dislike—and more than that—that one must feel for the parody on the grand exact sciences exhibited by nine-tenths of the candidates for such honors as the local examination of Ceylon affords.

I have, &c.,
C. G. COLSON, M.A.,
Examiner.

Appendix. B.—II.

APPENDIX B.—II.

REPORT of J. H. MARSH, Esq., on the Local Examination, 1876.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to report on the answering in English subjects at the local examination of 1876, the mathematical subjects having been taken by Mr. Colson.

The subjects of examination for the local are necessarily various, and some may be regarded as purely elementary. In my report I shall take these elementary subjects first.

Grammar is perhaps the only subject in which all the candidates have done fairly, only one having failed to obtain 33 per cent. of marks. Nos 1, 2, 3, and 13 answered well; No. 16 in parts

admirably: No. 17 answered the last question on the origin of the English language excellently, the rest of his paper was however very poor.

In geography, on the other hand, the answering was bad throughout; Nos. 2, 11, and 13 only obtained half marks. This is the more inexcusable, as geography is a very easy subject, and the questions were of an elementary character.

The mistakes made are past counting, but it may be well that I should enumerate some of them. I quote as far as possible, indiscriminately, and at least once from each candidate:—

Meridians are those lines drawn from the extremity of the North Pole to that of the South Pole.

Watershed is the name given to that part of the country which *receive* water from a *waterfall or cataract*.

A volcano is generally situated on the *flat part* of a mountain, its shape is that of a volume of smoke.

A volcano is *rough rugged* mountain *vomiting* at certain seasons of the year smoke, flame, and lava.

The slopes of the mountain is barren.

The ground about it is barren and *admit* of no vegetation. Clouds of smoke *exude* from the crater.

Tropic is *the* line drawn parallel to the equator, and it is so called because the sun when it reaches *one end of it*, again turns back, and travels *on the same track*.

A mountain zone is a zone or belt of mountains, so formed as to be styled a mountain zone.

Mountain zone is its climate division of different altitudes.

If the substance in the vessel be colder than the surrounding vapor, that colder substance *attracts* the vapor outside, which becomes dew.

When the outer surface *being* cold and moist, a vessel be exposed to the temperature which suits the formation of dew.

Barley may be grown within the extreme limits of heat.

Manchester, Leeds, and the *majory* of the towns in England are noted for wool.

Borneo, *Clebes*, and the Moluccas or Spice Islands, noted for coffee.

Lisbon, India, Burmah, &c., produce wool.

Glasgow noted for coals.

Glasgow a commercial town in Russia.

Glasgow, a place where glasses are made.

Liverpool noted for *great manufacture* and commerce.

Liverpool a town in the United States famous for its commerce.

Glasgow, in Scotland, on the Tay; beautiful town; fine scenery; engaged in trade.

Glasgow, a famous part in Scotland for the English navy.

Liverpool is a famous town in Scotland for its ship-building.

Liverpool in the Isle of Wight.

Dublin is a very *commercial* town and a fine harbour.

Constantinople, the capital of Turkey, which place the Russians wanted to take, but being objected by England and other powers, they are at a suspense.

Ancient name was Bicliantium.

Dublin noted for cotton manufacture.

Berlin, a city of great trade, on the Oder.

Belfast in the west of Ireland.

Belfast where fine coir is manufactured.

The port of Mecca is Medina.

The south of Austria contains no good seaport, *except Venice*.

Mt. Blanc in Africa; Snowden a peak in Asia; Teneriffe a highest peak in America.

Teneriffe in the west of North America.

Berlin, the capital of Persia.

Wine from Manchester and York.

Wool from Ipswich and Cardiff.

Coffee in Brazil *and Peru*.

Tea in China *and Persia*.

Oil in Abyssinia and Nubia.

Delta, a piece of land between the forked branches of a river, *near its mouth generally*.

Some rivers have finishing Deltas; those are when the land is gradually eaten and formed into one main stream.

The watershed of a river is that part of the land where the river takes its source and runs through it, leaving on both sides banks of earth, as the watershed of the Mahanady, &c.

Great circle is the orbit of the earth round the sun.

The following are the most remarkable mistakes in spelling:—

Africa, Brittain, Sweeden, seperate, together, Glascow, Hymilia, Pyrenese, Pyrennes, Pyrannes, Artic, Capricon, paralel, crata, Romculia, Bysantium, Lettitude, Median, Ameria, &c.

There are many more, but I trust I have given enough to prove the necessity there is for greater care in the preparation of those students who are sent up for the local examination. I trust the time may come when thorough preparation for this and other examinations may remove the blemishes which at present disgrace our educational establishments throughout the Island. The defects upon which I animadvert most strongly might easily be removed by more thorough teaching, and I wish to say nothing to discourage those schools which have sent up candidates; for I believe that compulsory presentation for the local examination would, more than any other measure which could be adopted, check careless and ignorant teaching, which has been fostered and encouraged to too great an extent by the present system of grant-in-aid.

Map-drawing forms part of the examination in geography. I do not recollect one instance in which the map sent in could be considered satisfactory.

The English reading of the majority of the candidates was poor: of those whom I examined personally, more than one-half read incorrectly, and none had received special training in elocution.

In dictation, eleven candidates have earned no marks; of these, eight have made from 28 to 91 mistakes in a passage containing less than three hundred words.

Such being the character of the answering in geography and dictation, it was not to be expected that the answering in English literature would be satisfactory. Indeed only six of the candidates can be considered as really qualified by their previous training and by their knowledge of the subject to answer a Shakspeare paper. I regret that the candidate who answered best was both careless, and, in some respects, badly prepared; two others shewed considerable ignorance of the rules of grammar and composition, while a fourth made serious mistakes in orthography. In

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.—II.

other respects, I have no desire to find fault with these six candidates, and I observe with pleasure the great care which has been bestowed on the preparation of candidates in this subject in the schools from which they have been sent up.

How candidates, ignorant of orthography and composition, feel, when set down to a Shakspeare paper, I cannot say; but an examiner feels queer when he finds one candidate writing of 'holy hoil,' and another of 'willains and vipers'; a third of 'dazzeling,' 'ignorence;' another of 'sentenses,' clamering,' 'hungrary,' and 'heavey.'

It is to be hoped that this state of things will soon be altered by the division of the local examination into two parts, the one being a necessary introduction to the other.

I shall, if it seems desirable that I should do so, make the English essay the subject of a separate memorandum.

I do not admit that the subject, "Sweet are the *Uses* of adversity," was either obscure or ill-chosen; but, of course, it was necessary that the candidate should *think* before he began to write. None of the candidates appear to have done this, and the consequence is that *not one candidate* has written on the appointed subject. Putting this point however entirely aside, there is only one essay which is at all presentable. It is that of the second candidate, which, though not free from faults, is good in composition; the subject matter is also occasionally pleasing and well expressed. This candidate, however, like others, discovered that revenge as well as adversity, was sweet, and his essay is in consequence a two-headed monster, the candidate being throughout undecided as to which head had most claim to his attention.

The history paper calls for little remark. Genovese bowmen and English archers make their appearance at Waterloo. When *Nepolean* ordered the old guard to attack them, "the English army dissolved itself into thin red lines, glittering with *bayonnets*, and armed with swords and axes."

According to another candidate, "Laud was one of the bishops executed, who was condemned by Queen Elizabeth on account of his religion." The same candidate speaks of James the First's refined manners and of the *preferance* of kingly rite (right). In "the Rhy-house plot,"—"the conspirators hired a all,"—and men were "imprisoned for being participated in a conspiracy."

"Black Prince, son of Edward III., fought the battles of Marston Moor and Naseby against John, king of Scotland, and defeated the armies of John, who was taken prisoner in the last battle."

I have quoted from the papers of six candidates, and might give quotations quite as bad from at least as many others.

Another candidate in his grammar paper gives the following as a specimen of an English sentence:—

"John, who was imprisoned last year for forgery, where he was helped by the noblemen who came lately from America to raise himself up for the office of clerkship."

Mr. Levers of the Civil Service kindly undertook to set the Latin and Greek papers. There were ten candidates examined in Latin. Mr Levers writes:—

"You will see that Nos. 1 to 3 have done remarkably well on both papers, and I have given them a high per-centage; but the others were extremely deficient in translation, and appeared to have but a very shallow idea of the nature of the works which they were supposed to have studied.

"The two candidates who took up Greek did very fairly, and come out with equal marks."

Drawing, which forms a separate part of the examination, has this year been taken as a special subject by five candidates, all from St. Benedict's Institution, and I regard their proficiency in free hand drawing as very satisfactory. I consider it however of great importance that candidates should in future be trained to draw from objects, and, if possible, receive some instruction in perspective.

The performances of the candidates were as follows:—

No. 5 drew a human foot well; the lines used were few and effective; the object was more foreshortened than in the copy. He also drew a house with pailings in front, on a scale somewhat larger than the copy, but in good proportion.

No. 6 gave a careful and accurate copy on a slightly larger scale; his shading was not good.

No. 8 copied correctly, but used too many lines. He also drew an open desk effectively, but without any knowledge of perspective.

No. 9 made a large and bold copy: the shading was poor, but the effect of grass and plants in the foreground was fairly rendered.

JOHN HENRY MARSH,
Examiner.

LOCAL EXAMINATION, 1876.

THE following result of the Local Examination held in December, 1876, is published for general information.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 2nd February, 1877.

A. YOUNG ADAMS,
Director.

PASSED FOR A CERTIFICATE.

IN 1ST DIVISION.

No.	Name.	School.	Schoolmaster.
2	J. O. Anthonisz	... Colombo Academy	... —

IN 2ND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

No.	Name.		School.	Schoolmaster.
3	O. J. C. Beven	...	Colombo Academy ...	—
12	A. A. Sameresinghe	Equal	Galle Central School ...	J. E. Anthonisz, Esq.
13	C. M. Stockton	Equal	Jaffna Central School ...	—
16	G. E. Muttukistna	...	Batticaloa Central School ...	—
1	D. C. F. Obeyesekere	...	Colombo Academy ...	—

IN 3RD DIVISION.

(*In order of Merit.*)

11	J. J. Fernando	...	St. Mary's, Negombo ...	—
15	V. Sinnatamby	...	Jaffna Central School ...	—

(The following may be considered to have passed the Examination, but not with such credit as to entitle them to a certificate.)

17	E. Allegacone	...	Batticaloa Central School ...	—
18	W. C. Canagasabey	...	Do. do. ...	—
19	J. Kaderamatamby	...	Do. do. ...	—
9	J. R. Ratnayeke	...	St. Benedict's Institution ...	—

The candidates whose names do not appear have failed to pass the Examination.

CHARLES G. COLSON, M.A.,
JOHN HENRY MARSH,
Examiners.

LOCAL EXAMINATION, 1876.

Number.	Names.	Trial Arithmetic.	English Reading.	English Literature.	Dictation.	Composition.	Grammar.	Geography.	Book-keeping.	English History.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Mensuration.	Mechanics.	Latin.	Greek.	Tamil.	Drawing.	Total.
	Full Marks.	50	50	150	25	100	0	125	25	100	75	125	150	125	25	100	175	225	100	100	1,925
1	D. C. F. Obeyesekere...	50	40	60	17	50	70	37	10	58	15	60	60	7	6	0	84	—	—	—	624
2	J. O. Anthonisz ...	33	40	95	22	20	80	47	0	90	38	82	95	46	5	—	130	150	—	—	973
3	O. J. C. Beven ...	42	40	80	15	33	75	69	5	67	9	44	52	0	0	—	106	150	—	—	787
5	.....						Failed		in	Trial	Arithmetic.										
6	.....	36	0	38	0	0	50	35	10	35	12	10	0	0	0	0	16	—	—	50	292
7	.....	40	15	40	0	0	40	46	12	21	12	6	7	0	0	1	21	—	—	25	291
8	.....	33	0	36	0	0	60	24	8	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	26	—	—	75	286
9	J. R. Ratanayeke ...	40	15	30	0	10	58	55	5	42	26	5	10	0	3	1	30	—	—	50	378
10	.....						Failed		in	Trial	Arithmetic.										
11	J. J. Fernando ...	40	40	20	0	0	60	67	—	44	47	25	28	—	3	—	—	—	30	—	403
12	A. A. Sameresinghe ...	40	25	85	20	0	40	36	0	93	33	62	88	36	—	35	—	—	—	—	593
13	C. M. Stockton ...	48	45	60	19	25	80	80	15	74	8	60	20	—	0	—	35	—	60	—	629
14	.....	39	17	0	0	0	28	0	3	3	15	33	32	—	0	—	—	—	40	—	210
15	V. Sinnatamby ...	50	30	12	0	0	50	38	0	5	28	50	56	—	2	—	—	—	50	—	371
16	G. E. Muttukistna ...	—	36	85	17	0	65	44	—	—	32	35	62	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	446
17	E. Allegacone ...	45	36	16	12	0	46	50	—	0	12	40	34	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	341
18	W. C. Canagasaby ...	40	36	38	5	0	38	10	—	18	14	38	26	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	308
19	J. Kaderamatamby ...	30	36	30	0	0	45	5	—	28	15	12	32	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	298
20	.....						Failed		in	Trial	Arithmetic.										

NOTE.—No. 16 was unable to take papers in History and Trial Arithmetic.

APPENDIX B.—III.

Appendix B.—III.

REPORT of the Hon'ble Mr. Cayley on the Turnour Prize Examination, 1876.

Colombo, 1st March, 1876.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to inform you that I have completed the examination of the candidates for the Turnour Prize, and that I have no hesitation in awarding the Prize to J. T. LaBrooy.

LaBrooy was superior to his competitor in every subject except the English essay, in which I preferred Sampayo's performance. In Latin prose composition and in the selected passages for translation from the Latin, the best tests of the candidate's scholarship in Latin, LaBrooy proved himself considerably superior to his antagonist.

The performance of both candidates was creditable. In Arnold's Greek Prose Composition LaBrooy displayed marked excellence, having obtained no fewer than 98 marks out of 100.

I have, &c.,
RICHARD CAYLEY.

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Appendix B.—IV.

APPENDIX B.—IV.

THE Mathematical prize was competed for by three candidates.

The examination was undertaken on behalf of this Department by Mr. A. Murray. The subjoined table shews the result of the examination.

	Arithmetic per cent.	Algebra per cent.	Trigonometry per cent.	Euclid per cent.	Mechanics per cent.	Surveying per cent.	Total.
T. E. D. Sampayo ...	92	90	79	74	91	43	469
J. T. LaBrooy ...	92	88	88	77	69	19	433
A. C. Ewart ...	86	86	63	71	66	29	402

APPENDIX B.—V.

REGULATIONS for the LOCAL EXAMINATION OF CEYLON STUDENTS.—1877.

EXAMINATIONS will be held in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, and simultaneously in other places, if it be requested and found expedient.

The examination will commence on the morning of Monday, the 3rd December, 1877.

After the examination the names of the students who pass with credit will be placed alphabetically in three Honor Classes, and the names of those who pass to the satisfaction of the Examiners, yet not so as to deserve honors, will be placed alphabetically in a separate class. Marks of distinction will be attached to the name of any candidate who may specially distinguish himself in particular parts of the examination. After the name of every student will be added his age, his place of residence, the school (if any) from which he comes to attend the examination, and the name of his schoolmaster.

In determining the classes account will be taken of every part of the examination, but *no marks* will be counted for knowledge of any section unless the marks gained for this knowledge rise above 25 per cent. of the total, but the total marks *given* for this section shall be taken into account when determining the total per-centage obtained by the candidate. Regard will be paid to the handwriting and spelling throughout the examination.

The students who pass with credit, or satisfy the Examiners, will also be entitled to receive certificates to that effect. Every certificate will specify the subjects in which the student has passed with credit, or satisfied the Examiners, and the class in which his name is placed.

Every one admitted to examination will be required to pay a fee of Five shillings.

Students must be not less than 18 years of age on the day when the examination begins.

The names of students desirous of being examined, must be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Colombo, on or before November 12th, 1877, together with—

(1) Certificates of age.

(2) Certificates of good moral character, from their respective schoolmasters; or, in the cases of students privately educated, from a Clergyman or Justice of the Peace.

(3) Statement of the subjects in which they will offer themselves for examination.

(4) Their fees.

The fees for all students must be paid on or before 12th November, 1877.

Fees from persons resident at out-stations will be remitted by Government drafts on application at the local Kachcheries.

Three scholarships—one of the value of 240 rupees per annum, and two each of the value of 120 rupees per annum—tenable for three years and attached to the Colombo Academy, will be awarded every year to the three best candidates who shall pass this examination.

The two scholarships of 120 rupees each will be awarded to the second and third best candidates, provided they have never been pupils of the Colombo Academy.

The holders of these scholarships will be required to produced at the end of every month a certificate signed by the Principal of the Colombo Academy, stating that his conduct has been satisfactory, that he has regularly attended one of the classes of the Academy, and has made due progress in his duties.

If this certificate, from any cause, be not produced, the scholarship will be vacated.

No scholar elected under the Local Examination Scheme shall be considered eligible to compete for the scholarship attached to the 5th Form of the Colombo Academy.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Every student will be required to satisfy the Examiner in—

(1) Reading aloud a passage from some standard English Prose author.

(2) Writing from dictation.

(3) The rudiments of English Grammar, including the analysis of sentences.

(4) The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, Vulgar Fractions, Practice, and Simple Proportion. *No candidate will be permitted to pass the Examination who fails to satisfy the Examiner in this paper.*

(5) Geography. Every student will be required to answer questions on the subject, and to fill up one of the outline maps in the following list, by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief towns, and the chief rivers :—
Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, India.

(6) The outlines of English History since the Conquest : that is, the succession of Sovereigns and the chief events in each reign.

PART II.

The examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following seven sections ; and every student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in two of these sections at least : but no one will be examined in more than four. Section I. must be taken by every student.

I.—ENGLISH.

Every student will be required to write an original composition.

He will also be examined in—

Two special subjects, notice of which will be given beforehand.

The subjects for 1877 will be Macaulay's Essays ; Addison ; William Pitt.

II.—LATIN.

Virgil, Book I. and Cæsar, Book I., with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also in grammar and parsing. An easy passage from some other Latin author, and a passage of English, with words supplied, for translation into Latin, will also be given.

III.—GREEK.

Passages will be given from Demosthenes De Corona, for translation into English with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also on grammar and parsing :

Also an easy passage for translation from some other Greek author.

IV.—SINHALESE.

Passages will be given from Ummaggajâtaka, for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also on grammar and parsing :

Also a passage from some other Sinhalese author for translation into English :

And easy English sentences for translation into Sinhalese.

V.—TAMIL.

Passages will be given from the Panchatantra, for translation into English, with questions on grammar and parsing :

Also a passage from some other Tamil author, for translation into English :

And easy English sentences, for translation into Tamil.

VI.—PURE MATHEMATICS.

Every student who is examined in this section will be required to satisfy the Examiners in Euclid, Books I. and II., Arithmetic, and Algebra to Simple Equations, inclusive.

Credit will be given for knowledge of Book-keeping.

Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books III., IV., and VI.; in Quadratic Equations, Progressions, Proportion, Plane Trigonometry, not beyond the solution of Triangles, the use of Logarithms, and Mensuration.

VII.—THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF MECHANICS.

Questions will be set, embracing the proofs of the leading Propositions.

They will not extend beyond the Parallelogram of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

PART III.

Students may also offer themselves for examination in—

1. Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, and Linear Perspective.
2. Drawing from the Flat, from Models, or from Memory.

NOTICE.

IT being found that, under the Regulation which allows an interval of twelve months to elapse between the passing of the First and Second Parts of the Local Examination, a considerable number of candidates present themselves for the First Part who do not afterwards proceed to the Second, that arrangement will in future be discontinued ; and the original plan of these examinations will be reverted to, by which candidates will be required to pass the whole examination at once.

APPENDIX B.—VI.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE, 1877.

AN Examination for the above prize will be held on the 8th July, 1878, and following days, open to *bonâ fide* pupils of any school in Ceylon, who shall send in their names to this Office on or before the 22nd June, 1878, together with certificates of character, and of attendance for six months previous to date, from the master of the school to which they belong, and proof of their age not exceeding twenty years. The Examination will embrace the following subjects :—

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

GEOMETRY.—EUCLID, Books I. to VI. ; XI., XII.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

MECHANICS.—Composition and Resolution of Forces : the Mechanical powers ; the Centre of Gravity : the General Laws of Motion : the Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Candidates will have an opportunity of shewing their knowledge of land surveying, and of the use of surveying instruments.

The Director, in specifying the above subjects, whereby the limit of the examination is indicated, desires it to be understood that it is his wish to encourage, not so much a widely extended as a thorough and accurate knowledge of mathematical subjects ; and therefore a special excellence will have more weight than a general mediocrity.

When persons not resident in Colombo or its neighbourhood offer themselves as candidates for the above prize, arrangements will be made, when practicable, for holding the examination at a central town, near the residences of such candidates, simultaneously with that in Colombo.

N.B.—No examination will be held unless at least three candidates offer themselves.

A. YOUNG ADAMS,
Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 28th July, 1877.

APPENDIX C.

I.—Report of C. G. Colson, Esq., on the Lower Division of the Colombo Academy, 1876.

II.—Report of C. G. Colson, Esq., on the English Division of the Normal School, 1876.

III.—Report of W. H. De Alwis, Esq., on the Vernacular Division of the Normal School, 1876.

IV.—Report of the Rev. S. Coles do. do.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix C.—I.

APPENDIX C.—I.

REPORT of C. G. COLSON, Esq., on the Lower Division of the Colombo Academy, 1876.

SIR,—ACCORDING to your request I examined the Lower Division of the Colombo Academy in all the subjects comprised in the year's course of instruction.

Before entering upon the details of the examination itself, I wish to bring to your notice that during the examination a slight shower of rain fell. Slight as it was, it had the effect of putting the school in disorder, wetting the school books, effacing the writing on the slates, and rendering the use of an umbrella necessary. Such a roof as now covers one of the buildings used by the Lower school would be a disgrace to any small vernacular aided school in the jungle.

I propose now to take the different classes (four in number) of the Lower Division and comment shortly upon the performance of each.

Commencing with class I. (the lowest in the school) which takes more or less the place of a 4th standard in a good English school, I was very favourably impressed with its performance in nearly all particulars.

Reading was good both in pronunciation and intelligence, the superiority to an ordinary school being most marked in the latter particular. The usual faults in the former, such as missing out the article, not to mention any other words unimportant looking in length, contempt of stops, and extraordinary accentuation, were not wanting, though very considerably toned down. The arithmetic was very accurately and neatly worked. Had the school been a grant school and the class a fourth standard, every boy save one would have passed, and nearly all creditably.

Dictation was very good indeed, being like the arithmetic both accurate and neat. It was also written down quickly, repetition of each sentence being unnecessary.

I have the usual fault to find with geography which was meagre and unsatisfactory, especially that of Ceylon. The outlines of Europe were better known, but why Europe should be taken up previously to Asia I am at a loss to understand.

The copy-writing was neither good nor bad. What struck me most particularly about it was its equality, no one boy writing very much better than his fellows.

On the whole, I consider the state of this class creditable to all concerned, but I should recommend a little more attention being given to geography. With the exception of the last mentioned subject, what is included in the syllabus defining the year's course of instruction has been well learned and taught; but whether that course of instruction is not too narrow in certain directions, notably in arithmetic, is a question worth consideration.

The foregoing remarks on class I. apply very nearly, if not exactly, to class II. Putting aside Latin, which is commenced here, the advance from class I. to class II. is not so great as that from standard IV. to standard V. in ordinary schools. In arithmetic this advance is particularly small, and the requirements of the Department would certainly not be satisfied were this the 5th standard of a grant-in-aid school; indeed it would correspond more closely to the second presentation of a 4th standard in this particular. The reading is of a very superior quality to that usually found, but I do not consider that English grammar has been well taught or learned. I am however not inclined to think this by any means a serious fault, for Latin grammar is here commenced and doubtless takes the place of English to a great extent. What little Latin is learned in this class is, I must say, thoroughly well learned.

The reading of class III., though of course slightly more advanced, struck me as not being so good as that in classes I. and II., as regards either pronunciation or intelligence. The usual faults in the former are more marked than in either of the junior classes, while the answers to my questions upon the meaning of words, &c., led me to believe that explanation and questioning in this direction had been somewhat spared by the teacher when giving his reading lessons. This class is in the habit of writing original composition. The subject I gave them was "The Horse," and I was both surprised and disappointed to find that very few boys had anything to say about the animal saving the relation of an anecdote culled from some reading book, and bearing very slightly upon the subject in question. Again and again this story appeared, and in hardly any case was any originality apparent or even any power of enumerating or commenting on the various characteristics and qualities of an animal so well known to every one of the narrators.

The arithmetic, as far as it went, was well done. The course includes vulgar and decimal fractions, but to my thinking curiously excludes simple proportion or rule-of-three. Neither do the boys (if I am not mistaken) enter as yet upon "practice," so that the course of instruction is certainly limited, and moreover more or less confined to purely abstract arithmetic. I should however mention that the place of rule-of-three is to a certain extent taken by the more natural, though not in all cases so useful, "unitary method" of working examples of this class (proportion). However, as the course laid down by the Principal had evidently been well and carefully trodden, and the knowledge of the principles of vulgar and decimal fractions was sound, the result was certainly creditable to the teacher of the class. As regards the wisdom of the course of instruction, I will speak more fully further on.

The geography of this class was slightly above the average in quality of that which I usually find in 6th standards of other schools. I was much surprised however to learn that the definitions of physical geography are not introduced even here. I had expected to find them in class I. or II., but not until class IV. is reached is the boy introduced to the veriest elements of physical geography. In this class and subject I could not help thinking that the teacher trusted too much to the few pages of the book containing the portion of geography to be learned, and too little to his own knowledge and power of making a geography lesson the most interesting and instructive of all lessons. And here I am not speaking of class III. solely, but in a greater or less degree of all the classes. My remarks on the copy-writing of class I. apply to this and to all the classes. The writing is good average writing with nothing rendering it remarkable. I am

however inclined to think that after class II., which in my opinion corresponds with standard V., time spent on simple copy-writing is time wasted.

The reading of class IV. was good in accentuation and pronunciation and fairly intelligent. I was also glad to find that the derivation of words had been carefully and accurately taught. This is however no more than should be expected; indeed, under the circumstances which I am about to mention, almost absolute perfection might have been reached. The reading book of the class is Nelson's Advanced Reader, of which but 35 pages have been read in the school year. To this may be added about five pages of poetry and 40 pages of history, making in all 80 pages of not by any means difficult reading. Dividing this by the number of school days, which I roughly assume at 160, we find that the average amount of daily reading is *half a page*. As the boys come up to this class well prepared and perfectly able to read fluently, I cannot but think that whatever the reading may be in quality, it is miserably poor in quantity. Beyond a special readiness in answering questions on derivation, I found nothing to counterbalance the fault I complain of. The answering was, I said, intelligent, but not more so than that in classes I., II. and III. Nor were the questions I asked materially harder.

The English grammar paper was, as a rule, fairly well done, but the method of analysis employed is hazy and rather difficult of comprehension.

The History (Saxon period) appeared to have been well learned, and the answers displayed more originality of expression than is usually the case. Still there were signs that the teacher, when asking questions and instructing his class, expected the answers in the exact words of the book, and framed his questions exactly from the text before him, thus making the lesson depend on an effort of memory solely. The Latin grammar paper was fairly well done, but the knowledge displayed was not so accurate as that in classes II. and III. It should however be added that the amount learned is considerably larger.

The arithmetic of this class was not nearly so good as that of the other classes. This is the natural result of the sudden spring which is made from decimals over such rules as practice, proportion, and interest, to discount. It is plain that when in addition to this step in arithmetic, both algebra and euclid have to be commenced, there is little time in which to gain a thorough working knowledge of these important rules. The questions I gave were some of those I have lately set in aided schools for the second presentation of standard VI., and I am sorry to have to say that in working them the aided schools had decidedly the best of it. The euclid was well done and the algebra (what little I gave) fairly well. It seems to me abundantly evident that here, as elsewhere, whenever algebra and euclid are taught before a thorough knowledge of arithmetic has been gained, the latter suffers much by reason of its presumedly humble nature when put into comparison and competition with the imagined and mysterious grandeur of the two former.

The geography of this class comprised what is termed in the text book in use, "mathematical geography," and the outlines of Africa and South America. Several rough sketch maps of South America were well drawn and filled in tolerably accuracy. The so-called mathematical geography was represented in my questions by "Account for the Tides." The answers to this question were of such a nature as to preclude the idea that the somewhat insufficient and halting explanation given in the book had been in any way supplemented, as it should have been, by the explanation of the teacher. Evidently any knowledge of the earth we live in beyond a string of names and numbers is accounted of but little worth. I regret now that I examined this class solely on what had been taught during the school year. It would have been interesting to find out whether while studying such parts of the world as Africa and South America they had a really good knowledge of the more important continents and of the small Island of which they are natives.

The last subject on which I have to remark is copy-writing. I was told that one hour and a half weekly is given up to copy-writing pure and simple, not to writing letters or accounts of any object or thing, but to copying time after time a line from a copy-book. Now surely this can hardly be necessary for boys who are in such an advanced stage of elementary education as these? The time must, I am sure, be much needed for other more important matters. A little more time spent on reading or arithmetic would not be by any means thrown away. Moreover I may add that the written exercises were as a rule well written—indeed I do not remember one case of an unreadable one, or even of one which was remarkable by reason of bad caligraphy.

My opinion, notwithstanding the few unfavourable remarks I have felt bound to make, is that the school is a good one and in a flourishing condition. That there are faults to be found is not to be wondered at, especially when the weakness of the teaching staff is considered. Each of the teachers has the entire charge of a class numbering on an average twenty-eight boys, and though each has the benefit of the constant supervision of the principal, still the work entailed is in my opinion too much. To teach thirty boys day after day, not only reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also grammar, geography, and Latin, and in addition to these, in the fourth class algebra and euclid, requires more force and energy than usually falls to the lot of a native of Ceylon or indeed to the native of any other country. It is little wonder if the lessons grow languid as the day advances.

I fancy that without consulting the time-table I could pick out the lessons which are usually given as the day advances. I may be wrong, and, if so, my theory of improvement under an increased staff is considerably damaged, but I think (and I have not seen the time-table) that geography is usually one of the last lessons in the day. A good time-table gives the "fresh hours" to each important subject in turn, a method desirable alike for teachers and taught. Perhaps the time-table in use here does so; but, if it does not, I would venture to urge on the Principal its revision.

I also think that arithmetic would shew considerable improvement in the upper school, were the arrangement revised in the lower. Too much is left to the fourth class, while the other classes are restrained from advance. I suppose that the boys who enter the Academy come from other schools. If so, they are probably well grounded in the compound rules at least, and could in many cases be taught fractions immediately.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix C.—I.

The present arrangement is I believe traditional, and was doubtless based on what was thought best for Academy pupils at the time: still it does not follow that it is best now, even if it really was so then. The best test of its incapacity is the result it produces in the upper school. This year, at any rate, I have no hesitation in saying that the arithmetic of the fifth class was eminently unsatisfactory, and this result I attribute entirely to the training given in the lower division. I think that the third class might easily, and with advantage be pushed on through proportion (simple and double), practice, and even interest, a similar advance being made in the lower classes, while the fourth class should take up these rules as exemplified by more advanced examples, and should be taught the elements of higher rules. Copy-writing, as I have remarked elsewhere, should end in class two, the time now devoted to it being given to some more worthy object. Not that I undervalue good writing, for I have every reason to know that an illegible hand is a great drawback to success in life. Still after a certain age or after a certain point of elementary education is reached, I think that the defect, if it exists, is one that will not be remedied by copy-writing. In the case of a boy who really writes sufficiently well already it tends to perpetuate that slow and painful style of caligraphy in which each letter is minutely formed, which militates so terribly against success in any competition or work in which moderately rapid writing is, as it is often and indeed usually is, a *sine qua non*. One more recommendation I have to make, and that is that in reading books which are not read through, but of which passages are selected, the Principal should in every case make that selection, at least in the case of the fourth class. On dictation I have hardly commented elsewhere. I may conclude by saying that it was throughout remarkably good.

I have, &c.,

C. G. COLSON, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX C.—II.

Appendix C.—II.

REPORT of C. G. COLSON, Esq., Inspector of Schools, on the Normal School for 1876.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the annual examination of the English division of the Normal School, which commenced on the 20th March, and was continued during the following days.

The examination of the vernacular division was carried on, under my general supervision, by Mr. Sub-Inspector De Alwis, the teaching and school management however having been previously at your request examined into by the Rev. Mr. Coles. The report on this division will be furnished to you separately.

The table of marks gained under each head of examination by each student is annexed. Consequently I propose only in this report to notice very shortly the performance of each student.

First, as regards the Junior Class.—D. Jayasuriya stands far in front of his class-fellows. He sent up really excellent papers in many subjects, while all his papers were far above the average. As far as teaching (practical) is concerned, this youth will require great care. He is verbose and soars far above such young boys as will in all probability be entrusted to his charge. I think he may probably be able to correct this fault with care, for when practising before me his whole manner and style seemed to be founded on the supposition that he was teaching his examiner, not the rather dense Standard III. before him. Perhaps on other occasions he condescends to the level of such children as II. and III. Standards are usually composed of.

A. Wijesuriya, while a good steady going student, shews no signs of brilliancy in any particular. His arithmetic is decidedly weak. His teaching is very wanting in vigour, though his style of English speaking is better than usual.

Charles De Silva stands next in the class. His worst points are reading and recitation, excepting however his stock of general information, which is very small.

D. Abraham De Silva, while sending in very bad papers, in nothing but general information, shines in nothing. His geography paper however was above the average. His "teaching" has much improved since the last examination, but is susceptible of much improvement still.

N. C. Fernando's strongest point is teaching. He has a sharp energetic manner, and proves ready when set to teach an unexpected lesson. His reading is vile, and his arithmetic of the weakest order. In nothing but teaching did he do even fairly well, but in this important particular he certainly impressed me more favourably than any one, with the exception of C. De Silva.

B. P. Perera and Don Juan occupy (separated by one unit) the last place in the junior class. The latter (Don Juan) however shews considerable aptitude for teaching, and may with care and application make up for his backwardness by this natural gift. The former, B. P. Perera, has nothing to counterbalance his backwardness. He is, Mr. Hill reports, a well-behaved and diligent student. Nevertheless, I must repeat the recommendation I made on a former occasion. His notion of teaching is so infinitesimal, and his blundering and nervous manner so bad, as to make him a laughing stock to his class when practising in the presence of Mr. Hill and myself. It will I feel sure be better, both for himself and everyone concerned, if he retires from following a profession for which he can never be suited either by intellectual or moral powers.

Second, as regards the Probationer's Class.—John De Silva stands first in this class by the steady average papers he sent up throughout the examination, except however his paper on general information. Like all in the class, it only proved absolute ignorance as far as concerns ordinary natural phenomena and the elements of popular physical science.

D. U. Wijeyesuriya is a good second, but like the first is not brilliant in any particular, and is weak in many, notably dictation.

A. Campbell is naturally superior in subjects purely English, and in his notion of school management is far ahead of the rest of his class.

Don Nicholas comes next with no particular merit or demerit, but is only remarkable for general weakness in every subject, excepting perhaps geography (in which only two fail lamentably) and history.

D. A. Perera is fifth, and the above remarks apply to him, only in a strong er degree. His English history cannot be excepted, but his knowledge of such subjects as appeared in the paper on general information was a little above his fellows.

C. A. de Soysa, the last in order in his class, is also the last in the examination. The weakest out of a very weak class, he seems hardly worth educating for the profession of a teacher. In not a single subject did he shew any excellence or even moderate proficiency.

General Remarks.

What struck me most strongly in this examination was the perfect ignorance regarding the very elementary questions asked in the paper on general information. This fault might be at any rate removed by putting in the reach of these youths elementary text-books on physical science. In all other respects I was very favourably impressed, and, having regard to the material placed at his disposal, I could not but feel that the Head Master of the Normal School had fought an uphill fight against ignorance and stupidity in an energetic and praiseworthy manner.

I have, &c.,
C. G. COLSON,
Inspector of Schools.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Names of Students.	Arithmetic.	History.	Grammar.	Algebra and Euclid.	Geography.	Mental Arithmetic.	Physical Geography.	Composition.	Reading and Recitation.	General Information.	School Management.	Sinhalese Grammar and Classics.	TOTAL.
Full Marks...	120	100	100	150	150	50	60	80	75	60	100	100	1145
A. Wijeysuriya	48	60	72	65	65	30	30	60	50	18	54	50	603
Don Juan	33	43	54	25	80	34	5	30	20	10	31	39	404
D. A. de Silva	37	59	42	60	83	28	27	30	20	13	43	38	480
Charles de Silva	49	67	53	70	65	37	31	30	25	14	61	25	506
B. P. Perera	51	50	33	60	36	38	17	20	25	7	29	5	371
N. C. Fernando ...	35	56	47	55	58	34	26	40	0	10	51	18	438
Dionis Jayasuriya	72	88	80	93	135	40	50	60	55	35	70	79	857

PROBATIONER'S CLASS.

Names of Students.	Dictation.	Euclid and Algebra.	Composition.	Reading and Recitation.	Geography.	Mental Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	English Grammar.	School Management.	History.	General Information.	Sinhalese Grammar and Classics.	TOTAL.
Full Marks.	50	120	80	75	150	50	120	100	80	100	50	75	1050
John de Silva ...	42	83	40	25	98	42	85	77	41	62	12	50	657
A. Campbell ...	44	37	30	35	37	26	79	80	68	49	7	0	492
D. U. Wijeyesuria ...	26	97	30	35	78	40	72	65	31	58	7	21	560
D. A. Perera ...	30	50	20	30	75	12	13	39	29	35	15	19	367
Don Nicholas ...	32	50	15	25	67	14	44	48	35	59	7	15	411
C. A. de Soysa ...	18	54	20	30	33	11	41	37	19	53	4	39	359

APPENDIX C.—III.

REPORT of W. H. DE ALWIS, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Schools, on the Vernacular Division of the Normal School.

Colombo, 12th June, 1876.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to lay before you a statement of the results of the examination of the Vernacular Division of the Normal School, held in March last.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix C.—III.

The school was examined in three classes, and the marks gained by the students belonging to each class will be found in a separate schedule.

The examination in reading, grammar and school teaching was kindly undertaken, at the request of the Director, by the Rev. Mr. Coles of the Church Mission, and his able and exhaustive report, embodying many valuable suggestions under these several heads, is hereto annexed.

Papers on school management were set to the students by Mr. Andriezen, Sub-Inspector of Schools. I have his authority for stating that the general character of the answering was highly creditable. Mr. Abeyesekere, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools, examined in dictation, composition, recitation and Ceylon history, while geography, English history and arithmetic fell to my share of the work.

Dictation.—It will be seen from the marking that the candidates generally did not acquit themselves well in dictation. The probationers came off best, H. Fonseka getting full marks. In the junior class one of the students gained only one mark out of a maximum of 25.

Composition.—This is a subject in which poor work is the general rule in all Sinhalese examinations. It is my experience that very few fairly taught Sinhalese youths possess the talent, such as it is, of stringing together a few sentences of common place about some easy subject, with a moderate regard to logical sequence and without any violent breaches of the rules of grammar. To expect more than this from the very best, would be to be sanguine indeed. Bearing this in mind, I consider the marks obtained by the majority of the candidates as, upon the whole, not discreditable to them. The most glaring case of bad work is that of Don Arnolis of the senior class, to whom, out of a maximum of 75 marks, Mr. Abeyesekere could only assign 5.

Geography.—In geography the seniors and probationers did best. Although more than half the questions set were common to the juniors and the probationers, the marks gained by the former will be found to compare unfavourably with those assigned to the latter class.

History.—I am not inclined to lay much stress upon the acquisition of the facts of English history by the students of the Sinhalese division of the Normal School. The usefulness to our future vernacular teachers of this branch of learning, which is sure to begin and end at the Normal School (for one very good reason, if for none other, namely, the absence of books to carry on the study) is not very apparent. But in justice to the senior and junior classes who were both examined in English history, it is my duty to state that the answers sent up were generally very good indeed, and do credit to the memory and intelligence of the answerers.

Arithmetic.—With the exception of some conspicuous failures in each class, the work produced was fairly good and gave indications of careful preparation at least of the book-work. But I have to notice, as I think I had to notice while reporting upon previous examinations of this school, a considerable lack of style and neatness in the sums worked out, and a general reluctance to face problems which required some expenditure of thought and labour. In mental arithmetic (only the two upper classes were given papers on this subject) none of the candidates came up to any reasonable expectations. The bad failures were more prominent in the senior than in the junior class, and the comparison is the more instructive as the same paper was given to both classes.

I quite agree with Mr. Coles in his estimate of the handwriting of the students. In the papers I had to look over, whole sentences were sometimes written illegibly, letters were frequently omitted from words, and the characters themselves were generally ill and carelessly formed. Some of these shortcomings were no doubt due to the necessity for writing against time in all examinations on paper, but this excuse does not cover the more conspicuous deficiencies displayed. The whole subject requires the careful attention of the teachers of the Normal School. I may also mention that I experienced difficulty in deciphering some of the names of the students in the examination papers, written in what was meant for an English running hand. At future examinations I shall have to request the candidates to write their names always in Sinhalese.

I have, etc.,

W. H. DE ALWIS,
Sub-Inspector of Schools.

SENIOR CLASS.

Names.	Recitation.	Composition.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	School Management.	Reading.	Grammar.	Teaching.	Total.	Order of merit.
Full marks.	5	100	150	50	110	110	100	100	100	150	1020	
1. M. Fernando ...	37	75	100	20	51	90	72	60	56	97	658	1
2. W. Perera ...	30	60	100	7	72	60	84	80	40	87	570	2
3. Don Pedro ...	25	50	69	11	61	84	52	75	37	75	539	3
4. T. D. Cornelis ...	25	50	31	8	45	59	59	78	68	105	498	5
5. D. A. Daniel ...	20	40	44	14	67	59	59	65	39	79	486	6
6. Don Juan ...	37	75	19	7	26	44	67	78	40	105	498	5
7. Gabriel Silva ...	25	50	44	0	44	79	47	50	44	121	504	4
8. Don Sarnelis ...	12	25	50	8	67	74	61	55	40	64	456	9
9. Don Leon ...	12	25	69	25	59	76	55	49	39	69	478	8
10. H. De Saram ..	6	12	50	20	46	48	24	45	41	54	350	11
11. Don Arnolis ...	3	5	38	11	51	85	60	43	43	54	393	10
12. C. A. Perera ...	25	50	69	12	60	62	50	50	56	45	479	7

JUNIOR CLASS.

Names.	Dictation.	Composition.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	School Management.	Recitation.	Reading.	Grammar.	Teaching.	Total.	Order of Merit.
Full Marks.	25	75	150	50	100	110	100	50	100	100	150	1010	
1. D. A. Jayawardana	1	37	18	19	31	67	66	12	52	29	42	374	8
2. P. D. Cornelis	21	37	44	26	35	69	72	37	70	37	30	478	2
3. D. A. Ratnayake	19	37	30	23	47	75	70	22	54	37	57	471	3
4. Don Joronis	14	37	25	16	52	63	48	20	51	22	49	397	7
5. W. C. Rodrigue	14	18	23	16	50	69	52	22	45	34	63	406	6
6. A. H. Fernando	10	9	43	14	27	36	66	37	47	17	49	355	9
7. Martino Fonseka	14	37	55	13	51	100	62	37	70	42	57	518	1
8. Don Francisco	19	9	23	21	50	83	52	37	53	36	30	413	5
9. D. J. Ranawira	16	18	7	25	43	45	36	22	49	26	45	332	10
10. W. R. P. Banda	17	37	22	12	53	77	54	30	69	40	40	45[illegible]	4

PROBATIONERS' CLASS.

Names.	Dictation.	Composition.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	School Management.	Recitation.	Reading.	Grammar.	Total.	Order of Merit.
Full Marks.	25	75	150	100	100	100	50	100	100	800	0
1. Don Abilinu ...	20	36	111	74	88	72	37	58	40	536	1
2. Anthony Perera ...	22	18	84	65	78	68	30	67	32	464	3
3. Allis Fernando ...	17	36	71	76	90	84	0	60	29	463	4
4. D. Joseph ...	22	18	36	68	70	88	20	48	22	392	6
5. Alexander Fernando ...	20	18	41	66	64	100	0	43	13	365	7
6. H. Fonseka ...	25	36	75	85	86	64	37	53	44	505	2
7. Sadris Perera ...	7	36	27	79	58	80	32	49	31	399	5
8. Johannes Fernando ...	12	36	53	57	20	76	22	48	28	352	8

APPENDIX C.—IV.

Appendix C.—IV.

REPORT of the Rev. S. COLES on the Normal School, for 1876.

Kándy, May 8th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the marks obtained by the students at the Government Normal School, Colombo, in their examination which I held in March last, from the 14th to the 16th inclusive.

I examined three classes—seniors, juniors, and probationers—in reading Sinhalese classics, and grammar; but only two—seniors and juniors—in teaching. The list of marks appended will shew the relative positions of the students to the maximum number obtainable (100), and to each other; but I think a few remarks on the lessons given before me may afford a more definite idea of the status of the students, and suggest modes of improved teaching hereafter to be adopted, and therefore beg leave to bring the following points to your notice:—

I.—READING.

The probationers read their prose lessons much better than either juniors or seniors; and although the lessons the first mentioned read were comparatively easy, yet this of itself was not sufficient to account for their comparative superiority. The fact is that, with only one or two exceptions, the reading of both seniors and juniors was so incorrect, and especially that of the latter, that it was impossible to jot down the number of mistakes made. In several cases more than fifty mistakes were made in reading half a page of their class book, Saddharmálaṅkára; and this evidently arose not so much from nervousness as from a hurried, careless, incorrect habit of reading. There was no attempt to read naturally and deliberately, so as to convey the sense of the author intelligibly to the hearer, but a slap-dash galloping style in which the voice kept pace with the eye, and, as a natural consequence, the mistakes were very numerous. I am afraid they have been allowed unconsciously to drift into this habit, and if most strenuous efforts are not made to eradicate it, it will be impossible for them to become good teachers. I was extremely glad that the vernacular head teacher, Mr. Perera, was present during this examination, as he saw how very incorrectly the students read, and expressed his astonishment at it. He can verify these statements, and will doubtless endeavour to remedy the defects above mentioned. Another matter

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Appendix.

that is very imperfect is Parsing. It is impossible here to give an adequate idea of the absurd answers given to questions on the grammar of the portions read. I will give one or two specimens. ලකුණ, a mark, was said to be a verb, past tense; නුවරට, to the city, objective case, was said to be in the locative; උපන්න a verb, past tense, was said to be in the future tense; and another told us that an adverb qualifies a noun; &c., &c., &c.

I wish it to be understood that these mistakes were *not* made by the probationers, but by students in the other two classes. Constant practice in parsing is the only remedy for this.

I am pleased however to bear testimony to the fact that the students read their poetry much more correctly. They can scarcely however avoid doing this, as they all read it in the *purely* native fashion, in which the nasal organ holds a most prominent position, and can immediately be pressed into service whenever the eye fails to recognize exactly the letter wanted. I cannot recommend this style, but, as no other has hitherto been suggested, I suppose we must submit to it.

But the subject of vernacular reading books both for normal students and schools should no longer be kept in abeyance, as it most pressingly calls for attention. The subject matter of the students' reading books is not a whit superior to that of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and consequently in their lessons there is no mental nutriment; and the language, especially in poetry, is almost wholly obsolete. It should not be forgotten too that indirectly the constant use of these classical books makes the students dislike the ordinary school books which they *must* use when they are put in charge of schools. Let us acknowledge that the language of such books is not classical, but they contain useful, instructive, and improving matter, and that is infinitely better than all the high sounding jargon of the játakas. It is my firm conviction that the bad reading of the students is almost entirely attributable to their constant use of these classical books.

GRAMMAR.

Two papers of questions were given in this subject—one for the probationers, and the other, a long one, to the juniors and seniors—with the idea that the seniors would select the more difficult questions and answer them; but this, almost without exception, they declined to do. Except two or three of them they answered only the easy questions, and consequently I am unable to express my opinion on their attainments in the more advanced stages of grammar. When I sent my papers of questions to be printed, I requested that the proof-sheets should be returned to me for correction; and if this had been done, I should have with them sent instructions about the selection of questions for the seniors. But the proofs were never returned, and I was therefore unable to do this. I deem this explanation necessary, as it will enable you to understand why to a certain extent higher marks were not obtained. I sincerely hope the grammar, reading, and writing are the worse taught subjects in the Normal School, for they are very unsatisfactory. I am afraid that the students never read over their papers, so as to correct mistakes before they gave them in, since the errors, omissions of letters, and even words, are very numerous. I am certain that papers given in in such a state in England would, independently of the matter contained in them, cause a considerable diminution in the number of marks obtainable.

The hand-writing too is generally very bad. I do not know if copy-writing forms a part of their instruction while in training; but if not, the sooner it is introduced and practised *daily*, the better will it be for the children committed to their care. These young men ought to be able to write as well as notaries' clerks, when they leave the Normal School; but the majority of them still retain the primitive village style, in which the strokes are all of one thickness and the contortions of the letters most curious.

PROBATIONERS.

No students in this class obtained one half of the maximum number of marks, and this was chiefly from the want of correctness in the answers. In many cases it arose from the lack of consideration as to the meaning of the question asked, but in others from inability to give the correct answer. I herewith append a few specimens of answers:—

දෙයක්	=	a thing,	was called	a pronoun
පීඩාක්	=	a pain	do.	a verb
පුදුමයක්	=	a wonder	do.	a verb
සොයකොත්	=	or, a conjunction,	do.	a pronoun
ලොකු	=	large	do.	a pronoun
කොළ	=	a leaf	do.	a pronoun
මෙන්	=	thus, a particle	do.	a pronoun
		&c.,	&c.,	&c.

JUNIORS.

No junior either obtained one half, and this, from the above mentioned causes. Their questions were more difficult, but not in excess of the proportion of instruction that these latter have received. The students seem to be incapable of giving any *illustrations* of a rule in Grammar, except the few that are to be found in Sidat Sangaráwa.

SENIORS.

Two of these—the first and last—obtained six marks, more than half of the number required. I believe they would have done much better if they had answered the more difficult questions.

TEACHING.

Only two classes—juniors and seniors—gave lessons before me, and I am happy to say that there was considerable improvement on those of the previous year. They do not now ignore the black board as a useful auxiliary in teaching, but still I am unable to say that they understand its *proper* use. It is evident that during the past year great pains have been taken to make them write some parts of their lessons on it; but still there is a great want of method in their use of it. As

the nasal organ helps the reader of poetry over his difficulties, so the black board appeared to be the refuge of the teacher when he was in doubt as to what should come next in the lesson.

Every student taught an object lesson previously prepared, and on which notes had been most carefully written, for about 20 minutes; and then an ordinary school lesson suggested at the time by myself. Very few of the lessons were completed, and, in several instances, almost the whole of the appointed time was taken up with the first part of the lesson. There is great need of practical knowledge amongst the students about the time that should be allotted to each division of the lesson, so that they may be able to complete it or nearly so within the time appointed.

Their method of questioning the class is still very imperfect. They do not appear to know either *how* or *what* to ask. Instead of giving the question to the *whole* class, and then selecting any one boy whom he choose, to give the answer, each teacher, commencing with the first boy, asked him, and then the second, and so on down to the last; thus indirectly holding out an inducement to each child to listlessness and inattention, except just when his own turn came again. Much time is lost by requiring the boys to change places, if one above the rest cannot answer the question put to him, and it be answered by some one below him. Another "thief of time" is the useless habit of repetition by the teacher of the answer given by the class. Instead of doing this, if he would only teach some *new* matter, or ask *another* question, much more would be done. Many questions were absurdly easy and others difficult and indefinite.

I wish I could report more favourably too on the ability of the teachers to *impart information* to the class, as distinct from *questioning*. It was several times suggested to them in my presence, but it invariably resulted in failure, which I believe must have arisen from want of practice.

The best lesson was on "The Distillation of Arrack"!! as it conveyed more information and was made more interesting and complete than any other; but the lessons generally were too simple for the classes to which they were taught; and this leads me to beg permission to make a few suggestions about the future with regard to these lessons. I believe that object lessons are of scarcely any value except to very small children who cannot read; and from enquiries I have made about schools both in England and Ceylon, I believe that they are never taught except in Infant Schools. Children who can read, can get all the information of these lessons much more readily from their reading books; and in an ordinary school, with four classes, the teacher, who is single-handed, cannot find time for lessons on brickmaking, cinnamon, silver, cats, lions, &c., &c. Such lessons may answer well on "Field Days," when the main object is to please visitors, who come occasionally to see the school; but in the everyday work, they cannot find a place, as subjects much more important and essential *must* be taught. I would therefore suggest that in future examinations, the ordinary school lessons in reading, writing, and arithmetic and kindred subjects, which the students must hereafter teach daily, should be taught before the Examiners, who, from these, would be able to judge of the real teaching power of the students. The way in, which these lessons in ordinary school-work was taught in my presence, both last year and this, is practically valueless; since, I, in ignorance of the capabilities of the children, had to suggest a subject, and no more than five minutes could be allowed to give it in. Most of the lessons so given were failures. If this new method of examination be adopted, I would beg further to suggest that while great care is taken that the lesson should be suitable to the class, it should at the same time be a *bonâ fide* new lesson, *e. g.*, reading has to be taught to the Third Class, and they have read as far as the 35th Lesson in their reading book, when the examination comes, in this case, the lesson taught before the Examiner should be the 36th, and so with other lessons and subjects.

The best thing the Government could possibly do for the improvement of the Normal School would be to send Mr. Perera to a first-rate model school in England, attached to one of the training colleges there, where for a year or eighteen months he could obtain a thoroughly practical knowledge of the best methods of teaching. The expense would not be great, and the benefits to the schools in Ceylon would be incalculable.

I fear that in the foregoing remarks I have gone widely astray from the usual form of examination reports, but I beg to be excused for so doing, as my only object has been the future improvement of the teachers trained at the Government expense.

LIST OF MARKS.—EASTER, 1876.

SENIORS.	Reading.	Grammar.	Teaching.
Maximum.	100	100	100
M. Fernando...	60	56	65
W. Perera ...	80	40	58
D. Pedro ...	75	37	50
D. Cornelis ...	78	38	70
D. Daniel ...	65	39	53
D. Juvan ...	78	40	70
G. D. Silva ...	50	44	81
D. Sarnelis ...	55	40	43
D. Leyon ...	49	39	46
K. D. Saram...	45	45	36
D. Arnolis ...	43	43	36
A. Perera ...	50	56	30
	60·6	43·4	53·1

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Appendix.

JUNIORS.	Reading.	Grammar.	Teaching.
Maximum.	100	100	100
D. A. Jayawardhana ...	52	29	28
Don Cornelis ...	70	37	20
D. A. Ratnayake ...	54	37	38
Don Joronis... ...	51	22	33
C. Rodrigo	45	34	42
H. Fernando... ...	47	17	33
M. Fonseka	70	42	25
Don Francisco ...	53	36	20
D. J. Ranavira ...	49	26	30
W. R. Banda ...	69	40	27
Average per cent.	56	32	26·6

PROBATIONERS.	Reading.	Grammar.
Maximum.	100	100
Don Abilinu	58	40
Anthony Perera	67	32
Allis Fernando	60	29
D. Joseph	48	22
Alex. Fernando	43	13
H. Fonseka	53	44
Sadris Perera	49	31
Johannis Fernando... ...	48	28
Average per cent.	53·25	29·875

S. COLES,
Church Mission, Kandy.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo.

APPENDIX D.

I.—STATEMENT shewing the Annual Expenditure incurred under the Head "Education," and the Receipt by Fees, from the year 1856 to 1876.

II.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from the year 1869 to the year 1876.

III.—STATEMENT shewing the amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the amount expended, under the different heads of Establishment, Education, Rent, and Transport, for the year 1876.

IV.—ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

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Appendix D.—I.

APPENDIX D—I.

STATEMENT shewing the Annual Expenditure incurred under the Head "Education," and the Receipts by Fees, from the year 1856 to the year 1876.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Rent.		Education exclusive of Establishment.		Transport.		Total.		Receipts by Fees, &c.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
1856 ...	25525	8	46804	37	4961	0	10362	94	825	0	88478	40	8434	40
1857 ...	25181	92	50605	75	5021	75	11149	4	800	75	92759	21	11647	57
1858 ...	25579	67	55216	98	5580	25	13335	37	1472	50	103184	77	13583	14
1859 ...	29123	58	69342	7	6342	29	20655	28	1771	75	127234	98	16915	36
1860 ...	28678	62	77766	74	6659	67	18293	6	2253	0	133651	9	19971	17
1861 ...	30563	33	85970	79	7683	17	15019	60	3749	21	143066	10	20545	96
1862 ...	30549	51	88903	81	7287	12	11826	46	2426	87	141993	78	22039	19
1863 ...	31381	65	91022	19	7397	50	12262	67	3137	79	145201	79	22412	33
1864 ...	32661	23	96808	21	8023	96	11500	72	4322	4	153316	16	21387	36
1865	33118	33	87735	90	7921	69	13955	75	4004	87	146736	54	20387	83
1866 ...	32053	33	96622	50	8312	58	14537	16	3227	0	148752	57	21541	50
1867 ...	29520	50	96365	29	8847	17	13331	67	4953	50	153018	12	24614	33
1868 ...	32063	50	98869	37	9244	0	16846	42	4636	75	161660	4	27289	79
1869 ...	31453	33	105295	0	9000	25	14615	35	4305	12	164669	6	25559	71
1870 ...	36603	92	101979	29	9957	58	53108	25	3898	37	205547	42	26283	6
1871 ...	39382	17	111593	58	10540	17	69923	42	6956	96	238436	29	26540	76
1872 ...	37001	34	112668	30	9748	64	99511	38	8648	29	267577	95	24570	64
1873 ...	34680	53	116237	47	7933	97	127479	15	8980	9	295311	21	22167	69½
1874 ...	33219	25	128197	54	6306	91	140569	54	10558	81	318851	35	23253	5
1875 ...	56519	66	135769	30	5880	92	164104	18	10634	93	352848	99	22691	2
1876 ...	39211	03	150788	75	5797	37	171229	14	13887	91	380914	20	24158	80

APPENDIX—D. II.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from the year 1869 to the year 1876.

Years.	English Schools.		Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Vernacular Schools.		English Girls' Schools.		Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools.		Vernacular Girls' Schools.		Grant-in-Aid Schools.		Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	School	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
1869	12	1376	30	1712	51	2966	6	339	8	195	13	568	20	1595	140	8751
1870	14	1175	26	1091	85	5159	4	281	7	155	20	865	229	8201*	385	16927
1871	13	1170	25	1155	108	6686	4	272	9	223	21	983	314	19416	494	29865
1872	13	1110	24	1069	130	7267	4	257	7	176	22	973	402	25443	602	36295
1873	12	981	27	1187	170	8041	4	254	5	138	23	997	528	32594	769	44192
1874	12	945	30	1545	169	7886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35559	838	47278
1875	12	890	33	1644	191	8572	4	304	7	199	29	1167	654	41343	930	54119
1876	12	970	32	1622	212	10687	4	281	7	220	34	1335	697	45422	998	60537

* This is an approximate total; the returns for the year being imperfect.

APPENDIX D.—III.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the Amount expended under the different heads of Establishment, Education, Rent and Transport, for the year 1876.

	Amount Voted for the Year.		Amount Expended.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
SALARIES.				
Fixed ...	41,750	0	39,211	3
Provisional ...	156,891	0	156,788	75
EDUCATION.				
Grants-in-aid	126,000	0	125,950	88
Allowance to Ragged school	500	0	499	92
Cost of Boarding Normal Students	6,708	0	5,802	56
Cost of Boarding Military Orphan Boys, &c.	5,000	0	7,932	39
Four English Scholarships including 500 rupees passage money	5,375	0	5,300	0
Allowance to Kandy Industrial School	2,000	0	1,358	26
Queen's Scholarships	1,900	0	1,717	53
Allowance to Galle Industrial School	600	0	600	0
150 Monitors in Vernacular Schools including bonus	1,500	0	1,302	35
Cost of translating, &c., a new series of Sinhalese books	1,000	0		
Donation to Libraries	2,600	0	2,600	0
CONTINGENCIES.				
Books and Stationery	10,000	0	9,697	28
Furniture for Schools	5,000	0	6,9[illegible]5	77
Repairs, &c.	2,500	0	2,942	20
Mathematical Prize	100	0	100	0
RENT.				
Rent of School-houses	6,500	0	5,797	37
TRANSPORT.				
Travelling expenses of Director, Inspectors, &c.	10,000	0	12,897	81
Horse allowance to two Sub-Inspectors	720	0	720	0
Cost of bringing teachers from distant Stations	1,000	0	270	10
Total—Rs...	390,744	0	380,914	20

APPENDIX.—E.

I.—ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of Government Schools in the several Provinces, during the year 1876.

II.—ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several classes of Government Schools, during the year 1876.

APPENDIX E.—I.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of Government Schools in the several Provinces, during the year 1876.

Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Number of pupils on List.	Average daily attendance.	Receipts. Fees.		Receipts. Stationery.		Receipts. Total.		Charges. Salaries.		Charges. Rent.		Charges. Furniture.		Charges. Books, &c.		Charges. Stationery.		Charges. Sundries.		Charges. Proportionate Cost of Departmental charges.		Charges. Total.		Cost of educating each Pupil for one Year. By receipts.		Cost of educating each Pupil for one Year. Cost to Government.		Cost of educating each Pupil for one Year. Total.	
				Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Western ...	*197	10293	7307	13972	97	58	44	14031	41	96666	23	3882	45	3034	84	543	80	576	63	10724	46	14391	99	129819	96	1	36	11	25	12	61
North-Western.	10	401	264	570	21	24	85	595	6	3897	90	—		144	56	16	42	35	30	214	34	560	79	4869	31	1	48	10	66	12	14
Southern ...	†26	1533	1096	4884	7	332	83	5216	90	22412	64	1110	0	353	13	43	1	336	73	489	29	2143	10	26887	90	3	40	14	14	17	54
Eastern ...	15	654	453	102	43	82	99	185	42	3640	0	—		120	81	2	1	77	26	230	15	914	14	4984	37	0	28	7	34	7	62
Northern ...	1	26	16	46	67	6	4	52	71	612	42	—		—		—		4	32	13	20	36	34	666	28	2	3	23	59	25	62
Central ...	50	2174	1460	3919	43	145	41	4064	84	28096	15	305	0	533	32	117	65	191	20	821	17	3039	5	33103	54	1	87	13	35	15	22
North-Central ..	2	34	16	2	58	9	88	12	46	410	32	—		—		—		2	49	7	62	47	60	468	3	0	37	13	40	13	77
	301	15115	10612	23498	36	660	44	24158	80	155735	66	5297	45	4186	66	722	39	1223	93	12500	23	21133	1	200799	33	1	59	11	69	13	28

* Exclusive of the Pamunugama Vernacular Girls' school, closed in February; Kelanya Vernacular Girls' school, closed in October; Medagama Vernacular Girls' school, temporarily closed in January; and Gelaniyagama Vernacular Girls' school, closed in May.

† Exclusive of the Walasmulla Vernacular Boys' school, temporarily closed in July.

APPENDIX E.—II.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools during the year 1876.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on list.	Average daily attendance.	Receipts. Fees.		Receipts. Stationery.		Receipts. Total.		Charges. Salaries.		Charges. Rent.		Charges. Furniture.		Charges. Books, &c.		Charges. Stationery.		Charges. Sundries.		Charges. Proportionate cost of Departmental charges.		Charges. Total.		Cost of educating each Pupil for one Year. By receipts.		Cost of educating each Pupil for one Year. Cost to Government.		Cost of educating each Pupil for one Year. Total.	
				Rs	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Boys'.																															
English ...	12	970	879	14,582	97	134	93	14,717	90	58,201	20	2,382	45	957	3	78	54	370	51	6,652	55	1.356	2	69,998	30	15	17	56	99	72	16
Anglo-Vernacular ...	32	1622	1290	4,972	48	271	74	5,244	22	23,243	57	780	0	406	10	143	9	295	92	558	8	2,267	43	27,694	19	3	23	13	84	17	7
Vernacular ...	212	10687	7121	1,649	23	199	92	1,849	15	49,073	0	140	0	2,328	94	424	61	433	85	4,942	85	14,942	7	72,285	32	0	17	6	59	6	76
Total, Boys'...	256	13279	9220	21,204	68	606	59	21,811	27	130,517	77	3,302	45	3,692	7	646	24	1,100	28	12,153	48	18565	52	169,977	81	1	64	11	16	12	80
Girls'.																															
English ...	4	281	231	1,790	58	38	37	1,828	95	15,691	25	1,050	0	18	76	21	0	60	94	96	97	392	87	17,331	79	6	51	55	17	61	68
Anglo-Vernacular ...	7	220	161	496	69	9	93	506	62	4,102	50	705	0	37	84	13	84	21	73	134	48	307	75	5,323	14	2	30	21	89	24	19
Vernacular ...	34	1335	930	6	41	5	55	11	96	5,424	14	240	0	437	99	41	31	40	98	115	30	1,866	87	8,166	59	0	1	6	10	6	11
Total, Girls'...	45	1836	1322	2,293	68	53	85	2,347	53	25,217	89	1,995	0	494	59	76	15	123	65	346	75	2,567	49	30,821	52	1	28	15	51	16	79
Total...	301	15115	10612	23,498	36	660	44	24,158	80	155,735	66	5,297	45	4,186	66	722	39	1,223	93	12,500	23	21,133	1	200,799	33	1	59	11	69	13	28

APPENDIX F.

I.—Abstract of Examination Schedules of the Government Schools inspected during the year 1876.

II.—Nominal Return of Teachers employed in the Government Schools.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—I.

APPENDIX F.—I.

ABSTRACT of the Examination Schedules of the Government Central and English Schools.

	Name of School.	
	Galle Central.	Kandy Central.
Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination	I.—V.	II.—V.
Number presented in all Standards ...	60	51
Number presented twice in the same Standard	13	7
Average time in School in years	$1\frac{1}{8}$	1·8
Average age in years	14	12·6
Reading	71	26
Writing	78	38
Arithmetic	85	18
Geography	77	16
Grammar	50	27
History	14	—
Copy-writing	47	40
Geometry	13	—
Algebra	13	—
Trigonometry	2	—
Mensuration	4	—
Total number passed in two out of the first three heads ...	87	30
Total per-centage of passes obtained exclusive of Copy-writing and Needle-work	85	49

APPENDIX F.—I.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	State of school as to Bungalow and Accommodation.	State of school as to Furniture and Maps.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Number presented in the alphabet class.	Number presented in all Standards.	Number presented twice in same Standard.	Average time in School in years.	Average age in years.	Number passed under each head. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Copy-writing.	Needle-work. Good.	Superior.	Total number passed in two out of the first three heads.	Total per-centage of Passes obtained, exclusive of Copy-writing and Needle-work.
English Schools (Male.)																			
Colombo ...	G	G	I. to V.	...	73	1	1·5	11	55	66	56	14	25	...	59	...	...	60	77
Kurunegala ..	V G	V G	I. to V.	12	35	5	2·7	13	23	23	20	9	7	...	20	...	...	20	58
Matara ...	B	F	I. to VI.	7	84	18	$2\frac{2}{3}$	13	57	62	65	61	24	25	...	...	..	73	68
Kalutara ...	E	G	I. to V.	14	96	19	2	13	73	80	65	31	29	...	77	...	...	65	66
Grandpass ..	F	F	I. to V.	3	87	40	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	49	74	84	44	26	4	54	...	...	78	82
Kandy Industrial ..	F	F	I. to IV.	7	15	..	3·4	13·5	21	17	14	...	5	..	15	...	...	18	69
Borella ...	G	G	I. to V.	...	60	16	$1\frac{2}{3}$	13	48	58	57	34	40	...	52	...	...	58	90
St. Thomas	..	V G	II. to V.	...	81	4	1·4	12	65	73	75	49	55	...	78	...	...	74	84
Galle Lower, Central ..	G	G	I. to III.	19	47	16	$1\frac{1}{2}$	11	32	41	41	14	3	...	30	...	...	59	77
English Schools (Female)																			
Colombo ..		...	I. to V.	29	65	48	3·5	11	62	49	37	8	4	...	26	20	45	59	80
Matara ...	G.	G	I. to VI.	18	44	2	9	$2\frac{3}{4}$	29	33	24	16	6	3	15	11	23	29	58
Galle ..	G	G	I. to VI.	15	47	...	2	9	42	41	38	4	5	4	35	24	21	41	71
Kandy ...	E	E	I. to V.	10	50	24	2·5	10	43	40	25	9	9	...	36	32	4	38	67
Colombo ...	G	G	I. to VI.	14	72	13	13	10	55	64	24	21	20	1	43	35	30	60	61
Female Seminary ...	...	...	I. to V.	15	18	7	2	9	15	18	11	5	3	1	11	18	...	15	72

APPENDIX F.—I.

ABSTRACT of the Examination Schedules of the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Name of School.	State of School as to Bungalow and Accommodation.	State of School as to Furniture and Maps.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Number presented in the Alphabet Class.	Number presented in all Standards.	Number presented twice in same Standard.	Average time in School in years.	Average age in years.	Number passed under each head. Reading. Vernacular.	Reading. English.	Writing. Vernacular.	Writing. English.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Copy-writing. Vernacular.	Copy-writing. English.	Needle work. Good.	Needle work. Superior.	Total number passed in two out of the first three heads.	Total per-centage of passes obtained, exclusive of Copy-writing and Needle-work.
Male Schools.																						
Hanwella ...	F	F	I., II., & IV.	15	25	...	·4	13	8	22	3	19	16	0	...	...	...	5	...	...	20	69
Ratnapura ..	C	C	I. to VI.	14	42	5	4·5	13	...	29	...	31	24	3	6	...	...	29	...	...	25	58
Waskaduwa ...	F	F	I. to III.	4	31	..	4·5	12·6	...	14	...	9	13	...	..	..	..	7	...	..	12	32
Maradana ...	F	G	I. to VI.	..	75		2	12·5	34	39	29	26	41	6	3		18	46	...	..	49	64
Toppu ...	G	G	I. to V.	5	24	14	4·5	15	...	24	...	22	23	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	23	87
Puttalam ...	E	E	I. to IV.	13	23	...	3	12	...	16	...	18	14	2	3	.	.	13	...	...	16	64
Mullaittivu ...	G	G	I. to V.	7	19	5	3·4	13	11	7	10	7	7	2	4	...	2	7	...	...	7	72 E / 62 V
Mirissa ...	G	G	I. to IV.	25	57	...	4	12·5	51	14	56	16	54	19	0	...	22	8	...	...	56	90
Weligama ...	F	F	I. to IV.	5	29	12	3	12	26	21	26	22	21	21	9	...	23	11	...	...	22	82
Waskaduwa ...	F	F	II. and IV.	8	16	5	2·3	11	...	8	...	3	6	0	0	...	...	12	...	...	7	36
Bentota ...	E	G	I. to V.	19	69	5	3	14	...	46	...	48	44	12	11	...	...	41	...	...	43	65
Payyagala ...	V G	V G	I. to VI.	11	48	14	2·6	13	...	42	...	40	34	5	10	...	...	30	...	...	41	75
Maggona ..	G	F	I. to VI.	15	54	16	4	14	...	37	...	52	43	8	11	...	...	13	...	...	42	74
Hikkaduwa ...	...	...	I. to IV.	11	20	3	3	10	20	14	20	13	12	10	6	...	16	11	...	...	14	80
Kadugannawa ...	E	G	I. to V.	16	23	12	1·9	12	...	20	...	20	11	7	1	...	...	14	...	...	19	72
Mavanella ...	M	G	I.-IV. & VI.	6 E / 2 V	24 E / 28 V	...	1·5	13	20	13	19	12	0	2	5	..	9	6	...	..	12 E / 18 V	39 E / 75 V
Urugala ...	F	G	I. and II.	3	14	3	3	13	11	12	13	12	10	...	.	...	8	8	...	...	12	83
Walala ..	G	F	I. to V.	6	29	6	2·7	12	27	26	28	22	28	10	1	...	16	16	..	...	27	91
Panwila ..	F	F	I. to IV.	11	21	1	1·7	10	15	18	17	14	18	5	0	...	15	16	...	...	18	75
Madawalatenna ..	G	G	I. to IV.	23	36	2	2·6	12	...	34	...	34	22	7	3	...	...	19	..	...	32	83
Peradeniya ..	E	..	I. to V.	30	31	...	1·9	11	...	16	...	17	12	0	0		...	17	...	...	16	38
Gampola ..	E	E	I. to IV.	29	52	6	1·4	10	35	40	38	36	36	7	6	...	31	34	...	...	44	72 E / 79 V
Kandy, Lower, Central ...	I	G	I. to V.	26	75	4	1·5	13·5	...	58	...	59	39	8	7	.	...	59	...	...	51	63
Mawathagoda ...	F	...	I. to IV.	4	16	...	·8	11·5	11	10	11	10	8	2	0	...	2	2	...	..	10 E / 11 V	55 E / 100v
Nuwara Eliya ...	G	G	I. to IV.	7	14	2	1·8	11	...	9	...	9	11	3	2	..	...	9	...	...	10	68
Badulla ...	G	G	I. to IV.	16	30	5	2	13	...	19	...	17	20	3	4	...	...	16	...	...	20	70
Udugampola ...	I	F	I. to IV.	5	53	...	1·6	14	...	48	...	50	52	18	6	...	...	32	...	...	49	95
Kaluwella ...	G	G	II. to IV.	7	23	2	1·5	12	16	16	18	18	8	10	2	...	18	22	...	...	16 V / 15 E	70
Female Schools.																						
Ratnapura ...	M	M	I. to IV.	16	11	1	2·6	9	...	9	..	3	0	0	...	...	...	8	Good		2	38
Puttalam ...	B	F	I. and II.	15	9	...	0·9	10	...	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	4	73
Panadure ...	V B	G	I. to V.	12	26	15	2·7	11	...	25	...	26	19	4	13	...	...	20	2	24	25	86
Nuwara Eliya ...	G	G	I. and II.	6	9	...	1	9	...	7	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	9	96
Badulla ...	F	G	I. and II.	11	6	...	·5	8·5	..	6	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	5	77

APPENDIX F.—I. (*continued.*)

ABSTRACT of Examination Schedules of the Government Vernacular Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	State of School as to Bungalow and Accommodation.	State of School as to Furniture and Maps.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Number presented in the Alphabet Class.	Number presented in all Standards.	Number presented twice in same Standard.	Average time in School in years.	Average age in years.	Number passed under each head. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Copy-writing.	Needle-work. Good.	Superior.	Total number passed in two out of the first three heads.	Total per-centage of passes obtained, exclusive of Copy-writing and Needle-work.
Male Schools.																			
Wariyapola	B	...	I. to II.	5	6	...	¾	11	5	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	77
Rambukkana	F	F	I. to III.	8	7	...	1	10	7	6	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	88
Dangowita	F	F	I. to III.	14	20	...	1	11	20	19	13	...	...	...	15	...	...	16	86
Nikaweratiya	F	G	I.	35	6	...		8	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	94
Ambepussa	F	F	I. to III.	6	18	...	1	8	18	18	18	...	...	...	19	...	...	18	100
Hungampola	B	F	I. to III.	4	8	...	1½	9	7	7	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	87
Ballapana	I	I	I to II.	2	18	...	¾	9	16	11	14	...	...	...	6	...	...	14	76
Matugama	G	G	I to III.	19	17	...	¾	9	17	17	14	...	...	...	7	...	...	17	94
Paramapitiya	...	I	I. to IV.	3	10		2	9	8	8	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	7	57
Gadaladeniya	I	F	I. to IV.	8	7	...	2	9	6	7	6	1	...	...	3	...	...	7	90
Embekka Madama ...	I	F	I. to IV.	6	27	1	1½	10	24	25	20	3	...	...	11	...	...	23	85
Ganhatta	G	G	I. to IV.	9	20	...	2	10	19	20	9	5	...	...	10	...	...	19	81
Petiyagoda	F	F	I. to IV.	15	18	3	2	9	18	18	16	2	...	...	15	...	...	18	96
Talatu-oya	G	F	I. to III.	8	20	6	1½	10	18	20	15	...	...	...	14	...	...	19	88
Thulpegoda	B	F	I. to III.	23	26	...	¾	10	23	26	20	...	...	...	8	...	...	24	88
Rikiligasgoda	F	F	I. to III.	6	21	...	1¾	10	20	21	14	...	...	...	13	...	...	21	87
Naula	F	F	I. to IV.	14	33	1	1½	11	29	27	22	3	...	...	17	...	...	30	79
Ralapanawa	G	F	I. to III.	...	8	...	1½	12	8	8	8	...	...	...	0	...	...	8	100
Kalpe	I	...	I. to III.	11	5	...	1½	10	4	4	1	...	...	...	0	...	...	4	60
Vernacular Practising ...	G	G	I. to II.	15	15	...	2	10	14	14	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	14	84
Pamunuwila	F	F	II. to IV.	...	27	7	4	10	26	24	22	5	...	...	27	...	...	25	84
Kimbissa	I	F	I.	18	5	...	...	11	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	73
Byanwila	F	F	I. to VI.	14	35	2	2½	9	34	34	33	5	4	...	18	...	...	35	90
Akuramboda	F	G	I. to III.	10	38	...	1¾	11	38	38	32	...	...	...	23	...	...	38	94
Heenkenda	G	F	I. to V.	32	76	9	3¾	9	70	76	52	22	8	...	44	...	...	72	83
Yatawatta	F	F	I. to III.	6	24	3	1½	9	19	22	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	20	72
Kaikawala	G	F	I. to II	6	10	...	½	9	8	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	56
Kumbaloluwa	F	F	I. to II.	11	10	...	2	10	7	8	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	73
Bandarawatta	F	I	I. to IV.	10	21	3	2⅔	9	19	20	6	3	...	...	6	...	...	19	67
Hambagama	F	F	I. to IV.	2	12	...	3	9	8	7	1	0	...	...	4	...	...	6	38
Galahitiyawa	G	F	I. to IV.	9	29	...	1¾	9	27	29	26	2	...	...	25	...	...	28	94
Rawatawatta	F	F	I. to V.	20	14	...	3	11	14	14	12	2	...	...	6	...	...	14	91
Doranagoda	I	F	I to V.	7	28	10	2	9	24	23	14	0	...	...	5	...	...	19	65
Minuangoda	G	G	I to V.	...	28	8	1½	10	26	26	19	8	0	...	17	...	...	26	85
Indibetta	F	F	I. to IV.	10	37	...	2	10	34	29	16	0	...	...	33	...	...	26	67
Dewelapola	I	F	I. to IV.	5	12	1	1½	9	10	10	9	1	...	...	2	...	...	11	81
Bulugahamulla	F	F	I. to IV.	9	16	8	1½	9	15	15	14	1	...	...	6	...	...	15	86
Bemmulla	F	F	I., III. & IV.	12	19	2	2	9	19	19	14	2	...	...	5	...	...	19	88
Heenetiyana	I	F	I., II. & IV.	5	15	5	1½	9	13	13	15	0	...	...	9	...	...	15	89
Aluthepola	G	G	I. to III.	23	23	10	2	9	21	22	12	...	...	...	16	...	...	21	79
Dewalapitiya	F	F	I. to III.	7	22	2	1⅓	11	17	19	18	...	...	...	7	...	...	19	8[illegible]
Horampella	F	F	I. to III.	13	12	4	1½	9	12	11	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	12	83
Aturugiriya	G	F	I. to III.	10	11	1	1·6	7	10	9	7		...	...	5	...	...	9	78
Gonehena	F	F	I. to IV.	10	18	...	3	10	17	18	16	2	...	...	15	...	...	18	88
Gehenuwala	G	G	I to IV.	6	21	...	2	9	18	21	13	1	...	...	16	...	...	18	81
Malabe	F	F	I. to IV.	6	22	...	1½	9	17	18	15	2	...	...	13	...	...	19	73
Ehelegampaha	F	F	I. to IV.	11	43	...	2⅓	8	37	36	33	5	...	...	22	...	...	38	79
Wewelduwa	F	F	I. to IV.	20	21	2	3	10	13	17	16	1	...	...	17	...	...	17	68
Kesbewa	F	I	I. to IV.	14	36	...	2	10	25	29	19	0	...	...	12	...	...	27	68
Jamburaliya	G	F	I. to III.	15	20	...	1	9	19	17	17	...	...	...	11	...	...	18	88
Kahatuduwa	F	F	II. to IV.	3	10	...	4	13	7	7	4	6	...	...	4	...	...	7	50
Brahamanagama... ...	F	F	I to III.	12	20	1	2	10	20	18	17	...	...	...	12	...	...	19	91
Kumbukke	G	F	I. to IV.	7	30	1	2½	11	30	29	23	5	...	...	16	...	...	29	90
Mudungoda	F	F	I. to IV.	15	23	...	3	8	18	22	11	3	0	...	12	...	...	20	69
Ganemulla	F	F	II. to IV.	11	21	1	2	10	17	21	17	4	...	...	21	...	...	21	83
Mantirimulla	F	F	I. to IV.	12	23	3	3	9	23	18	17	3	...	...	16	...	...	23	84
Kiniyai	F	F	I. to IV.	7	21	...	...	...	20	19	16	2	...	...	8	...	...	20	87
Koddiyar	F	G	I. to IV.	10	43	...	...	...	37	40	30	6	...	...	14	...	...	38	83
Tiriai	F	F	I. to III.	6	13	...		...	9	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	64
Katchewelli	F	G	I. to III.	4	8	...	...	...	8	6	6	...	...	...	0	...	...	8	83

APPENDIX [illegible]—I. *continued.*

Name of School.	State of School as to Bungalow and accommodation.	State of School as to Furniture and Maps.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Number presented in the Alphabet Class.	Number presented in all Standards.	Number presented twice in same Standard.	Average time in School in Years.	Average age in Years.	Number passed under each head. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Copy-writing.	Needle-work. Good.	Superior.	Total number passed in two out of the first three heads.	Total per-centage of passes obtained exclusive of Copy-writing and Needle-work.
Nilaveli	G	G	I. to III.	5	18	...	...	...	17	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	..	17	92
Alutgama	...	...	I. to IV.	12	40	...	2½	10	37	39	21	11	...	...	27	...	...	37	79
Trincomalee	G	G	I. to IV.	19	27	4	2	9	19	26	14	1	...	...	10	.	...	22	73
Butpitiya	G	G	I. to IV.	22	47	...	1	9	44	45	37	3	...	...	33	...	...	46	89
Thihari	...	...	I. to V.	24	65	2	1¾	10	58	63	54	8	2	...	35	...	...	61	87
Kandeliaddepaluwa ...	F	F	I. to V.	8	41	15	3	9	33	39	29	9	...	...	22	...	...	38	79
Batapola	F	F	I. to IV.	3	18	...	2	9	15	17	12	2	...	...	8	...	...	17	80
Kinigama	F	F	I. to IV.	10	28	2	2	9	27	23	18	6	...	...	16	...	...	23	80
Udututtiripitiya ...	F	F	I. to V.	18	46	13	2	10	41	40	37	6	0	...	39	...	...	43	85
Peliyagoda	I	F	I. to V.	31	44	8	2·5	9	41	38	31	3	0	...	23	..	...	41	76
Nawagamuwa	I	F	I. to IV.	11	20	...	1	9	20	17	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	17	76
Peliyagodawatta... ...	F	F	I. to V.	13	24	...	2	8	19	20	12	2	0	...	12	...	...	20	62
Udugampola	F	F	I. to V.	32	52	7	2·8	11	50	47	36	7	6	...	33	...	...	46	82
Katukurunda	G	G	I. to IV.	7	34	21	2·3	10	22	21	22	2	...	...	10	...	...	22	64
Panadure	G	G	I. to V.	17	41	5	1·7	9	39	38	32	7	0	...	19	...	...	39	83
Talpitiya	F	F	I. to IV.	17	43	6	2	10	35	34	18	3	...	...	21	...	..	33	66
Kirillawela	F	F	I. to V.	8	26	...	2	10	25	23	15	9	0	...	15	...	...	23	80
Wadduwa	G	G	I. to V.	12	57	5	2·4	10	54	52	44	13	1	...	27	...	...	53	80
Bandaragama	F	F	I. to V.	11	32	...	1·7	9	30	26	21	9	0	...	15	...	...	29	76
Goneduwa	G	G	I. to IV.	18	26	9	2	10	25	24	23	1	...	...	15	...	...	26	90
Tantrimulla	F	F	I. to V.	25	34	...	2·4	9	26	31	25	4	...	...	20	...	...	25	85
Pelpola	F	F	I. to IV.	12	35	4	2·7	10	26	35	23	2	...	...	27	...	...	30	77
Payyagala	G	G	I. to V.	46	56	4	2	10	47	45	33	9	...	...	37	...	...	38	75
Arappattai No. 1 ...	G	G	I. to VI.	24	51	10	2	7	51	50	38	8	6	...	20	...	..	50	88
Arappattai No. 2 ...	G	G	I. to V.	12	38	10	2	8	33	37	36	2	2	...	20	...	...	34	91
Malawanbedda ...	G	G	I. to V.	16	36	...	2·4	10	35	32	32	7	0	...	24	...	...	35	89
Pattiruppu	G	G	I. to V.	11	18	5	2	6	15	16	6	2	1	..	5	...	...	15	67
Andiambalama	G	G	I to IV.	26	54	1	2½	10	54	54	46	4	...	...	33	..	...	54	93
Beruwala	F	F	I. to V.	48	80	4	2	9	65	70	57	6	0	...	33	...	...	72	77
Katana	G	F	I. to V.	29	46	6	3·6	9	35	43	35	4	0	...	25	...	...	43	78
Hettimulla	...	F	I. to IV.	2	25	...	1·7	10	20	22	17	0	...	...	16	..	...	22	76
Siduwa	F	F	I. to V.	27	52	1	2·4	9	48	51	32	6	0	...	35	...	...	49	82
Padagoda	G	F	II. to IV.	14	13	1	3	9	13	13	6	4	...	...	13	...	...	13	81
Induruwa	F	F	I. to V.	9	44	1	2·3	10	43	39	34	9	0	...	21	...	...	41	84
Waragoda	I	F	I. to V.	11	30	...	2	9	25	25	20	4	...	...	16	...	...	25	72
Hungantota	F	F	I. to IV.	11	30	...	2	7	28	27	26	3	...	..	23	...	...	28	90
Alutgamwigga	G	F	I. to V.	17	35	1	2·3	9	33	35	30	7	0	...	21	...	...	35	91
Hapugahakanda... ...	F	F	I. II. IV. & V.	15	21	2	3	8	20	20	17	1	0	...	7	...	..	21	82
Daranagama	F	F	I. to IV.	5	34	3	2	9	33	28	19	0	...	...	20	...	...	30	73
Meegama	G	F	I. to II.	30	24	...	·6	9	22	22	22	...	...	...	8	...	...	22	91
Ittapana	I	F	I.	25	6	...	·5	9	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	88
Mahamagalkanda ...	F	F	I. to V.	7	45	...	2	9	35	29	21	1	0	...	21	...	...	27	59
Danketiya	G	G	I. to IV.	6	16	...	...	...	16	15	9	1	...	...	4	...	...	15	82
Heyyantuduwa	F	F	I. to IV.	10	17	6	1·7	9	17	16	15	2	...	...	10	...	...	17	92
Mahagammedda ..	F	G	I. to IV.	13	55	3	2	9	43	39	28	11	...	...	25	...	..	40	68
Kosgama	I	F	I. to III.	8	18	...	1	9	16	15	12	...	...	...	10	...	...	15	79
Kalamulla	I	I	I. to III.	31	41	...	1·8	9	31	21	20	..	...	...	1	...	...	22	58
Getamanna	G	G	I.	1	6	...	2	12	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	88
Beliatta	F	G	I. to III.	1	12	1	1¼	10	12	11	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	75
Kattankudi	F	...	I. to III.	26	20	...	...	9	20	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	93
Desaster-Kalutara ..	B	F	I. to IV.	53	58	..	·8	9	49	50	39	2	...	...	24	..	..	51	77
Godigamuwa	F	F	I. to IV.	6	15	...	4·6	10	15	9	5	0	...	..	11	...	...	10	59
Puhulwela	G	G	I. to IV.	34	11	...	...	...	10	11	2	0	...	...	7	...	...	11	67
Narandeniya	G	G	I. to III.	10	17	..	...	...	12	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	44
Bopagoda	G	G	I. to III.	10	7	..	...	...	7	7	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	80
Kandewela	F	F	I. to V.	26	24	3	2·8	9	23	21	15	4	...	..	15	..	...	22	75
Mahahunupitiya ...	F	F	I. to IV.	7	13	1	2	11	10	11	8	2	...	..	8	...	...	7	76
Ataraliya	G	G	I. to V.	19	31	...	...	...	25	25	16	1	...	...	13	...	...	23	63
Tillanduwa	F	F	I. to IV.	8	19	1	1	8	12	14	8	0	...	...	14	...	...	11	56
Malimbada	F	O	I.	9	15	...	1	20	15	14	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	86
Madawachchi	F	F	I. to III.	4	11	...	...	...	8	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	78
Pulmoddai	F	G	I. to III.	9	11	...	...	...	10	9	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	9	78
Attudawa	G	G	I. to III.	14	25	...	...	...	24	14	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	14	62
Tennemaravadi	B	G	I. to III.	8	12	...	...	...	12	11	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	12	97
Pamunugama	F	F	I. to V.	15	60	9	4	10	59	54	43	12	...	...	34	...	...	59	85

APPENDIX F.—I. *continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	State of School as to Bungalow and Accommodation.	State of School as to Furniture and Maps.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Number presented in the Alphabet Class.	Number presented in all Standards.	Number presented twice in same Standard.	Average time in School in Years.	Average age in years.	Total passed under each head. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Copy-writing.	Needle-work. Good.	Superior.	Total number passed in two out of the first three heads.	Total per-centage of passes obtained exclusive of Copy-writing and Needle-work.
Akuragoda	F	F	I. to III.	3	18	5	2·7	10	16	12	6	...	..	..	7	...	...	14	56
Midellawita	F	F	I. to IV.	4	19	...	2·5	9	17	17	16	3	...	..	13	...	...	18	85
Batagama	F	F	I. to IV.	21	28	6	2·5	8	24	27	23	6	...	..	15	..	...	26	88
Kandana	G	F	I. to III.	21	12	1	·7	8	11	11	11	3	...	..	7	...	...	12	92
Mattumagala	F	F	I. to IV.	10	24	...	2	9	17	22	15	3	...	...	10	...	...	20	68
Wattala	F	F	I. to IV.	10	22	1	2	7	18	19	15	8	...	...	14	...	...	20	80
Weligampitiya	G	G	I. to V.	39	27	1	3	9	23	19	14	4	0	...	14	...	...	19	61
Kalaeliya	F	F	I. to III.	36	9	...	·8	8	9	9	5	0	...	...	2	...	...	9	82
Dandugama	G	F	I. to IV.	21	36	2	2	8	32	30	30	5	...	...	21	...	...	32	79
Alawatupitiya	F	I	I. to IV.	32	25	5	2	8	22	22	21	7	...	...	11	...	...	23	87
Ambalamulla	I.	F.	I. to IV.	9	13	..	2·5	9	7	9	12	1	...	...	6	...	...	10	67
Katunaycka	I.	I.	I. to III.	8	15	1	2	8	13	13	9	0	...	...	5	...	...	14	71
Amandolowa	I.	F.	I. to IV.	32	36	..	1	8	32	36	31	9	...	...	22	...	...	35	91
Kimbulapitiya	G.	G.	I. to V.	8	33	...	2·5	9	30	30	27	10	1	...	15	...	...	30	81
Kodagoda	F.	G.	I. to III.	2	8	...	...	..	8	8	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	8	83
Miriswatta	F.		I. to IV.	6	21	2	1	9	19	17	13	3	...	...	11	...	...	18	74
Dagoona	F.	F	I. to IV.	9	19	6	1·6	10	18	19	18	6	...	...	11	...	...	19	93
Morape	F.	F.	I. to III.	15	16	..	11m.	12	16	12	4	...	...	...	8	.	...	12	65
Himudawa	F.	F.	I. to III.	12	21	...	1	9	21	21	19	2	...	...	9	...	...	21	95
Dummalkotuwa	F	F.	I. to III.	18	12	...	1	8	8	8	5	0	...	...	3	...	...	7	53
Gunnapana	F.	F.	I. to II.	13	15	...	1	9	14	14	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	14	84
Udatalawina	F.	I.	I. to II.	20	18	...	4	12	15	15	13	...	...	...	10	...	...	16	79
Nildandahena	...	...	I. to III.	3	14	...	1	12	12	8	10	...	...	...	9	...	..	8	66
Maspanna	F.	F.	I. to II.	1	12	...	1	12	9	7	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	..	52
Wattegama	F.	I.	I.	8	28	...	1	11	28	23	23	...	...	..	...	...	...	26	88
Paranagama (Fort MacDonald)	B	F	I. to III.	16	23	...	2	13	23	21	23	...	...	...	5	...	...	21	97
Palugama	F	G	I. to II.	18	14	...	10m	13	14	14	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	14	99
Medawaka	B	G	I.	21	15	...	·6	11	15	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	82
Naranpanawa	G	F	I.	14	48	...	1	11	48	46	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	96
Batuwatta	F	F	I. to IV.	10	18	2	1·8	8	15	18	14	1	...	...	8		...	18	82
Meddegoda	...	...	I. to V.	8	19	2	3·3	9	15	14	7	0	0	...	5	...	..	14	47
Yagoda	F	F	I. to IV.	23	26	8	2	8	16	19	13	2	...	...	7	...	...	17	56
Kossinna	...	...	I. to IV.	9	30	1	2·3	9	22	27	20	6	...	...	11	...	...	27	73
Higgaswatta	F	F	II. to V.	5	7	...	3	11	1	5	6	3	..	...	5	...	...	...	58
Avisawella	B	F	I. to III.	11	23	...	1	10	22	19	16	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	84
Bomeria	F	F	I. to IV.	12	29	10	2	11	31	31	25	7	...	...	29	...	...	...	68
Sedawatta	F	F	I. to V.	28	55	2	2	9	52	50	38	5	...	..	22	...	...	48	71
Ambatale	F	F	I. to V.	30	55	...	2	10	32	52	31	11	..	...	34	...	...	44	75
Female Schools.																			
Bolleta	F	F	I. to II.	17	9	...	1	10	8	6	7	..	...	..	5	7	...	7	77
Rawatawatta	F	F	I. to IV.	13	20	...	2¾	9	18	16	8	3	...	...	15	15	...	15	69
Indibetta	F	F	I. to IV.	11	27	...	2¾	9	25	22	10	1	11	..	21	20	..	20	69
Kesellenawa	F	F	I. to II.	8	9	..	2	10	7	9	6	...	...	...	3	9	...	8	81
Attidiya	F	F	II. and III.	12	9	...	3	9	4	9	7	...	...	...	9	9	..	7	74
Hinkenda	F	F	I. to II.	41	24	...	1	6	19	21	19	...	...	...	8	22	...	21	82
Peliyagoda	I	F	I. to III.	20	15	...	...	...	13	12	13	...	.	...	4	15	...	14	84
Katukurunda	G	F	I. to III.	8	20	12	2½	8	15	14	19	...	...	..	7	20	...	17	80
Udugampola	I	F	I. to IV.	21	44	12	3	11	41	38	28	7	...	...	14	35	...	34	90
Panadure	F	F	I. to IV.	16	38	2	1	9	37	34	18	4	...	..	21	32	5	34	74
Kuruppumulla	F	F	I to III.	7	20	...	1	11	12	13	7	...	...	...	5	19	...	11	53
Bandaragama	F	F	I. to II.	19	12	12	3	9	10	10	8	...	...	...	4	12	...	10	77
Desaster Kalutara ...	F	F	I. to IV.	26	31	14	2	8	26	25	20	4	...	...	18	28	3	26	74
Malawanbedda	F	F	I. to IV.	9	17	1	2	9	15	17	13	1	...	...	13	10	7	17	88
Kimbulapitiya	F	F	I. to II.	16	12	..	·6	8	8	8	9	...	...	...	5	12	...	8	69
Nawagomuwa	F	F	I. to II.	9	9	...	1	8	8	6	3	...	...	...	4	9	...	6	63
Trincomalee	G	G	I. to IV.	8	14	...	...	...	13	10	11	1	...	...	7	5	9	11	79
Kandana	G	F	I. to II.	12	4	...	1·5	7	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	66
Walala	F	F	I.	14	11	...	1	9	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	100

APPENDIX F.—II.

NOMINAL Return of Teachers employed in the Government Schools on the 31st December, 1876.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

English Schools (Male).

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
Colombo Academy	Principal, G. Todd, Esq.	7,500	0
	1st Principal Assistant, J. B. Cull, Esq. ...	4,000	0
	2nd do. do. A. Walker, Esq. ...	4,000	0
	5th Form Master, Mr. A. VanCuylenberg ...	1,500	0
	4th do. (vacant)	1,000	0
	2nd Fourth Form Master, Mr. H. D. S. Wijesekara	1,000	0
	3rd Form Master, Mr. H. Fretsz	900	0
	2nd do. Mr. G. E. Corea	840	0
	1st do. Mr. L. Direkze	720	0
Normal School	Head Master, J. Hill, Esq.	4,000	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. C. De Silva	900	0
	Vernacular Master, Mr. H. Perera	2,000	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. A. De Silva	600	0
	2nd do. Mr. D. E. Johannes	240	0
	Sinhalese Pandit, Mr. D. A. De Silva, Batuwantudawe	1,500	0
Borella	Head Master, Mr. John Perera	1,200	0
	1st Assistant, „ J. F. Poulier	720	0
	2nd do. „ W. Wijeyesinghe	600	0
Colombo	Head Master, „ James Jansz	1,200	0
	1st Assistant, „ R. De Silva	600	0
	2nd do. „ J. Perera...	480	0
St. Thomas'	Head Master, „ E. Ludekens	1,200	0
	1st Assistant, „ F. Perera	600	0
	2nd do. „ D. P. C. Chellappah	480	0
Kalutara	Head Master, „ F. E. Grenier	1,200	0
	1st Assistant, „ W. C. Meynert	600	0
	2nd do. „ J. DeHoedt	480	0
Grandpass	Head Master, „ D. S. Perera, Muhandiram ...	1,000	0
	1st Assistant, „ A. D. S. Ekanayaka ...	480	0
	2nd do. „ M. Fernando (acting) ...	360	0

Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Male).

Maradána	Head Master, Mr. C. Perera	600	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. A. Perera	360	0
	2nd do. Mr. J. Candappa...	240	0
Máwanella	Master, Mr. C. De Silva	480	0
Maggona ...	Master, Mr. A. Abeyenayaka	720	0
	Monitor, D. Salestinu	60	0
	do. B. Fernando	60	0
Payyagala	Master, Mr. D. F. Jayawardana	540	0
	Monitor, M. De Silva	60	0
	do. Don Anthony	60	0
Practising	Master, Mr. C. D. S. W. Goonatilaka	720	0
Ratnapura	Master, Mr. C. Samarasinha	600	0
	Monitor, J. P. Jacolyn	60	0
Tóppu	Master, Mr. M. D. Simon	480	0
	Monitor, D. J. Amerasinghe	60	0
Udugampola	Master, Mr. E. De Silva	480	0
	Monitor, J. P. Samarasekara	60	0
Waskaduwa	Master, Mr. D. H. Wijemanna	480	0
Balangoda	do. „ Lewis De Silva	480	0
Hanwella	do. „ H. P. Gunatilaka	600	0
Mawatagoda	do. „ J. Abeyakon	480	0

Vernacular Schools (Male.)

First Class.

Andiambalama	Teacher, Mr. Juan De Silva	420	0
Biyanwila	do. „ J. N. Caldera	480	0
Desastara Kalutara ...	do. „ Isaac Peiris	450	0
Peliyagoda	do. „ D. Matthias	540	0
Pamunugama	do. „ C. Náráyana	420	0

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—II.

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
Udugampola	Teacher, Mr. A. Corea	540	0
Beruwala	do. „ A. De Alwis	420	0
	Second Class.		
Alutgama	Teacher, Mr. Don Pedro	240	0
Ambatalé	do. „ A. De Silva	270	0
Alubómulla	do. „ D. Alexander	270	0
Ambaraluwa	do. „ S. Perera	240	0
Alawatupitiya	do. „ D. Gabriel	240	0
Ambepussa	do. „ K. D. Aloysius	240	0
Aluthcypola	do. „ D. J. Goonatilaka	240	0
Aturugiriya	do. „ J. Perera Samarasinha	240	0
Avisáwella	do. „ C. D. Abraham	300	0
Biyagama	do. „ Don Francisco	240	0
Bandárawatta	do. „ W. H. D. M. Goonesekera	240	0
Batagama	do. „ D. F. Jayatilaka	240	0
Bemmulla	do. „ C. Fernando	240	0
Batuwatta	do. „ K. D. Loransz	240	0
Brahmanagama	do. „ D. Philip	240	0
Ballapána	do. „ D. Esan	240	0
Butpitiya	do. „ A. H. Perera	240	0
Dandugama	do. „ J. P. Rodrigo	250	0
Ellawala	do. „ H. De Saram	240	0
Ehalagampaha	do. „ D. C. DeMadonsa	240	0
Gónahena	do. „ J. D. Andris	240	0
Gónadúwa	do. „ J. Dias	240	0
Gehenuwala	do. „ A. Lobus	240	0
Hinkenda	do. „ Don Grigoris	390	0
Hapugahakanda	do. „ C. Cabrael	300	0
Higgaswatta	do. „ A. D. S. Wijesinha	240	0
Hambagama	do. „ D. Leyon	240	0
Marapona	do. „ H. Silva	240	0
Horampella	do. „ J. Fernando	240	0
Indibetta	do. „ D. J. De Alwis	360	0
Imbulgoda	do. „ D. Coorey	240	0
Jamburaliya	do. „ D. J. Isaac	240	0
Kotugoḍa	do. „ P. Silva	240	0
Katána	do. „ Bastian Rodrigo	300	0
Katukurunda	do. „ Cornelis Peiris	300	0
Kandawala	do. „ Don Jusey	240	0
Kandaliyaddépaluwa ...	do. „ G. Perera	330	0
Kosbewa	do. „ D. Bastian	300	0
Kandána	do. „ D. Arnolis	240	0
Kirillawala	do. „ K. Don Ploris	240	0
Kahatuduwa	do. „ D. A. S. Samaratunga	240	0
Kumbukke	do. „ Don Simon	240	0
Kosinna	do. „ Don Carolis	240	0
Kimbulapitiya	do. „ A. Perera	240	0
Kerawalapitiya	do. „ M. Fernando	240	0
Mabodala	do. „ S. Fernando	240	0
Nedagamuwa	do. „ B. Perera	240	0
Pasyala	do. „ Don Juan	240	0
Rambukkana	do. „ L. Don Dionis	240	0
Sedawatta	do. „ J. Perera	240	0
Wewala	do. „ Babappu	240	0
Wewelduwa	do. „ P. Perera	210	0
Mantirimulla	do. „ Samuel Fonseka	300	0
Mahagammedda	do. „ J. H. Rodrigo	240	0
Malawanbedda	do. „ James Jayaweera	270	0
Mudungoḍa	do. „ G. D. Ranasinha	240	0
Minuwangoḍa	do. „ D. V. Perera	240	0
Mugurugampola	do. „ J. P. Wanigasooriya	240	0
Payyágala	do. „ Mathes Perera	300	0
Pánaduré	do. „ D. C. Jayatunga	330	0
Pattiwila	do. „ A. D. Joronimus	330	0
Practising	do. „ M. Fernando	360	0
Pamunuwila	do. „ H. S. Goonesekera	240	0
Peliyagodawatta	do. „ C. Dabera	240	0
Ratnapura	do. „ D. J. Kristnaratna	240	0
Mattakkuliya	do. „ J. Dias	300	0
Pelpola	do. „ D. Nicholas	240	0
Sidúwa	do. „ Paul De Silva	360	0
Talpitiya	do. „ D. A. Andradi	300	0

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
Tantirimulla	Teacher, Mr. D. D. S. Goonasekara	240	0
Tiháriya	do. „ J. Peiris	240	0
Tiriwánakętiya	do. „ Don Pedro	240	0
Udututtiripitiya ...	do. „ D. J. Goonawardana	240	0
Warágoḍa	do. „ Belenis Perera	300	0
Weligampitiya ...	do. „ Don Johannes	300	0
Wádduwa	do. „ F. Peiris	360	0
Wewita	do. „ D. L. Kannangera	270	0
	Third Class.		
Amandoluwa	Teacher, Mr. D. Silvestre	180	0
Ambalammulla	do. „ C. Perera	180	0
Alutgamwijja	do. „ R. C. H. De Silva	180	0
Akuragoḍa	do. „ Baron Perera	180	0
Agalawatta	do. „ J. Dabera	180	0
Bómeriya	do. „ Hendrick Perera	180	0
Baṭapola	do. „ Don Siman	180	0
Bulugahamulla	do. „ J. D. Juan	180	0
Bandáragama	do. „ M. Silva	180	0
Banduragoda	do. „ D. J. W. D. Philips	180	0
Bombuwala	do. „ P. D. Gabriel	180	0
Dágonna	do. „ P. D. Fernando	180	0
Doranagoda	do. „ D. M. Jayatilaka...	180	0
Danówita	do. „ J. Fernando	180	0
Dewalapola	do. „ L. C. Perera	180	0
Daranagama	do. „ Jasin Perera	180	0
Divulapitiya	do. „ R. Perera	180	0
Godigamuwa	do. „ Don Abraham	180	0
Ganemulla	do. „ W. D. Janis	180	0
Galahitiyawa	do. „ B. Perera	180	0
Heyyantuduwa	do. „ G. P. Tillekeratne	180	0
Hunupitiya	do. „ Don Lewis	180	0
Hinati	do. „ D. L. Jayasinha	180	0
Hettimulla	do. „ M. Fernando	180	0
Ittepana	do. „ D. Jusé	180	0
Katunáyaka	do. „ Don Lewis	180	0
Kalamulla	do. „ D. P. Mananpurey	180	0
Kala-eliya	do. „ D. B. Jayawardana	180	0
Kinigama	do. „ Don Juanis	180	0
Kirindiwela	do. „ Don Poloris	180	0
Kosgama	do. „ S. Perera	180	0
Kandangomuwa	do. „ Don Samel	180	0
Mahahinatiyangala	do. „ A. Moras	180	0
Pattalagedara	do. „ Don David	180	0
Pitipana	do. „ H. Perera	180	0
Breakwater Jail	Sinhalese Teacher, Mr. J. Candappa	180	0
	Tamil Teacher, Mr. D. P. C. Chellappah ...	180	0
Slave Island Jail	Sinhalese Teacher, Mr. G. E. Corea	180	0
	do. do. Mr. L. Direkze	180	0
	do. do. Mr. C. Perera	180	0
	Tamil do. Mr. F. Perera	180	0
Miriswatta	Teacher, Mr. M. Perera	180	0
Malwána	do. „ D. S. Tissera	180	0
Matugama	do. „ W. Subasinha	180	0
Mattumagala	do. „ D. M. Jayasinha	180	0
Meddégoda	do. „ Don Paules	180	0
Midellawita	do. „ D. P. Jayawardana	180	0
Mahamágalkanda	do. „ H. Fernando	180	0
Mahahunupitiya	do. „ D. C. Perera	180	0
Malabé	do. „ Don Juanis	180	0
Migama	do. „ L. S. Pieris	180	0
Nawagamuwa	do. „ D. S. Gunasekera	180	0
Padagoda	do „ D. B. Andradie	180	0
Púgoda	do. „ P. Perera	180	0
Poruedanda	do. „ Robert Perera	180	0
Ráwatáwatta	do „ M. Fernando	180	0
Radáwána	do. „ Carolis Perera	180	0
Tillanduwa	do. „ C. Perera	180	0
Tammita	do. „ D. Harmanis	180	0
Udupila	do. „ Jalis Perera	180	0
Wattala	do. „ Don Grigoris	180	0
Welgama	do. „ P. D. Perera	180	0
Yágoda	do. „ Don Paules	180	0
Yatiyana	do. „ D. H. Perera	180	0

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—II.

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
	English Schools (Female).		
Female Seminary ...	Principal, Mrs. C. Gray ...	3,000	0
	1st Assistant, Mrs. E. Thomasz	480	0
Colombo	Principal, Miss E. Paltridge	2,500	0
	1st Assistant, Mrs. M. De Krester	480	0
	2nd do. „ M. Anjou	360	0
	3rd do. „ E. Jansz	300	0
	Needle-work Mistress, Mrs. M. Koelmeyer	360	0
	Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Female).		
Panadure	Mistress, Mrs. M. A. McDonald	600	0
	Monitor, W. S. Gunatilaka	60	0
Ratnapura	Mistress, Mrs. A. M. Sutton	600	0
	Vernacular Schools (Female.)		
Alutgama	Mistress, D. C. L. Fonseka	120	0
Attidiya	do. Dona Maria	120	0
Bandaragama ...	do. Dona Cornelia	120	0
	Assistant, W. P. D. Silva	90	0
Borella	Mistress, Miss E. Silva	180	0
Bollate	do. S. Dona Sarah	120	0
Desastra Kalutara ...	Mistress, Miss L. M. Wijeyamanna	180	0
	Assistant, M. Dias	90	0
	Monitor, Clara Perera	30	0
Gelanigama... ...	Mistress, (vacant)	120	0
Hinkenda	Mistress, R. Alwis	120	0
	Monitor, D. Welun	30	0
	do. Don Grigoris	30	0
Indibetta	Mistress, Mrs. D. E. K. Hamine	150	0
	Assistant, A. Fernando	90	0
Kandeliyaddapaluwa ...	Mistress, Dona Plorentina	120	0
Kandana	Mistress, D. Francina	150	0
Katukurunda ...	Mistress, Maria Fernando	120	0
	Monitor, Elizabeth Peiris	30	0
Koratota	Mistress, C. Matilda	120	0
Kuruppumulla ...	do. D. E. Wijesinha	120	0
Kimbulapitiya ...	do. D. J. Hami	120	0
	Assistant, G. Fernando	90	0
Kesellanawa ...	Mistress, D. F. Louisa	120	0
Bollegala	do. K. Nonnohami	120	0
Malabé	Mistress, B. Perera	120	0
Malawanbedda ...	Mistress, Mrs. J. M. Jayaweera	120	0
	Monitor, N. Pieris	30	0
Medagama	Mistress (vacant)	120	0
Nawagamuwa ...	do. D. Peternella	120	0
Panadure	do. J. Perera	150	0
	Monitor, D. E. C. Jayatunga	30	0
Payyagala... ...	Mistress, S. D. Victoria	120	0
	Monitor, C. Coore	30	0
	do. D. Gordianu	30	0
Péliyagoda	Mistress, Adriana Perera	150	0
	Monitor, Hendrick Perera	30	0
	do. Sophia Fernando	30	0
Rawatawatta ...	Mistress, Mrs. M. Fernando	180	0
	Assistant, D. C. Virasinha	90	0
Thudella	Mistress, Mrs. A. Silva	150	0
	Monitor, P. Perera	30	0
Thelangipata ...	Mistress, Dona Pavistina	120	0
	Monitor, D. Sarah	30	0
Uḍugampola ...	Mistress, Mrs. E. C. Poppenbeek	240	0
	Assistant, P. P. Samarasinha	90	0
	Monitor, B. Perera Samarasinha	30	0
	do. E. P. Samarasekara	30	0
Wadduwa ...	Mistress, A. Rodrigo	120	0
Wẹwiṭa ...	Mistress, Dona Johana	120	0
	Monitor, J. E. Kannangere	30	0
Madurawala ...	Mistress, D. Sophia	120	0
Pore ...	do. L. Pinto	120	0
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.		
	English School (Male).		
Kurunẹgala ...	Master, Mr. N. H. Brohier (acting)	1,000	0
	Monitor, S. Jobsz	60	0

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
	Anglo-Vernacular School (Male.)		
Puttalam ...	... Master, Mr. Thomas Fry	660	0
	Monitor, Oliver Tissera	60	0
	do. S. M. Ibrahim	60	0
	Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Dummalakotuwa ...	... Teacher, Mr. A. L. Fernando	180	0
Himudawa ...	... do. „ D. Gabriel	240	0
Nikaveratiya ...	... do. „ K. D. Thomasz	240	0
Wariyapola ...	... do. „ C. A. Perera	240	0
Wadiyagoda ...	... do. „ F. Jayasinha	240	0
Balalla ...	... do. „ D. J. P. Amarasekara	240	0
Pannala ...	... do. „ J. D. Cornelis	240	0
	Anglo-Vernacular School (Female.)		
Puttalam ...	... Mistress, Mrs. A. Kelaart	480	0
	Monitor, M. Pakkiem	60	0
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.		
	English Schools (Male.)		
Galle Central ...	... Head Master, J. E. Anthonisz, Esq.	2,500	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. W. Auwardt	1,200	0
	2nd do. Mr. F. E. De Silva	840	0
	3rd do. Mr. H. Paranawitana	600	0
	4th do. Mr. J. P. Gunawardana ...	480	0
Galle Lower School ...	... Head Master, Mr. J. R. Anthonisz	1,250	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. S. W. Jansz	600	0
	2nd do. Mr. Gabriel De Silva	480	0
	3rd do. Mr. C. Samarasinha	360	0
Matara ...	... Head Master, Mr. R. H. Leembruggen ...	1,000	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. R. Ludikens	480	0
	2nd do. Mr. T. P. Sudusinha	360	0
	Monitor, A. Gunawardana	60	0
	Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Bentota ...	... Head Master, A. Wittachy, Muhandiram ...	750	0
	Assistant, Mr. P. Tewarapperuma	480	0
	Monitor, B. Sirimanne	60	0
Hikkaduwa ...	... Master, Mr. T. Abeywardana	480	0
	Monitor, A. Wijesinha	60	0
Hambantota ...	... Master, C. P. Senawiratna	600	0
Kaluwella ...	... do. Mr. C. Piris	600	0
Weligama ...	... Master, A. De Silva, Mudaliyar	750	0
	Assistant, C. P. Goonawardana	480	0
	Monitor, S. M. Perera	60	0
Mirissa ...	... Master, Mr. D. A. C. Senaratne	360	0
	Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Aturaliya ...	... Teacher, Mr. N. D. S. Gunatilake	250	0
Attudawa ...	... do. „ J. D. A. Jayasekara	240	0
Paragahatota ...	... do. „ Don Saranalis	240	0
Belliatta ...	... do. „ E. S. D. S. Ekanayka ...	240	0
Bopagoda ...	... do. „ J. D. S. Abeyegoonewardana ...	240	0
Danketiya ...	... do. „ D. T. Ediriweera	240	0
Getamanne ...	... do. „ C. D. S. Amaragoonewardena ...	240	0
Hungantota ...	... do. „ A. R. Kannangera	180	0
Induruwa ...	... do. „ D. H. D. S. Munasinha ...	180	0
Kodagoda ...	... do. „ W. R. Wijeyesekera	240	0
Narandeniya ...	... do. „ M. G. Fredericks	240	0
Puhulwella ...	... do. „ C. F. Wijeyesinha	240	0
Robalgoda ...	... do. „ D. A. Daniel	240	0
Malimbada ...	... do. „ W. A. Zilva	180	0
Motagedera ...	... do. „ Don Pedru	240	0
	English School (Female.)		
Galle ...	... Principal, Miss E. A. Lloyd	2,500	0
	Assistant, Miss S. A. Poulier	600	0
	Monitor, Catherine Daviot	60	0
	do. E. A. Lyford	60	0

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Appendix F.—H.

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
	Anglo-Vernacular School (Female.)		
Matara ...	Mistress, Mrs. H. Leembruggen	720	0
	Monitor, D. Altendorf	60	0
	do. Emma Buultjens	60	0
	do. Margaret Ernst	60	0
	EASTERN PROVINCE.		
	Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Arapatti No. 1 ...	... Teacher, Mr. K. Chinnatamby	240	0
Do. 2 ...	... do. „ S. C. Catharamatamby ...	240	0
Kodiyar ...	... do. „ S. Ponnasamychetti	180	0
Kiniyaya ...	... do. „ V. Tiliampalam	240	0
Kutchewedi ...	... do. „ R. W. Kanthappan	180	0
Madawachchiya ...	... do. „ K. Kanawadipulle	180	0
Nilaweli ...	... do. „ R. M. Katharawlœpulle ...	240	0
Pattirippu ...	... do. „ P. C. Karampillai	180	0
Pulmoddai ...	... do. „ C. M. Chellappah	240	0
Tiriyay ...	... do. „ M. Konamalie	180	0
Tennamarawadi ...	... do. „ S. Thamotharampillai	180	0
Talankudah ...	... do. „ K. Nakarachappodi	180	0
	Monitor, J. Candappan	30	0
Trincomalee ...	Head Teacher, Mr. N. Tampaya	360	0
	Assistant, Mr. C. C. Cheddi	210	0
Katankudi ...	... Teacher, Mr. D. Brown	240	0
	Vernacular School (Female.)		
Trincomalee ...	... Mistress, Mrs. A. Mattheisz	400	0
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.		
	Anglo-Vernacular School (Male.)		
Mullaittivu ...	... Master, Mr. R. Sinnaappah	600	0
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
	English School (Male.)		
Kandy Central ...	Head Master, W. F. VanCuylenberg, Esq. ...	2,400	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. R. P. Jansz	1,500	0
	2nd do. „ Vacant	800	0
	3rd do. „ P. Sirimanne	750	0
	Supernumerary, W. R. Sirimanne ...	360	0
	Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Badulla ...	Master, Mr. Simon De Silva	900	0
	Monitor, V. A. Muttusamy	60	0
Gampola ...	Master, Mr. C. B. Girihagama	720	0
	Monitor, Jusey Appu	60	0
	do. J. De Silva	60	0
	do. K. D. Juse	60	0
Kandy ...	Head Master, Mr. W. Tillekeratna	900	0
	1st Assistant, D. Perera	600	0
	2nd do. D. A. Gunesekara	480	0
Kaḍugannawa ...	Master, Mr. R. De Silva	480	0
	Monitor, O. Perera	60	0
Maḍawalatenna ...	Master, Mr. G. E. Amarasekara	480	0
	Monitor, Amaris	60	0
	do. P. Hendrick	60	0
Mátalé ...	Master, Mr. D. D. Alwis	600	0
	Monitor, L. De Silva	60	0
	do. J. M. Abbas	60	0
Nuwara Eliya ...	... Master, Mr. W. D. Silva	720	0
Péradeniya ...	Master, Mr. D. J. D. Wanigasekera, ...	480	0
	Monitor, A. M. Banda	60	0
Panwila ...	...Teacher, Mr. J. D. S. Wickremesekera ...	480	0
Udatenna ...	... do. „ D. A. Goonasekara	480	0
Urugalla ...	... do. „ C. Perera	480	0
Wallala ...	do. „ D. L. Wickremesinhe	480	0
	Monitor, C. D. Silva	60	0
	Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Akuramboda ...	... Teacher, Mr. James Herat	240	0
Embekkemadama ...	.. do. „ S. Palaniandy	240	0

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
Gadaladeniya	Teacher, Mr. A. Fernando	240	0
Gauhatha	do. „ Don Abraham	240	0
Gunnepana	do. „ H. M. Loku Banda	240	0
Kaikawala	do. „ S. Fernando	240	0
Kimbissa	do. „ Y. D. Sardial	240	0
Kumbaloluwa	do. „ R. Perera	240	0
Morape	do. „ L. Don Abraham	240	0
Maspanna	do. „ E. H. A. Ratnayaka	240	0
Naula	do. „ J. J. P. Wijayajayawardana ...	270	0
Naranpanawa	do. „ L. B. Giddawa	240	0
Paranapattiya	do. „ Pablis Perera	240	0
Petiyagoda	do. „ G. Silva	240	0
Paranagama	do. „ L. Fernando	180	0
Palugama	do. „ J. P. R. Karunaratna	240	0
Rikiligasgoda	do. „ Lewis Cooray	270	0
Rupaha	do. „ A. S. L. Banda	270	0
Talatu-oya	do. „ J. A. Leanador	240	0
Thulpegoda	do. „ D. Gabriel	240	0
Wegampattu	do. „ F. E. Weerakon	240	0
Wewa	do. „ Don Coranelis	240	0
Wattegamma	do. „ Y. M. K. Banda	240	0
Yatawatta	do. „ Simon Perera	240	0
Buttala	do. „ P. A. Rodrigo	240	0
Hanwella	do. „ W. Perera	240	0
Mediwaka	do. „ P. B. Rajapaksa	240	0
Nildandahene	do. „ P. D. J. D. Silva	360	0
Paranagama	do. „ D. M. Weirakon	240	0
Udatalawinna	do. „ W. P. Rála	240	0
	English School (Female.)		
Kandy	Mrs. H. L. Thompson	3,000	0
	1st Assistant, Miss E. Andree	1,200	0
	2nd do. „ M. Trowell	600	0
	Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Female.)		
Mátalé	Mistress, Mrs. J. G. Wittabron	360	0
Nuwar Eliya	Do. „ L. Gunawardane	480	0
Badulla	Do. „ E. I. Ambrose	500	0
	Vernacular Schools (Female.)		
Wallala	Mistress, Mrs. J. Wickramasinghe	150	0
Naula	Do. „ J. A. P. Wijejawardana ...	180	0
Paranapattiya	Do. „ A. L. De Silva	150	0
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
	Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Kalpé	Teacher, Mr. K. M. Lekam	240	0
Relapanawewa	Do. „ P. B. Rupasinha	240	0

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—II.

APPENDIX G.

I.—Tabulated Statement of the Results of the Grant Examination of 1876; shewing the number of Passes and the Amount of Grant obtained in each School.

II.—Total Average Cost of English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Pupil Teachers.

APPENDIX G.—I.

ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Register Letter.	No. on List.	No. on which Capitation is allowed.	No. examined.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard I. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard I. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard II. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard II. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard III. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard III. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard III. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard V. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard V. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard V. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard V. No. Passed. Grammar.	Standard V. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Grammar.	Standard VI. No. Passed. History.	Needlework. Good.	Needlework. Superior	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Amount of Grant. Cts.	Name of Manager.
Udupiti Female Boarding ...	A	32	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	14	20	20	20	...	20	576	80	Rev. E. P. Hastings.
Uduvil Female Boarding ...	A	69	...	60	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	15	13	16	16	13	13	13	8	13	11	13	30	30	30	19	30	28	17	1	59	1146	80	
Tillipally Training ...	A	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	27	28	33	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	25	
Batticotta High ...	A	167	...	92	7	5	3	5	14	11	9	10	6	10	8	10	8	7	19	14	13	9	11	10	42	26	36	38	35	20	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	877	20	
Do. Vernacular Literature	A	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	26	32	...	...	...	42	32	27	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	15	
Kopay Station Boys' ...	A	36	...	28	3	2	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	5	5	1	2	3	13	9	11	2	11	7	4	3	3	0	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	40	Rev. D. Wood.
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	18	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	47	
Kokuvil Boys' ...	A	28	1	22	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	5	5	5	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	7	4	6	3	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	10	
Do. Vernacular Literature	A	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	5	4	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	52	
Chundicully Seminary ...	A	248	6	163	13	10	5	2	7	3	2	3	0	30	24	11	15	16	34	21	29	15	17	26	45	30	4	32	19	26	35	34	23	21	25	11	27	18	...	...	1515	45	
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	165	5	5	5	...	11	11	10	...	...	26	21	19	...	...	17	16	12	...	...	...	42	31	28	...	...	15	...	64	56	44	...	...	31	...	...	...	481	10	
Kotte Boys' ...	A	115	...	64	8	8	8	8	19	17	18	19	19	20	18	19	19	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	612	85	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin.
Baddegama Boys' ...	A	49	13	27	9	8	9	9	8	8	6	8	8	3	2	3	3	3	5	3	4	4	0	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	30	Rev. J. Allcock.
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	31	1	1	1	...	14	14	13	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	7	7	5	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	72	
Kandy Collegiate Boys' ...	A	106	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	5	6	6	13	6	8	7	8	7	8	4	5	4	2	6	0	7	4	4	3	3	4	2	...	...	300	90	Rev. R. Collins.
Kopay Training ...	A	30	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	11	13	6	6	6	4	4	6	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	65	Rev. J. D. Simmons.
Slave Island Boys' and Girls' ...	A	30	...	12	4	3	4	2	6	6	3	4	3	2	2	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	79	50	Rev. H. Newton.
Galkissa Boys' ...	A	131	17	105	20	14	19	16	18	14	7	18	12	17	11	9	17	13	16	8	10	16	10	11	17	10	11	12	8	8	12	12	7	6	7	2	8	5	...	...	840	65	Rev. C. Senanayeke.
Do. Vernacular Literature	A	...	...	98	9	8	7	...	10	10	6	...	...	24	23	21	...	...	33	32	29	...	...	...	13	13	10	...	...	13	...	9	6	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	247	77	
Dandugama Boys' ...	A	40	2	26	7	7	5	7	3	2	2	1	2	10	6	5	5	7	6	3	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	70	Rev. T. Christian.
Puliyantivu Boys' ...	A	112	7	70	16	16	16	14	15	14	14	13	12	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	11	11	11	11	9	11	8	8	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	...	...	710	25	Rev. D. Somanader.
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	66	3	3	3	...	14	13	13	...	...	2	19	18	...	...	13	9	13	...	...	...	14	13	14	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	0	
Do. Girls' ...	A		Failed to obtain 45 per cent. of passes.																																							
Modera Boys' ...	A	108	4	54	7	7	6	6	12	11	6	7	9	17	16	13	8	15	15	12	12	8	10	12	3	2	5	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	90	Rev. J. De Silva.
Jaffna Boys' ...	A	40	...	18	6	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	0	1	2	5	4	5	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	55	Rev. C. Koch
Nupe Boys' ...	A	88	7	39	9	6	9	9	8	2	4	6	1	4	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	7	8	8	7	0	9	9	9	9	4	1	5	...	...	388	95	Rev. A. Dias.
Panadure Boys' ...	A	121	1	86	10	7	10	8	18	13	10	15	13	28	23	20	26	25	16	12	12	16	12	14	14	5	10	11	5	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	60	Rev. F. De Mel.
Tapgalla Boys' and Girls' ...	A	48	3	28	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	6	3	5	3	2	6	3	1	3	3	2	11	8	7	6	6	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	45	Rev. E. D. Edrisinghe.
Buona Vista Boys' ...	A	110	9	72	13	13	13	13	12	9	5	11	6	18	18	18	18	15	11	11	7	11	6	9	13	9	12	13	12	12	10	5	5	3	3	4	5	5	...	...	757	75	Rev. P. Marks.
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	71	14	14	11	...	14	13	12	...	...	17	15	14	...	...	11	11	8	...	...	...	10	10	10	...	...	9	...	5	3	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	168	30	
Moratuwa Boys' ...	A	98	5	56	8	8	8	7	12	10	8	12	9	25	21	15	18	19	8	7	6	7	8	7	3	1	3	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	15	Rev. A. Mendis.
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	14	14	13	...	...	25	24	20	...	...	12	12	11	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	97	
Mutwal, St. Thomas' Boys' ...	A	75	Failed to obtain 45 per cent. of passes.																																								Rev. S. D. J. Ondaatjie.
St. Thomas' Collegiate ...	A	246	6	150	15	14	12	14	18	13	11	11	7	53	40	42	44	27	26	18	18	15	20	15	17	9	11	14	6	10	11	21	12	11	17	7	13	7	...	...	1270	45	Rev. T. F. Falkner.
Kurunegala Girls' ...	A	4	8	16	1	1	1	1	5	4	4	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	4	0	4	5	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	187	55	Rev. H. C. Hancock.
Grandpass St. Joseph's Girls' ...	A	94	21	58	17	16	7	14	14	13	13	7	14	13	9	8	13	10	5	2	5	2	3	3	9	8	8	9	9	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	51	666	75	Rev. C. J. B. Fernando.
Do. do. Boys' ...	A	102	14	69	15	13	15	15	22	14	14	16	13	25	24	20	4	18	7	5	6	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	35	
Kotahena Girls' ...	A	56	8	59	5	4	5	3	12	10	11	5	10	27	24	25	12	23	7	5	7	2	6	5	5	3	4	3	2	5	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	9	50	627	70	

Kiripellagahawatta Boys' ...	A	58	...	32	8	2	7	7	9	4	2	7	3	9	7	4	7	6	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	25	
Kandy Boys' ...	A	194	6	64	7	3	6	0	15	0	8	10	10	15	14	13	9	15	14	10	9	14	12	12	9	8	9	7	0	5	9	4	2	4	4	1	0	0	...	...	539	45	
St. Benedict's Institution ..	A	370	8	217	18	14	18	18	37	37	37	36	32	61	59	55	54	58	52	39	52	48	49	51	22	14	21	17	7	15	20	27	26	18	18	24	16	26	...	..	2315	0	Rev. C. J. B. Fernando.
Colombo St. Mary's Girls' ...	A	48	2	27	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	5	5	10	9	8	2	7	4	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	2	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	285	25	
Do. do. Boys' ...	A	173	13	64	16	15	16	15	17	16	15	14	17	12	11	12	11	12	6	4	6	6	4	6	13	8	13	9	8	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	50	
Kurunegala Boys' ...	A	9	17	46	12	12	11	10	9	8	8	8	0	22	19	20	22	18	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	85	
Chilaw Boys' ...	A	39	1	30	3	1	0	3	5	5	2	3	1	5	3	1	5	0	5	3	3	2	2	3	7	3	5	0	1	2	2	5	3	3	4	1	2	3	...	...	204	80	Rev. A. B. Duffo.
Kurunegala Convent Girls' ...	A	18	1	9	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	91	95	
Negombo Boys' ...	A	156	4	116	8	8	6	8	24	23	24	23	23	37	36	37	35	33	24	24	23	22	24	21	12	10	12	12	11	6	10	11	11	11	7	11	10	11	...	...	1289	25	Rev. L. Assauw.
Mannar Good Shepherd ..	A	53	...	29	4	4	3	4	3	2	0	2	2	12	9	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	0	4	5	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	...	...	189	55	
Jaffna Boys' Seminary ...	A	175	13	121	21	16	20	18	15	13	10	11	10	15	9	14	9	12	38	17	23	30	21	27	26	17	20	19	11	21	18	6	3	2	4	3	4	3	...	...	1016	80	
Do. Vernacular Literature...	A	...	...	138	7	6	6	..	19	18	18	...	...	13	13	7	...	...	20	10	15	...	...	...	51	41	37	...	...	26	..	28	28	24	...	...	21	..	...	399	50	Rev. P. Flanagan.
Do. Convent ..	A	50	1	21	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	0	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	1	3	4	3	3	2	3	0	1	3	1	2	19	258	30	
Mannar Boys' Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	22	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	5	...	...	10	6	7	...	...	...	6	4	5	...	...	3	...	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	45	90	
Batticaloa Boys' ...	A	70	5	46	9	8	8	8	12	8	7	8	7	14	13	10	9	10	7	5	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	2	2	5	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	348	25	
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	42	4	4	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	14	11	13	...	...	...	13	10	10	...	..	7	..	6	5	4	...	.	4	.	...	...	112	62	Rev. F. Xavier.
Mount Calvary Boys' ...	A	191	17	74	22	16	22	22	15	11	9	13	12	16	10	14	13	13	6	6	6	3	4	4	14	5	8	8	12	9	10	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	577	15	
Do. Vernacular Literature ..	A	...	...	53	14	9	7	.	16	14	11	.	...	15	13	12	..	..	5	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	..	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	84	57	Rev. F. A. Bergeretti.
Kegalla Boys' ..	A	72	9	36	9	6	8	7	12	10	2	6	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	1	4	2	0	2	5	4	4	1	0	.	4	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	212	5	Rev. J. A. Giovani.
Trincomalee St. Joseph's Boys'	A	56	3	31	9	4	9	7	5	5	3	4	4	9	8	6	9	9	5	5	3	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	265	5	
Do. Vernacular Literature ..	A	...	...	26	1	1	1	..	3	2	2	...	...	5	4	5	...	...	9	8	7	...	...	..	5	3	4	...	..	5	.	3	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	65	45	Rev. A. L. Pussacq.
Do. St. Mary's Girls'...	A	25	3	12	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	6	6	6	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	...	12	177	80	
Colombo St. John's Boys' ..	A	41	6	16	6	4	6	2	3	2	1	3	2	6	5	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	45	Rev. C. X. Alphonso.
Do. do. Girls' ...	A	15	..	Failed to obtain 45 per cent of passes																																					...		
Rawatawatta Boys' ...	A	103	2	41	13	10	8	9	6	5	0	4	3	10	9	4	8	5	7	4	4	7	5	6	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	290	60	
Kollupitiya Boys' ...	A	55	1	15	4	2	4	3	7	6	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	90	5	
Do. Girls' ...	A	61	5	19	4	3	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	2	3	1	2	5	2	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	15	194	25	
Amblangoda Boys' ..	A	85	3	44	4	2	3	3	14	11	12	13	11	10	7	10	6	7	14	7	9	8	5	10	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	.	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	305	85	
Wesley College	A	207	...	117	16	8	15	13	9	7	8	8	8	27	22	22	22	20	27	18	23	22	21	20	25	9	2	23	23	21	20	13	9	13	9	7	13	12	...	...	1178	95	Rev. J. Scott.
Do. Vernacular Literature	A	...	...	39	..	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	..	8	7	3	.	...	22	22	22	..	...	...	6	6	6	...	.	4	.	1	1	1	..	...	0	.	...	...	101	57	
Amblangoda Boys' Vernacular Literature ..	A	...	...	45	4	4	3	...	10	10	9	..	...	16	15	14	...	...	13	13	10	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	.	2	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	97	32	
Negombo Boys'	A	62	1	29	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	11	7	9	9	6	8	12	10	8	8	10	0	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	269	40	
Puliyantivu Central ...	A	138	9	93	22	14	20	20	15	15	14	15	15	12	9	9	12	10	19	19	14	19	19	18	12	9	11	12	8	8	10	13	9	10	13	6	9	6	...	...	960	5	
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A		...	98	3	1	1	...	5	5	4	..	...	48	36	39	...	...	18	13	16	..	...	...	9	7	6	...	...	5	..	15	14	9	...	...	9	..	...	...	228	65	Rev. J. Brown.
Trincomalee Boys' ..	A	110	4	69	9	7	9	9	8	4	4	6	4	21	21	19	18	18	16	14	12	13	15	11	12	12	10	8	10	12	11	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	670	45	
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	.	...	68	1	1	1	..	5	3	3	..	...	14	9	11	..	...	34	28	31	...	..	...	12	9	8	...	..	7	...	2	1	2	...	.	1	.	...	...	150	45	Rev. W. R. Winston.
Jaffna Central Boys' ...	A	198	3	116	21	21	16	18	6	5	5	4	5	22	21	13	13	17	19	13	17	12	12	16	13	7	12	10	8	9	11	35	18	21	23	8	27	22	...	...	1110	80	
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	15	...	...	20	16	17	...	...	...	20	14	10	..	..	9	...	22	20	20	...	...	12	...	...	...	220	57	
Wannarponne Chetty Street Boys' ...	A	109	7	73	14	9	12	9	13	11	7	9	10	31	27	7	21	22	9	8	7	4	7	7	6	4	6	5	3	5	5	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	75	
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	76	16	14	16	...	13	11	12	...	...	30	28	29	..	...	11	11	11	...	...	...	6	5	2	...	...	4	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	40	Rev. E. Rigg.
Point Pedro Boys' ...	A	66	3	37	1	1	1	0	5	5	5	3	5	9	7	7	6	7	6	4	4	6	5	5	11	10	8	10	6	8	10	5	5	2	5	5	4	3	...	...	427	40	
Do. Vernacular Literature	A	...	..	35	2	2	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	15	...	.	...	15	14	13	...	...	13	...	..	...	...	.	.	..	.	...	...	110	50	
Mannar Boys' ...	A	31	3	21	2	1	1	0	5	3	4	2	3	11	9	8	3	6	3	2	3	0	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	111	20	
St. Sebastian Girls' ...	A	50	10	12	2	2	2	1	6	5	4	0	3	4	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	103	55	Rev. F. D. Waldock.
Young Ladies' Institution ...	A	86	9	50	6	2	0	1	10	6	4	1	2	10	8	6	3	5	12	7	7	12	6	10	12	12	12	7	7	4	12	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	8	27	481	35	Rev. G. B. Rulach.
Point Pedro Grammar ...	A	57	2	43	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	11	11	6	4	8	10	8	7	6	5	7	13	11	13	7	9	8	12	6	4	5	4	5	5	3	...	...	441	5	
Do. Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	46	...	...	...	..	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	13	13	11	..	...	11	...	18	17	16	.	...	14	...	...	...	175	10	Mr. N. M. Venayagam.
Mallagam Boys' ...	A	75	...	Failed to obtain 45 per cent of passes																																							
Do. Vernacular Literature	A	.	...	28	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	6	...	...	..	20	20	12	..	...	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	85	42	Mr. R. M. Rasanayagampulle.
Maradana Girls' ...	A	64	4	33	12	9	7	6	9	9	8	6	8	3	3	2	3	3	9	8	9	8	8	8	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	...	13	10	298	60	J. De Kretser, Esq.
																																									34,505	97	

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Register Letter.	No. on List.	No. on which Capitation is allowed.	No. examined.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. Passed. Vernacular Reading.	Standard I. No. Passed. Vernacular Dictation.	Standard I. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. Passed. Reading. Vernacular.	Standard II. No. Passed. Reading. English.	Standard II. No. Passed. Vernacular Dictation.	Standard II. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. Passed. Copy writing. Vernacular.	Standard II. No. Passed. Copy writing. English.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. Passed. Reading. Vernacular.	Standard III. No. Passed. Reading. English.	Standard III. No. Passed. Dictation. Vernacular.	Standard III. No. Passed. Dictation. English.	Standard III. No. Passed. Arithmetic	Standard III. No. Passed. Copy-writing. Vernacular.	Standard III. No. Passed. Copy-writing. English.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Reading. Vernacular.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Reading. English.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Dictation. Vernacular.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Dictation. English.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Copy-writing. Vernacular.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Copy-writing. English.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. Passed. Reading. Vernacular.	Standard V. No. Passed. Reading. English.	Standard V. No. Passed. Dictation. Vernacular.	Standard V. No. Passed. Dictation. English.	Standard V. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard V. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard V. No. Passed. Grammar.	Standard V. No. Passed. English Copy-writing.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Reading. Vernacular.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Reading. English.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Dictation. Vernacular.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Dictation. English.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Grammar.	Standard VI. No. Passed. English Copy-writing.	Needle-work. Good.	Needle-work. Superior.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Amount of Grant. Cts.	Name of Manager.
Araly North Boys'	A	66	...	40	12	12	10	12	5	5	4	5	2	0	0	6	6	4	6	4	2	0	2	11	2	10	6	6	7	8	8	6	6	0	4	0	3	0	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	95	
Alavetty South Boys'	A	67	7	34	8	7	8	8	6	6	2	6	5	6	0	9	8	6	9	7	7	4	5	6	2	6	6	6	2	6	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	50	
Navaly South Boys'	A	77	...	63	12	12	12	11	10	10	4	10	4	0	0	26	25	14	26	12	21	26	9	6	6	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	7	5	8	5	5	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	50	
Tillipaly Station Boys'	A	68	...	61	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	5	5	5	2	32	32	20	29	10	24	25	8	7	6	5	7	4	2	5	6	5	11	11	6	4	5	4	4	5	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	...	367	95	
Manipay Standard	A	80	...	60	5	5	5	3	10	8	6	9	6	7	0	14	14	11	14	10	8	14	11	17	7	13	17	14	13	15	15	14	9	5	7	4	4	3	5	2	4	5	5	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	...	391	60	
Batticotta East	A	68	...	53	8	6	6	8	14	14	10	11	11	13	8	18	13	10	14	10	15	13	11	9	9	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	4	4	2	3	2	4	0	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	85	
Tunkodai East	A	41	...	33	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	16	16	13	16	12	16	15	5	11	9	11	8	11	7	11	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	80	Rev. F. T. Smith.
Araly South Boys'	A	29	6	15	6	6	5	6	4	4	3	4	3	0	0	3	3	1	3	0	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	95	
Kodikamam Boys'	A	52	5	21	9	9	9	9	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	6	5	1	4	1	1	1	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	90	
Valvettyturai, Boys'	B	68	...	29	12	12	12	12	6	6	0	6	3	6	0	11	9	4	11	5	7	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	55	
Udupitty Boys'	A	105	9	57	9	8	9	7	12	10	0	11	1	9	0	19	16	5	15	2	15	11	4	8	7	5	8	4	6	7	7	5	9	7	7	9	7	7	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	15	
Navaly North	A	91	10	56	22	21	21	20	13	13	4	13	5	0	0	11	11	7	9	7	5	3	0	7	5	5	5	4	6	7	4	5	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	65	
Oodooville Boys'	A	75	...	38	...	...	...	...	10	8	5	10	7	7	0	13	3	10	12	9	11	1	6	14	3	9	7	8	4	11	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	90	
Chavagachchery Boys'	A	69	1	37	4	4	4	3	6	6	4	4	5	0	0	9	9	4	7	4	7	0	0	8	5	3	7	3	5	8	5	0	10	3	6	7	4	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	95	Rev. E. P. Hastings.
Hunupitiya Boys'	A	70	10	44	11	10	9	7	10	9	9	8	6	7	6	12	10	6	9	8	8	9	5	10	9	8	10	3	6	5	9	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	30	Rev. J. J. Jones.
Talangama Boys'	A	67	4	31	7	7	7	4	6	6	4	6	6	6	4	10	10	9	10	9	9	10	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5	5	2	5	4	5	3	3	5	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	0	2	...	215	90	
Nugagoda Boys'	A	130	9	66	15	15	15	13	12	10	12	12	12	12	19	21	20	12	19	13	14	21	21	9	9	7	8	8	7	8	9	9	5	5	5	2	2	4	4	3	5	4	4	1	4	4	2	4	1	4	...	445	35	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin.
Kotte Girls' Boarding*	A	40	1	30	1	1	1	0	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	16	12	15	16	15	14	15	16	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	26	429	65	
Anuradhapura Boys'	A	24	5	15	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	40	
Katukela Boys'	A	72	16	23	8	7	6	7	6	5	4	6	3	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	55	
Nawalapitiya Boys'	A	45	...	10	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	30	
Katukela Girls'	A	31	6	4	...	...	...	...	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	55	
Gampola Girls'	A	24	2	10	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	56	5	Rev. S. Coles.
Gatembe Boys'	A	30	1	15	7	7	4	6	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	35	
Kundesali Boys'	A	37	2	19	8	8	7	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	10	9	6	10	8	7	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	80	
Kandy Girls'	A	61	3	12	7	7	6	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	20	
Do. Tamil Boys'	A	93	...	...	Failed to obtain 45 per cent. of passes.																																																	
Nellore Girls' Boarding*	A	44	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	4	11	4	8	14	14	0	16	15	8	14	7	9	10	9	8	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	4	5	12	23	525	70	Rev. J. Peter.
Vavuniya-Vilankulam	B	29	...	13	8	8	8	8	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	90	Rev. J. D. Simmons.
Neervally Boys'	A	75	...	...	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.																																																
Navatculy Boys'	A	75	7	25	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	5	5	3	5	4	2	0	0	10	10	9	10	7	5	9	1	0	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	55	Rev. D. Wood.
Haldummulla Boys'	A	37	8	17	5	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	55	
Ramboda Boys'	B	27	1	12	2	1	0	1	6	5	5	6	6	0	0	4	3	2	4	3	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	30	
Pelmadulla Boys'	A	42	9	22	3	3	3	2	10	10	3	7	7	10	6	6	6	4	5	67	2	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	1	0	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	20	Rev. A. R. Cavalier.
Badulla Boys'	A	43	18	19	5	5	5	4	6	6	5	6	4	6	5	8	4	7	8		4	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	60	

* Value of units at 85 cents, and needlework reckoned at the rate for English Schools.

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VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	No. examined.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. passed. Reading.	Standard I. No. passed. Dictation.	Standard I. No. passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard II. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard II. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard III. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard III. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard III. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard V. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard V. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard V. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard V. No. Passed. Grammar.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Grammar.	Needle-work. Good.	Needle-work. Superior.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Amount of Grant. Cts.	Name of Manager.
Sittankany Boys' and Girls' ...	A	54	2	11	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	1	0	3	3	3	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	25	
Kuttudy Boys' and Girls'	A	48	0	20	2	2	2	2	4	3	4	0	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	6	6	5	4	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	25	
Anakotta North Boys' and Girls'	A	80	7	39	17	17	17	16	8	8	6	2	0	14	13	13	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	158	65	
Navaly North Boys' and Girls' ...	A	43	5	19	10	10	10	8	6	6	5	5	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	65	
Navaly South Boys' and Girls' ..	A	8	16	44	23	22	22	21	9	9	8	3	8	8	8	8	7	8	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	75	
Oodoville Station Girls' ...	A	54	11	22	14	13	13	1	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	111	70	
Do. do. Boys' ..	A	70	7	27	9	9	9	7	5	5	5	0	0	13	11	11	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	65	
Vasavelan Boys' and Girls' ...	A	69	5	42	7	6	6	7	4	4	3	2	1	12	12	12	12	6	11	11	11	10	2	4	8	8	7	6	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	70	
Kankasanturai Boys' and Girls' ...	B	57	3	16	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	95	
Maviddapuram South Boys' & Girls'	A	51	8	23	9	9	8	6	4	3	3	1	3	8	6	6	2	4	2	2	0	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	93	50	
Tillipally Station Boys' ...	A	40	10	25	11	11	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	9	10	4	3	4	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	55	
Do. do Girls' ...	A	37	6	23	5	5	5	5	7	7	6	4	2	11	11	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	176	45	
Elalie North Boys' and Girls' ...	A	57	9	30	14	13	12	11	8	7	7	6	8	5	5	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	143	70	
East Batticotta East Boys' ...	A	80	22	66	21	19	20	14	13	9	10	2	9	20	13	13	12	13	8	7	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	65	
Moolay Boys' and Girls' ...	A	78	17	46	10	9	9	10	3	3	3	0	2	14	12	14	10	9	11	9	9	8	9	5	8	8	6	4	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	60	
Chulipuram West Boys' & Girls'	A	70	18	41	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	15	11	12	12	13	14	14	13	10	14	8	6	4	6	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	269	25	
Araly South Boys' and Girls' .	A	40	8	14	7	7	7	6	3	2	3	1	1	4	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	80	
Batticotta West ...	A	60	10	34	12	7	9	4	10	8	7	2	5	7	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	60	
Chulipuram East, Boys' & Girls'	A	61	4	29	8	7	5	6	8	7	8	5	8	7	3	6	4	2	6	5	6	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	15	
Chunagam Boys' and Girls' ...	A	117	19	54	13	12	12	12	6	6	6	4	0	21	18	18	13	18	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	2	4	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	309	10	
Chulipuram Central ..	A	51	8	25	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	3	0	13	13	13	9	13	7	7	7	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	65	Rev. T. S. Smith.
Mathagal East Boys' ..	A	41	4	36	7	6	7	7	4	2	2	2	0	4	3	3	3	0	14	13	12	11	9	8	7	6	7	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	45	
Do. West Boys' & Girls' ..	A	74	13	36	7	7	7	4	5	4	4	2	3	10	6	5	4	5	7	7	6	5	5	6	5	5	5	3	4	5	2	1	2	2	2	0	...	...	199	25	
Numasai Boys' and Girls' ...	A	51	5	33	2	2	1	1	13	10	10	2	9	12	7	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	5	6	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	35	
Batticotta Station Boys' ..	A	88	11	49	14	14	13	11	16	13	10	10	6	14	12	11	13	10	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	5	
Valantaly North Boys' ..	A	63	16	32	14	14	14	14	3	3	2	1	1	13	11	12	9	10	2	1	1	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	5	
Vadaliadapo Boys' ..	A	86	9	64	...	...	...	...	13	9	9	5	5	10	5	6	7	5	29	26	26	22	15	26	12	12	12	9	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	85	
Valantaly South Girls' .	A	28	2	9	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	55	60	
Do. do. Boys' ...	A	32	21	60	10	10	9	9	12	8	10	9	9	16	16	16	14	14	18	18	18	16	17	17	4	4	4	4	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	95	
Tungody West Boys' ...	A	65	13	48	8	7	7	8	15	9	15	4	0	16	16	16	13	4	9	6	9	7	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	45	
West Batticotta Boys' ...	A	108	24	45	19	19	19	19	6	6	6	2	1	12	10	11	8	0	6	5	5	3	5	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	45	
Punnagam South Boys' ..	A	40	5	33	11	10	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	9	11	9	7	6	7	4	6	7	3	3	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	20	
Batticotta Station Girls' .	A	28	3	10	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	82	65	
Karungaly Boys' and Girls' ..	A	78	20	43	15	15	15	15	8	8	8	6	0	13	13	13	13	13	7	7	6	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	70	
Punnagam North Boys' ..	A	47	...	...	Failed to obtain 45 per cent. of passes.																																...	...	...	...	
Sangany Boys' ...	A	81	11	43	14	12	11	11	14	8	9	7	0	14	9	11	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	60	
Tolpuram Boys' and Girls' ...	A	64	8	34	8	6	7	8	5	1	2	0	1	9	5	4	4	5	11	7	8	7	7	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	35	
Anakotta West Boys' and Girls' ...	A	69	10	24	10	9	10	8	3	3	3	0	0	7	4	7	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	85	
Cheruvelan Boys' and Girls' ...	A	44	6	25	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	1	0	12	12	10	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	5	
Mallagam Boys' and Girls' ...	A	68	8	22	9	8	9	8	5	4	5	3	0	4	4	4	0	4	4	3	4	2	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	93	90	
Erlalie South Boys' and Girls' ...	A	124	22	45	11	10	11	9	9	9	9	1	0	17	17	6	13	13	8	8	7	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	266	30	

Ponnally Kuttiwan Boys' & Girls'	A	57	Failed	to	obta	in	45	per	cent.	of	pass	es.																															
Varutalai Vilan Boys' and Girls'	A	52	11	29	5	5	5	4	7	7	7	3	7	14	11	12	10	11	..	...	..	...	..	...	3	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	162	95
Karukampanai Boys' and Girls' ...	A	50	6	15	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	7	7	5	0	5	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	5
Kantherodai Boys' and Girls' ...	A	53	4	17	8	8	7	3	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	69	65
Velicity Boys' and Girls' ...	A	180	26	71	31	28	28	21	12	12	9	5	0	17	17	17	14	0	11	11	11	5	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	5
Mavittapuram Boys' and Girls' ...	A	61	11	38	15	13	15	13	8	6	6	4	4	12	12	12	6	12	5	4	4	0	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	179	49
Manipay Girls' ...	A	80	8	35	16	12	16	9	11	8	8	6	8	8	7	8	5	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	198	49
Pandaterupu Boys' ...	A	59	8	20	9	9	8	7	4	4	4	1	0	5	5	5	5	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	40
Tunavey Boys' ..	A	61	7	29	12	11	10	7	5	3	3	2	2	10	9	7	4	7	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	35
Kolankolatty Boys' and Girls' ...	A	85	25	43	26	24	22	18	9	9	9	2	0	8	8	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	45
Sangany Girls' ...	B	50	16	21	13	12	11	9	3	3	2	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	123	70
Makiapity Boys' and Girls' ...	A	93	17	57	8	8	8	7	17	15	14	9	10	15	15	13	12	15	10	10	7	5	4	8	7	7	4	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	75
Alavetty North Boys' and Girls'	A	107	15	70	14	12	13	6	15	9	1	1	0	35	29	28	15	23	6	4	6	6	6	5	..											...	..	287	95
Do. Girls' ...	A	25	5	17	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	..	84	80
Batticotta West ...	A	49	10	34	12	12	11	11	7	6	6	4	0	15	15	14	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	80
Allavetty South Boys' and Girls'	A	63	5	40	13	12	12	10	7	7	6	1	6	6	6	4	5	5	9	8	9	2	2	8	5	5	4	2	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	10
Nunaville West ..	A	37	7	18	7	5	7	6	6	5	6	4	0	5	5	4	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	60
Muttuvil Girls' ...	A	41	3	20	4	4	3	3	8	7	7	4	6	6	6	6	4	6	2	2	2	1	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	.	130	15
Nunavil East ...	A	42	10	29	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	11	11	10	7	10	6	6	6	4	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	60
Periamavady Boys' ..	A	80	8	27	8	7	8	7	9	9	9	6	9	10	10	10	6	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	60
Muttuvil South Boys' ...	A	44	6	22	8	5	8	4	4	4	4	2	1	6	6	2	4	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	50
Ketpaly Boys' ...	B	50	5	23	11	11	11	10	...	...	..	.	...	10	10	9	5	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	35
Kalapuny Boys' ...	A	90	19	50	12	11	11	7	11	8	10	0	0	20	6	16	13	8	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	0	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	20
Pungertivu West Boys' ..	A	60	10	34	10	9	10	10	9	9	8	4	0	7	7	7	4	5	8	8	8	6	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	177	30
Naranthany Boys' ..	A	41	8	13	1	1	1	1	7	7	4	2	5	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	55
Saravany Boys' ...	A	51	8	38	7	7	7	4	11	11	9	5	0	10	10	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	2	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	70
Usan Boys' and Girls' ..	A	46	7	23	13	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	0	4	4	4	3	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	123	50
Valany West ...	A	41	14	24	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	1	0	6	6	6	2	0	6	4	5	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	75
Erupitty Boys' and Girls' ..	B	67	Failed	to	obta	in	45	per	cent.	of	pass	es.																															
Pungertivu East ..	B	95	..	18	6	2	5	2	3	2	3	0	0	5	5	5	2	0	4	4	4	3	3	0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	5
Valany East ...	A	60	19	31	15	14	15	14	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	3	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	70
Punnally Boys' and Girls' ..	A	56	14	37	9	7	7	6	4	3	2	0	2	19	17	15	14	15	5	5	5	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	75
Yettalie Boys' ..	A	55	2	13	3	3	3	3	3	0	2	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	50
Varany Boys' ...	A	40	3	11	5	5	4	5	1	1	1	0	0	5	5	4	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	45	5
Mudduville North ...	B	56	11	18	8	6	8	7	7	4	3	3	0	3	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	20
Munthuville East ...	A	87	12	36	12	12	12	10	5	5	5	3	4	12	8	11	6	8	7	5	7	4	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	50
Do. West ...	B	56	7	22	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	1	.	8	8	7	0	0	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	55
Ampan Boys' ...	A	48	4	16	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	10	7	7	4	6	6	4	4	1	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	65
Mesale North ...	A	59	6	28	9	9	9	4	6	6	6	3	5	13	13	13	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	0
Kudalane East ...	A	54	9	14	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	1	0	6	6	4	5	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	80
Kaythady Nunavil ...	B	53	11	22	12	10	9	8	6	6	6	4	0	4	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	45
Mesaly Boys' ...	A	79	11	29	10	9	10	10	7	7	7	0	0	12	12	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	40
Pungertivu West Girls' ...	B	27	8	6	...	..	.	.	2	2	2	2	0	4	4	2	0	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	41	60
Achuvaly Boys' ...	A	69	4	16	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	0	0	7	7	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	45
Erlalie North Boys' and Girls' ...	B	36	17	11	9	9	9	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	..	.		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	57	40
Kampamoolay Boys' and Girls' ...	A	64	8	32	10	10	10	8	2	2	2	0	0	18	18	18	12	6	2	1	2	1	0	0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	161	95
Udupitty Girls' .	A	60	13	19	11	9	11	11	4	4	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	.	...	...	...	...	17	2	144	20
Karadive Valantaly Ragged Boys'	A	40	12	22	3	3	3	2	12	10	8	10	12	7	6	7	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	95
Thayvitty Boys' ..	A	46	5	28	4	4	4	4	11	11	10	3	0	13	12	9	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	20
Karanavy Boys' .	B	74	3	20	7	7	7	7	4	3	3	1	3	7	5	7	5	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	68	70
Sanguvaly Girls' and Boys' ...	A	51	9	22	8	7	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	12	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	150	60
Polikandy Boys' ...	A	51	12	30	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	1	0	3	2	3	1	2	7	0	7	5	7	7	6	6	6	0	4	1	5	5	5	2	0	5	..	...	170	30
Vulvetty Boys' and Girls' ...	A	80	11	48	14	14	14	14	10	9	6	5	3	17	17	16	13	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	3	...	...	.	...	..	.	11	...	276	65
Toudimanaar Boys' ...	B	32	5	14	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	36	65
Navaly North ...	B	36	8	21	6	0	3	6	12	9	12	4	9	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	..	80	20

Rev. T. S. Smith.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(*continued.*)

Name of School.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	No. examined.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard I. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard I. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard II. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard II. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard III. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard III. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard III. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard V. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard V. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard V. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard V. No. Passed. Grammar.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Grammar.	Needle-work. Good.	Needle-work. Superior.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Amount of Grant. Cts.	Name of Manager.
Palaly Ragged Boys' and Girls'	B	40	10	17	8	8	8	6	9	9	7	6	0																										62	50	Rev. T. S. Smith.
Eluvative Boys'	A	29	3	14	4	4	4	1	4	2	3	1	2	6	6	6	3	6																					53	85	
Nunaville Girls'	A	32	10	12	7	7	7	5	3	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	0																			6		71	60	
Hewadiwela Boys' and Girls'	A	30	8	12	7	7	7	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2																					65	50	Rev. S. Coles.
Hinguranketty Boys'	A	43	6	8					5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	2	3																					53	80	
Talampitiya Boys' and Girls'	A	31	7	18	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	5	2	7	7	7	5	5																			5		104	85	
Walagama	A	19		11	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3																					45	10	
Poonaryn Boys' and Girls'	A	38	9	27	12	12	12	9	6	6	6	4	0	6	6	6	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0							3		132	90	Rev. J. D. Simmons.
Pallai Boys'	A	52	8	14	8	8	8	8	3	3	3	1	0	3	3	3	2	3																					68	25	
Uduttoru Boys'	A	38	6	11	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	6	6	6	4	5																					59	85	
Tannuvootoo Boys' and Girls'	A	70	18	27	10	10	10	9	12	10	8	6	4	5	4	5	4	4																					131	15	
Oodowille Boys'	B	34	6	21	8	8	7	8	9	7	8	8	7	4	4	4	4	4																					83	85	Rev. W. Clark.
Do. Girls'	B	31	6	8	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	0	2																					28	95	
Delta Boys'	B	30	2	18	2	2	0	2	7	6	6	6	7	4	4	3	2	4	5	5	5	3	5	5															78	20	
Makuluduwa Boys'	A	43	12	11	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2																					63	60	
Mampe Girls'	A	36	2	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1																			5		38	75	
Kirillapane Girls'	A	45	12	21	5	3	5	2	9	9	8	3	8	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	2*	2	1	1	1	0	0	0							14	4	145	5	
Migahawatta Girls'	A	43	7	13	6	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	4	6																			11	1	89	10	
Nugegoda Girls'	A	55	10	22	7	7	6	6	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	5													21	1	171	20	
Nawala Girls'	A	37	2	15	7	7	7	6	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	5	6																			15		102	20	
Miribane Girls'	A	22	4	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	1													10		74	75	
Udalamulla Boys'	A	47	9	11	7	6	7	6	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	2																					53	75	
Welikada Girls'	A	52	3	14	5	5	4	1	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	0							11	3	89	40	
Talangama Girls'	A	44	4	19	4	4	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	0							18	1	142	20	
Welikada Boys'	A	99	16	40	9	9	9	6	11	11	10	6	9	12	11	12	12	12	5	5	5	4	3	5	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1			232	20	
Pita Cotta Boys'	A	93	16	28	8	7	7	7	10	7	8	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	2							3	1	3	1	1	0			141	45	
Etul Cotta Girls'	A	54	12	12	5	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	1													7	1	92	20	
Kalapana Boys'	A	99	22	41	13	9	10	10	14	13	11	12	8	14	13	12	10	11																					239	55	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin.
Mampe Boys'	A	75	6	18	7	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	5	3	5	1	3																					71	40	
Malabe Boys'	A	53	9	19	10	9	10	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5																					90	60	
Kalapaluwawe Boys'	A	42	4	14	8	7	7	5	4	4	4	2	4	2	2	1	2	2																					57	50	
Madapata Boys' and Girls'	A	76	5	39	12	10	12	11	14	13	14	11	13	4	3	4	2	3																			13	1	152	90	
Talawatugoda Boys'	A	54	4	18	8	8	7	6	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	0	1															87	20	
Akuregoda Girls'	A	37	7	20	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	5	7	4	4	3	4	4																			20		137	60	
Makumbera Boys'	A	54	10	23	15	12	14	12	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	3																					99	20	
Pannipitiya Boys'	A	45	12	10	3	3	3	2	5	2	4	5	5	2	2	1	0	1																					56	45	
Do. Girls'	A	39	13	8	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0													6	2	69	95	
Makumbura Girls'	A	35	23	11	6	2	5	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1																			11		110	35	
Magammane Girls'	A	42	12	19	13	11	12	9	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	2																			1	5	10[illegible]	40	
Hokandara Boys'	A	91	39	31	17	17	17	14	14	14	14	14	14																										198	45	
Liyanwila Girls'	A	33	6	16	7	4	6	7	5	4	5	5	0	4	4	4	3	4																			9	2	98	25	

Liyanwila Boys'	...	A	44	6	16	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	60	
Boralasgamuwa Girls'	...	A	46	4	3	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22	80	
Do. Boys'	...	B	82	15	30	8	8	8	6	10	6	10	10	10	7	7	7	5	7	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	135	15	
Kalapaluwawe Girls'	..	A	33	6	9	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	80	85	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin.
Talawatugoda Girls'	.	A	44	21	7	6	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	76	90	
Koswatta Girls'	...	A	32	8	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	75	75	
Kotte Girls'	...	A	72	27	9	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	106	25	
Kokuvil East Boys' and Girls'	..	A	74	6	35	20	19	19	18	11	9	10	5	9	4	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	143	15	
Temple Street Girls'	...	A	34	6	9	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	59	90	
Nellore South Girls'	..	A	27	4	14	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	8	5	8	2	2	2	0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	102	0	
Do. Station Boys'	...	A	48	7	19	6	6	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	8	8	8	7	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	119	55	
Kokuvil West Boys'	...	A	40	...	21	4	3	3	3	7	5	6	3	6	4	1	4	2	3	6	4	6	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	15	
Do. Station Girls'	..	A	35	2	7	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	43	30	
Kaicola Boys' and Girls'	...	A	47	8	36	11	11	10	8	13	13	13	5	10	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	0	4	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	172	85	
Kokuvil Station Boys'	...	A	48	2	28	8	7	6	6	8	8	7	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	7	5	7	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	55	
Nadutern Boys' and Girls'	...	A	63	14	32	13	13	12	11	6	6	5	2	0	12	12	12	8	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	163	40	
Chundiculy Station Girls'	...	A	27	6	12	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	82	55	
Do. Boys'	...	A	50	7	20	10	10	10	9	6	6	6	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	5	
Arialy Boys'	...	A	36	8	14	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	95	
Colombogam Boys' and Girls'	...	A	70	11	28	7	6	7	4	6	3	5	0	3	10	10	8	6	0	4	4	4	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	123	90	
Atticadu Boys'	...	A	60	14	29	13	12	12	9	4	4	4	1	0	10	10	9	6	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	131	40	
Tinnelvally Boys' and Girls'	...	A	72	8	31	9	9	9	9	5	5	5	1	0	4	3	4	2	0	6	6	3	1	5	3	7	6	6	0	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	35	
Kopay Station Boys'	...	A	79	10	26	10	9	10	10	6	4	4	1	0	6	6	6	3	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	25	Rev. D. Wood.
Do. Girls'	...	A	39	5	10	6	5	5	4	1	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	..	59	15	
Erupalay Boys'	...	A	40	12	18	5	5	2	4	6	3	5	0	3	7	6	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	45	
Koilters Boys' and Girls'	..	B	42	6	22	8	7	5	4	7	5	4	4	0	7	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	50	50	
Erupalay Girls'	...	B	22	Failed to obtain 45 per cent. of passes.																																						..			
Urumperay Boys'	.	A	45	6	11	5	5	5	4	2	2	2	0	0	4	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	95	
Do. Girls'	...	A	39	3	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	57	75	
Ooralo Boys' and Girls'	...	A	39	8	17	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	0	3	4	4	4	4	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	79	5	
Allaipitty Boys' and Girls'	...	A	49	4	22	10	9	9	1	5	5	4	0	0	4	4	4	0	4	3	2	2	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	75	15	
Mandative Boys'	..	A	70	15	28	9	9	9	9	9	7	9	3	0	6	6	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	10	
Chundicully West Girls'	...	A	33	5	15	7	6	7	7	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	80	95	
Kaithady Boys'	...	A	36	...	22	5	3	3	3	4	3	3	0	0	7	4	7	2	0	3	1	3	3	3	0	3	2	3	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	10	
Do. Girls'	...	A	22	4	6	3	3	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	29	0	
Koilakandy Boys'	...	A	43	10	12	7	7	7	4	5	5	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	70	
Chundicully West Boys'	...	A	66	16	22	2	2	2	1	5	4	4	2	4	12	9	10	8	9	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	65	
Kondavil Boys'	...	A	63	9	25	4	4	4	4	7	6	7	4	7	10	9	9	7	9	4	3	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	5	
Mapalagama Boys' and Girls'	..	A	63	10	28	8	6	6	4	6	6	6	4	6	10	9	10	9	10	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	165	80	
Ganegama Girls'	...	A	58	14	29	11	9	8	9	13	13	13	9	13	5	5	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	194	45	
Lelwela Boys'	...	A	47	4	18	4	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	6	6	5	5	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	75	
Akuratiya Boys'	...	A	33	2	23	14	10	11	13	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	50	
Kotagoda Girls'	...	A	37	7	13	2	1	1	1	5	1	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	69	85	
Baddagama Boys'	...	A	64	4	26	8	7	6	6	9	9	9	8	9	5	4	5	4	5	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	75	
Dodanduwa Girls'	...	A	36	11	16	2	2	2	2	5	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	0	2	6	6	6	3	5	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	122	25	
Patuwatte Boys'	...	A	57	9	24	3	3	3	3	8	7	6	5	7	10	10	9	9	9	3	3	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	136	25	
Bentota Girls'	...	A	88	15	34	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	8	10	7	7	5	3	5	5	5	5	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	228	60	Rev. J. Allcock.
Ahungalla Boys'	...	A	36	7	18	6	4	4	2	7	5	6	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	15	
Dedduwa Boys'	...	A	65	27	23	8	8	3	3	8	8	7	2	6	7	7	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	5	
Telwatta Boys'	...	A	63	9	31	7	7	5	4	8	8	7	5	7	11	11	11	8	9	2	2	1	0	2	1	3	3	3	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	50	
Kahawe Girls'	...	A	47	4	20	6	4	3	1	7	7	6	1	4	7	6	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	107	40	
Majuana Boys'	...	A	51	15	17	8	5	8	6	9	7	5	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	0	
Baddegama Girls'	...	A	48	9	12	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	4	4	2	1	2	3	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	83	45	
Kitulampitiya Boys'	...	A	90	26	35	22	21	16	14	10	6	5	7	3	3	2	2	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	5	
Wewala Girls'	...	A	50	12	20	8	5	6	5	9	9	9	8	9	1	0	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	143	10	

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—(*continued.*)

Name of School.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	Number examined.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard I. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard I. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard II. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard II. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard III. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard III. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard III. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard V. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard V. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard V. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard V. No. Passed. Grammar.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Grammar.	Needle-work. Good.	Needle-work. Superior.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Amount of Grant. Cts.	Name of Manager.
Lelwela Girls' ...	A	20	1	5	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	22	75	Rev. J. Allcock.
Narigama Girls' ...	B	36	8	16	10	8	6	8	4	4	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	83	20	
Kadirana Boys' ...	A	37	5	22	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	7	7	3	3	7	5	5	3	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	45	Rev. T. Christian.
Dandugama Boys' ...	A	59	4	33	11	8	9	8	5	4	3	2	4	7	5	3	2	3	6	5	5	0	5	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	...	...	116	35	
Maravila Boys' ...	A	33	4	10	5	3	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	35	
Kurena Boys' ...	A	35	6	15	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	8	5	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	5	
Ratmalana Boys' ...	A	82	20	45	14	12	11	8	13	13	12	11	13	12	12	11	11	12	6	6	6	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	50	
Do. Girls' ...	A	42	10	22	5	4	5	2	10	7	6	4	6	5	4	4	5	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	146	35	
Attidiya Kowdana Boys' & Girls' ...	A	70	17	40	11	11	11	8	20	18	16	16	15	6	5	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	217	90	
Killapana Boys' ...	A	55	16	31	6	5	5	1	9	7	7	9	7	12	11	11	11	12	4	4	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	35	
Do. Girls' ...	A	34	10	15	5	5	3	2	5	3	3	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	108	30	
Galkissa North Girls' ...	A	86	21	38	13	10	8	8	9	8	6	6	7	10	10	10	8	10	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	287	25	Rev. C. Senanayake.
Do. South Girls' ...	A	42	9	12	5	2	1	3	6	6	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	74	90	
Do. South Boys' ...	A	63	7	24	11	8	4	9	8	8	8	8	8	5	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	5	
Do. North Boys' ...	A	58	14	43	18	18	16	15	14	13	11	14	13	11	10	10	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	10	
Wellawatta Boys' ...	A	39	7	12	6	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	85	
Milagriya Boys' ...	A	78	15	43	14	12	13	9	10	10	6	6	7	15	13	14	14	12	4	4	4	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	30	
Wellawatta Girls' ...	A	39	8	12	3	2	1	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	87	25	
Milagriya Girls' ...	A	65	9	22	15	11	13	11	4	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	134	50	
Kohilawatta Boys' ...	A	42	5	25	7	7	7	2	5	5	5	5	5	7	6	7	6	7	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	4	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	10	Rev. J. de Silva.
Do. Girls' ...	A	37	7	14	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	103	0	
Puliyantivu Boys' ...	A	84	39	24	12	10	9	8	6	4	3	0	0	6	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	25	
Sathirancondam Boys' & Girls' ...	B	...	...	Failed to obtain 45 per cent of passes																																	...	...	54	75	Rev. D. Somanader.
Kottucolam Boys' & Girls' ...	A	28	4	18	10	9	8	6	4	4	3	1	0	4	4	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	50	
Urany Boys' & Girls' ...	A	66	14	37	12	10	11	10	10	8	9	5	2	9	8	8	9	0	6	6	5	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	35	
Kocattycholai Boys' & Girls' ...	A	42	10	12	4	3	4	2	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	10	
Velichena Boys' and Girls' ...	A	35	6	22	12	11	12	12	5	4	4	0	0	5	4	5	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	5	Rev. A. Dias.
Nupe Boys' ...	B	61	3	21	4	4	4	3	11	7	9	4	7	6	4	5	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	75	Rev. G. H. Gomes.
Passera Boys' ...	A	32	8	12	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	5	
Baddegama Boys' ...	A	40	5	16	6	6	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	108	70	
Uyana Boys' & Girls' ...	A	58	8	20	5	5	5	1	7	7	7	7	3	7	7	7	4	7	1	1	1	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	89	75	
Morotumulla Boys' & Girls' ...	A	46	7	15	0	6	6	6	5	5	5	3	5	4	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	165	55	
Morotuwa Girls' ...	A	62	10	23	9	8	9	7	3	3	2	3	3	11	10	10	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	70	
Morotuwa Boys' ...	A	59	5	28	9	6	2	1	5	5	5	1	5	9	8	7	7	6	5	3	5	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	60	Rev. A. Mendis.
Koralawella Boys' ...	A	70	17	28	8	8	8	5	7	6	5	4	6	11	11	10	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	184	40	
Do. Girls' ...	A	54	9	26	6	6	6	3	10	10	9	6	9	7	7	7	3	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	80	25	
Egoda Uyana Boys' & Girls' ...	A	39	11	11	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	0	
Lakshapatia Boys' ...	A	131	21	49	16	15	13	11	16	15	14	12	15	10	10	7	9	8	7	7	7	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	115	65	
Do. Girls' ...	A	52	7	18	8	8	8	6	4	4	4	4	6	4	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	80	
Nalloruwa Boys' & Girls' ...	B	87	18	23	10	8	10	8	5	4	2	2	2	8	7	7	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	35	Rev. F. de Mel.
Molligodde (Waduwa) Boys' & Girls' ...	A	74	21	30	18	14	12	11	9	8	9	5	8	3	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Sarikkamulla Boys'	...	A	51	8	17	3	3	3	3	7	6	7	2	7	7	6	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	0	Rev. F. de Mel.
Battegema Boys'	...	A	65	4	34	14	4	6	4	10	8	7	5	6	10	8	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	65	
Kandana Boys'	...	A	94	Failed to obtain 45 per cent of passes.																																							...		
Do. Girls'	...	A	99	15	38	14	9	9	13	11	8	9	9	8	13	11	9	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	5	258	10	
Ja-ela Boys'	...	A	66	28	27	14	14	13	13	13	13	10	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	95	
Warakanatta Boys'	...	A	62	13	34	13	10	2	5	5	4	5	6	1	10	10	8	9	10	6	6	6	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	30	
Nagoda Boys'	...	A	109	16	50	17	11	11	7	14	13	9	4	1	13	12	10	9	13	6	6	6	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	25	
Wattala Boys'	...	A	67	6	32	10	10	8	6	8	7	8	8	8	9	8	7	5	7	5	3	4	0	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	85	
Nayakakande Girls'	...	A	43	5	16	10	10	10	10	6	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	106	20	
Delatura Girls'	...	A	55	37	14	10	10	10	10	4	4	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	153	5	
Grandpass Boys'	...	A	75	10	40	13	11	6	6	14	6	12	10	10	13	10	12	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	10	
Do. Girls'	...	A	38	4	17	7	4	2	3	7	7	6	5	7	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	110	45	
Maggona Boys'	...	A	189	30	80	26	26	26	21	25	22	25	23	24	15	12	13	13	12	6	1	6	5	5	5	8	4	8	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	50	
Dalupota Boys' and Girls'	...	A	107	53	86	29	29	29	24	28	23	25	24	28	22	17	20	18	22	7	7	7	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4	547	90	
Petipane Boys'	...	A	51	10	29	5	5	5	5	14	14	14	13	14	7	6	5	5	7	3	3	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	45	
Pallanchena Girls'	...	A	169	24	81	23	15	23	16	27	19	19	20	27	28	22	28	20	28	3	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	5	541	95	
Katunayake Boys'	...	A	55	14	30	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	5	7	11	10	9	9	11	5	5	5	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	45	
Sedua Girls'	...	A	52	9	24	13	13	12	13	9	9	9	8	9	2	2	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	160	90	
Muratena Boys'	...	A	63	25	30	19	19	15	19	7	5	6	3	0	4	4	3	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	25	
Andimulla Boys'	...	A	58	14	28	9	2	4	6	9	8	8	4	7	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	60	
Pamunugama Boys'	...	A	106	17	57	10	9	7	7	3	10	12	11	11	2	18	19	11	19	11	7	9	2	3	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	25	
Kepungoda Boys'	...	A	80	5	50	8	8	8	6	13	11	3	6	8	18	14	14	12	16	11	6	8	7	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	15	
Uswettykiawe Boys'	...	A	61	...	32	5	5	5	3	5	2	4	1	3	18	17	17	10	15	4	3	3	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	65	
Veyangoda Boys'	...	A	79	9	35	20	20	15	19	10	10	9	4	8	5	5	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	90	
Kotehena Girls' Boarding*	...	A	87	11	30	13	12	7	9	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	25	325	80	
Slave Island Boys' and Girls'	...	A	61	14	22	11	11	8	6	5	5	4	1	4	4	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	96	30	
Galkissa Girls'	...	A	70	11	29	9	6	5	5	14	10	10	2	0	6	4	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	131	95	
Rawatawatta Boys'	...	A	58	12	30	9	8	2	0	16	14	11	3	9	5	4	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	75	Rev. C. J. B. Fernando.
Kondigammulla Boys'	...	B	31	9	13	4	3	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	5	4	4	2	2	2	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	55	
Modera Boys'	...	A	147	55	83	20	11	11	10	32	30	26	24	32	20	17	18	11	16	11	10	10	7	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	5	
Do. Girls'	...	A	122	44	51	16	13	9	12	12	9	12	4	0	16	16	13	6	14	7	6	4	4	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	19	379	0	
Lunupokuna Girls'	...	A	105	39	44	17	7	7	9	14	11	9	9	9	9	4	3	0	1	4	4	3	4	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	281	40	
Doowe Boys'	...	B	30	15	9	5	5	3	1	4	2	4	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	55	
Kiripelligahawatta Boys'	...	A	142	17	39	13	12	11	3	13	12	13	6	12	10	10	9	3	8	3	2	2	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	30	
Galkissa Boys'	...	A	54	15	34	17	17	13	3	8	8	8	5	8	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	95	
Kotehena Boys'	...	A	117	21	48	21	21	16	14	10	6	9	6	6	17	13	13	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	45	
Dalugama Girls'	...	A	164	40	76	38	38	36	37	24	16	24	24	24	14	11	12	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	34	557	0	
Weliwita Boys'	...	A	73	18	37	10	7	7	8	8	8	8	0	0	16	10	8	7	8	3	3	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	45	
Waddduwa Boys'	...	A	56	...	22	3	3	1	2	5	4	4	2	2	7	4	5	0	3	7	4	6	2	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	40	
Kaluaggala Boys'	...	B	48	12	14	7	7	6	6	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	95	
Yattowita	...	A	40	7	17	6	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	5	
Niripola Boys'	...	A	47	9	14	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	95	
Mawalgama Boys'	...	A	56	4	39	11	10	10	8	14	12	12	10	13	8	7	8	4	7	6	6	6	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	5	
Tarale Boys'	...	A	66	8	34	11	11	10	8	11	10	10	6	7	6	6	5	5	3	6	6	6	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	80	
Dangalpitiya Girls'	...	A	85	4	39	23	19	22	20	14	9	12	12	11	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	11	218	20	
Pamunugama Girls'	...	A	277	37	145	29	26	16	22	34	22	30	19	26	79	62	6	42	50	3	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	55	942	60	
Katukurunda Girls'	...	A	53	15	26	7	7	4	5	5	4	4	0	3	13	10	7	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	158	50	
Manokawatta Girls'	...	A	123	21	54	15	15	9	4	12	6	11	3	7	23	11	9	16	16	4	2	4	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	2	312	25	
Kochchicadde Boys'	...	A	125	22	65	27	14	25	16	12	10	12	5	10	18	14	5	10	15	6	6	6	2	5	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	40	
Timbirigaswatte Boys'	...	A	122	15	48	8	8	8	7	11	10	7	7	9	13	13	11	10	13	13	9	11	9	5	11	3	3	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	60	
Lunupokuna Boys'	...	A	136	54	57	24	16	23	19	12	10	11	10	10	21	18	20	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	85	
Niripola Girls'	...	B	35	18	6	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	56	40	
Kalamulla Boys'	...	A	168	27	78	20	18	18	16	19	17	18	11	13	18	13	13	10	12	11	5	8	9	8	3	8	4	5	0	8	3	2	0	2	2	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	358	15	

* Value of units at 85 cents, and capitation and needlework reckoned at the rate for English Schools.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(*continued.*)

Name of School.	Register Letter.	No. on List.	No. on which Capitation is allowed.	No. examined.	Standard I. No. Passed.				Standard II. No. Passed.					Standard III. No. Passed.					Standard IV. No. Passed.						Standard V. No. Passed.						Standard VI. No. Passed.						Needle-work.		Amount of Grant.		Name of Manager.
					No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Copy-writing.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Copy-writing.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Copy-writing.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Good.	Superior	Rs.	Cts.	
Wadduwa Girls' ...	B	59	20	21	11	9	8	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	117	90	
Katukurunda Boys' ...	A	62	3	40	9	8	8	8	10	10	7	5	7	16	10	13	10	13	5	2	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	35	
Gorekepola Boys' and Girls' ...	A	71	7	33	12	12	10	9	10	9	9	4	7	9	7	6	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	157	50	
Kelani Boys' and Girls' ...	A	105	42	44	11	9	11	10	19	17	18	12	18	10	8	9	8	9	4	4	3	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	298	55	
Dungalpitiya Boys' ...	A	46	6	22	8	8	8	7	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	60	
Wattala Girls' ..	A	52	8	15	6	6	4	3	6	5	6	1	5	3	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	90	20	
Nagoda Girls' ..	A	78	12	31	16	13	10	13	10	8	10	6	9	5	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	183	35	
Enderemulla Boys' ...	A	40	4	20	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	3	2	8	8	7	5	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	55	
Velliveria Boys' and Girls' ...	A	34	31	76	34	24	16	18	17	17	13	8	14	14	13	11	9	11	9	9	8	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	14	...	379	30	Rev. C. J. B. Fernando.
Hapugahakande Boys' and Girls' ...	A	79	6	54	16	16	16	13	14	14	13	9	15	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	6	5	5	1	4	0	4	0	4	3	4	2	17	...	307	25	
Velihena Boys' and Girls' ..	A	119	31	54	22	22	22	19	23	23	22	21	23	9	8	9	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	319	0	
Palegatorre Boys' ...	A	107	12	34	9	9	7	5	6	6	6	4	6	9	9	9	8	9	7	7	7	5	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	90	
Mattakkotuwa Boys' ...	A	80	5	68	14	13	14	14	18	10	11	11	17	17	15	14	9	17	19	19	19	9	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	95	
Kochchicade Tamil Boys' & Girls'	A	95	12	57	16	15	16	15	21	20	20	21	21	16	16	16	16	16	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	358	85	
Thoppu Boys' ...	A	63	11	30	9	9	9	7	7	7	6	6	7	14	14	14	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	45	
Maggona Girls'	B	213	64	85	52	50	52	50	33	32	33	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	8	515	0	
Bolawalane Boys' ...	A	33	6	17	5	1	3	3	7	6	6	4	6	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	40	
Sillalie Boys' and Girls' ...	A	95	11	51	12	12	12	12	6	6	6	3	4	22	22	22	21	20	8	7	8	7	2	8	3	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	65	
Kottagapulun Boys' and Girls' ...	A	40	5	18	8	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	90	
Maylitty St. Mary's Boys' & Girls'	A	50	10	17	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	6	10	10	10	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	0	
Jaffna St. Mary's Boys' ..	A	132	17	62	22	22	22	19	23	18	22	10	12	5	11	15	10	11	2	2	2	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	60	
Colombogam St. Joseph's Boys'*	A	79	1	69	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	4	10	14	12	14	9	14	9	9	9	9	9	9	21	19	18	12	19	19	10	10	9	7	6	7	...	...	717	85	
Navantorre Boys' ...	A	50	8	20	8	7	7	6	6	5	6	4	3	6	6	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	80	
Jaffna Convent* ...	A	133	4	63	10	10	10	10	11	11	9	10	11	24	24	24	20	24	15	13	15	12	11	15	5	5	5	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	42	758	85	
Mannar Good Shepherd ...	A	66	10	21	10	9	10	6	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	65	
Karaur Sacred Heart Girls' ..	A	127	8	39	13	13	13	10	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	8	9	9	6	6	5	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	26	289	5	
St. James' Boys,' Jaffna ...	A	87	8	21	9	9	9	9	5	5	5	4	5	7	7	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	95	
Suruvil St. Mary's Boys' ..	A	52	5	28	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	5	8	7	7	7	7	7	5	4	5	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	25	Rev. P. Flanagan.
Merusuvil Boys' ..	A	44	6	14	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	6	2	2	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	20	
Karamben St. Sebastian Boys' ..	A	120	13	49	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	17	17	17	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	25	
Narantane Boys' and Girls' ...	A	110	12	39	7	7	7	7	6	5	6	4	5	20	20	18	7	19	6	6	6	5	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	248	25	
Achuvally Boys' and Girls' ..	A	33	6	21	8	3	7	5	4	4	4	1	4	9	9	9	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	50	
Cheruvilan Boys' ...	B	110	8	63	20	17	17	17	5	3	4	2	0	24	16	17	12	8	14	6	10	5	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	90	
Vathery South Boys' ...	B	82	5	42	8	5	7	8	15	15	15	8	9	15	15	13	10	15	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	45	
Mullaittivu Girls' ...	A	36	6	14	4	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	1	5	3	3	2	0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	82	45	
Vasavilan St. Mary's Boys' ...	A	44	6	22	7	3	6	4	4	4	4	1	4	6	6	6	4	6	5	0	5	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	
Mathegal St. Anthony's ...	A	105	29	54	26	24	2	25	11	8	8	0	0	17	16	15	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	95	
Periavilan Boys' and Girls' ...	B	60	3	24	10	10	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	3	0	0	8	6	5	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	0	
Kaits St. Peter's Girls' ...	A	90	6	31	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	9	6	6	21	18	16	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	232	5	

* Value of units at 85 cents, and capitation and needle-work at the rate for English Schools.

Allapitty St. John's Boys' ...	A	78	18	30	17	14	15	16	6	6	5	4	3	7	6	6	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	5	Rev. P. Flanagan.
Vadattivu St. James' Boys' ...	A	71	11	28	11	9	9	7	7	4	5	1	0	8	8	8	6	7	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	35	
Vengaly Boys' & Girls' ...	B	44	10	18	...	...	...	...	9	7	4	0	0	9	9	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	10	
Pesalai Boys' ...	A	46	7	21	7	5	5	3	5	5	4	3	3	6	4	5	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	20	
Koddiar Boys' & Girls' ...	A	43	1	26	3	2	1	0	11	8	7	4	3	9	8	7	3	5	3	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	55	
Trincomalee St. Mary's Girls' ...	A	51	4	24	5	5	4	4	6	5	6	4	5	11	9	8	8	9	2	1	2	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	166	5	Rev. A. Lussacq.
Do. St. Joseph's Boys' ...	A	75	4	36	6	5	3	0	9	6	6	2	3	13	9	9	6	8	6	5	6	1	5	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	131	20	
Uppodai Boys' and Girls' ...	A	55	10	29	6	4	6	4	6	3	4	5	2	12	11	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	60	Rev. F. Xavier.
Batticaloa St. Mary's Boys' ...	A	64	7	31	7	7	6	4	6	5	5	1	4	7	5	6	5	5	8	8	7	5	5	7	3	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	159	75	
Burullepitiya Boys' ...	A	56	6	35	15	14	15	15	7	6	7	6	7	8	8	7	6	8	5	5	5	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	10	
Negombo Grand Street Girls' ...	A	142	25	94	22	17	18	16	30	28	28	30	30	27	22	27	27	27	15	15	14	12	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	8	719	40	
Mannakkere Boys' ...	A	65	6	35	5	5	3	2	15	13	15	10	15	8	8	8	7	8	7	7	7	6	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	25	
Sea Street Girls' ...	A	46	12	20	13	12	13	11	4	4	3	0	4	3	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	124	90	
Mannakkere Girls' ...	A	27	5	14	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	112	65	Rev. L. Assauw.
Sea Street Boys' ...	A	114	23	72	32	32	32	30	8	8	7	8	8	12	10	12	12	12	8	7	8	8	6	8	12	8	12	9	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	55	
Negombo Grand Street Boys' ...	A	170	47	111	36	34	32	27	24	24	19	18	24	39	35	35	37	39	8	8	8	7	6	8	4	4	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	10	
Etukale Boys' ...	A	75	8	42	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	9	19	17	15	16	19	5	3	5	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	85	
Nanjandaneare Boys' ...	A	62	5	37	7	6	7	3	7	7	5	2	3	23	22	13	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	85	
Wennappure Boys' ...	A	38	38	111	29	29	19	12	39	37	36	21	3	34	31	28	41	32	6	6	6	5	6	6	3	1	2	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	40	
Do. Girls' ...	A	166	64	81	41	38	35	25	37	32	32	35	32	3	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	4	577	45	
Naynamadama Boys' and Girls' ...	A	132	46	37	19	19	17	12	7	7	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	4	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	254	80	
Waikkal Boys' ...	A	85	21	24	8	8	8	6	7	7	6	4	6	9	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	45	
Handalankawa Boys' and Girls' ...	A	74	20	14	11	11	11	7	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	55	
Godella Boys' ...	A	100	5	31	5	5	5	3	15	13	13	7	4	11	11	9	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	85	
Katuneriya Boys' ...	A	141	20	77	24	22	24	17	30	29	25	27	20	17	16	16	17	17	6	6	5	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	90	
Madampe Boys' and Girls' ...	A	90	2	25	10	7	10	6	6	6	6	1	5	6	5	5	4	5	3	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	121	50	
Chilaw Boys' and Girls' ...	A	97	19	45	21	21	21	13	14	14	14	8	14	8	8	6	5	8	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	225	20	
Dummalkotuwa Boys' and Girls' ...	A	60	16	23	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	8	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	137	75	
Borlasse Boys' ...	A	75	22	33	10	8	10	8	13	13	11	8	13	10	10	9	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	55	Rev. A. B. Duffo.
Marawila Girls' ...	B	49	21	15	8	7	7	5	7	7	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	91	70	
Ulatiavu Tamil Boys' ...	A	53	10	27	16	12	16	13	6	4	6	6	6	5	4	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	75	
Waikkal Girls' ...	A	54	38	6	5	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	106	15	
Gonavil Boys' and Girls'	A	128	24	38	24	24	20	20	35	34	28	25	21	9	9	7	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	381	15	
Toduwawe Boys' ...	A	4	5	23	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	16	13	12	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	45	
Katuneriya Girls' ...	A	90	19	34	15	13	12	8	11	8	11	8	9	8	6	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	227	60	
Kurunegala Girls' Boarding* ...	A	42	2	17	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	6	7	4	4	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	156	60	
Do. Boys' Boarding* ...	A	124	5	43	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	5	16	16	16	14	11	17	17	17	17	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	85	
Naynamadama Boys' and Girls' ...	A	147	27	67	18	18	18	15	17	17	16	13	17	19	19	19	14	19	13	13	13	4	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	429	40	
Chilaw Tamil Boys' ...	A	39	5	15	9	9	9	7	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	65	
Bolawatta Boys' and Girls' ...	A	202	31	80	25	23	24	25	34	32	30	28	33	15	14	14	11	15	6	6	6	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	481	70	
Kalubowila Boys' ...	A	90	22	35	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	12	10	11	12	12	5	5	5	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	65	
Maggona Girls' ...	A	89	13	45	9	9	9	7	5	5	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	107	70	
Raddoluwa Boys' ...	A	47	10	14	4	2	3	4	2	2	0	2	0	8	8	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	65	
Sidua Girls' ...	A	35	2	7	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	43	80	
Kurana Girls' ...	A	36	7	6	1	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	46	90	
Do. Boys' ...	A	46	23	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	55	
Mutuwal Girls' ...	B	4	13	15	5	5	5	5	8	8	6	8	7	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	99	40	
Pepiliana Boys' ...	A	41	6	11	6	6	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	20	Rev. J. Scott.
Do. Girls' ...	A	36	9	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	0	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	63	95	
Rawatawatta Boys' ...	A	91	26	19	12	8	6	9	6	5	6	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	45	
Wellawatta Boys' ...	A	33	7	9	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	35	
Dehiwala Boys' ...	A	32	2	14	5	3	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	15	
Karagampitiya Girls' ...	A	37	5	7	3	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	58	0	
Ratmalana Boys' ...	A	45	7	15	7	6	7	6	5	5	5	3	0	3	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	25	

* Value of unit 85 cents, and needle-work and capitation reckoned at the rate for English Schools.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—(*continued.*)

Name of School.	Register Letter.	No. on List.	No. on which Capitation is allowed.	No. examined.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard I. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard I. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard II. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard II. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard II. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard III. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard III. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard III. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard IV. No. Passed. Copy-writing.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard V. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard V. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard V. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard V. No. Passed. Grammar.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Reading.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Dictation.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Arithmetic.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Geography.	Standard VI. No. Passed. Grammar.	Needle-work. Good.	Needle-work. Superior.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Amount of Grant. Cts.	Name of Manager.
Mutwal Boys' ...	B	52	23	28	17	14	15	12	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	20	Rev. J. Scott.
Handurumulla Boys' ...	A	139	9	41	9	1	5	1	14	13	10	5	0	16	14	12	8	12	2	2	0	0	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	15	
Akmimena Boys' ..	B	52	5	21	10	10	10	5	6	6	6	1	6	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	30	
Kadewidiya Girls' ...	A	44	9	14	4	3	2	2	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	96	60	
Weligama Girls' ...	A	55	6	19	11	11	9	3	5	5	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	109	95	
Godapitiya Boys' ...	A	33	1	10	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	95	
Dikbedda Boys' ..	A	82	16	14	8	8	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	0	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	70	
Meteremba Girls' ..	A	31	1	17	5	5	5	3	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	108	80	
Panadure Girls' ...	A	34	5	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	36	65	
Boosa Boys' ...	A	31	...	9	2	2	2	1	5	5	5	4	5	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	70	
Kurunda Girls' ...	B	52	14	21	15	15	15	12	6	6	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	105	25	
Wellewatta Girls' ...	A	35	7	6	4	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	49	55	
Karagampitiya Boys' ...	A	43	16	13	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	75	
Moratumulla Boys' ...	A	93	24	26	5	5	5	5	10	10	9	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	85	
Do. Girls' ...	A	53	16	13	5	4	5	5	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	108	5	
Villorawatta Boys' & Girls' ..	A	76	16	24	13	13	13	11	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	164	20	
Panadure Boys' ...	A	47	5	16	5	5	5	4	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	90	
Wekada Boys & Girls' ...	A	45	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	49	45	
Kehelwatta Boys' ...	A	76	12	22	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	9	9	8	8	9	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	20	
Do. Girls' ...	A	27	5	9	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	62	65	
Dehiwela Girls' ..	A	51	5	11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	...	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	93	45	
Miriswatta Girls' ...	B	20	1	9	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	41	40	
Tempola Boys' ..	A	44	1	25	3	3	3	2	6	6	6	4	5	7	7	7	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	15	
Horampella (Kamaragoda) Boys'	B	33	3	13	4	4	4	1	9	8	8	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	75	
Dunagaha Boys' ...	A	41	3	20	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	10	10	10	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	65	
Koralawelle Boys' & Girls' ...	A	73	9	21	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	3	3	9	8	8	5	8	4	4	4	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	133	40	
Polwatta Boys' ...	A	28	3	16	7	4	7	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	85	
Minuwangoda Girls' ...	B	51	8	10	6	6	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	10	10	10	7	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	109	80	
Ranapandeniya Boys' ..	A	31	3	11	7	7	5	6	4	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	40	
Jaffna Pettah Boys' ..	A	41	8	22	12	12	12	12	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	45	
Kalatty Boys' ...	A	47	11	25	11	11	11	11	5	5	5	5	0	9	9	9	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	10	
Chetty Street Girls' ..	A	32	5	14	3	2	1	1	5	4	5	2	0	3	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	84	20	
Anapanthi Girls' ..	A	36	9	22	9	6	6	7	3	3	3	1	3	10	10	10	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	139	65	
Jaffna Pettah Girls' ..	A	52	5	20	5	4	5	4	7	7	6	3	6	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	137	45	
Kottadi Boys' ...	A	78	17	24	4	3	4	2	8	7	8	4	6	12	12	12	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	65	
Atcheloo Boys' ...	A	120	20	46	19	16	16	15	7	7	7	7	5	13	13	13	13	9	7	6	6	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	55	Rev. E. Rigg.
Vannarponne West Boys' ...	A	41	5	20	9	8	8	8	9	8	8	6	8	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	80	
Atcheloo Girls' ...	A	28	6	5	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	35	20	
Cheruier Street Girls' ...	A	69	6	27	12	7	5	3	13	12	13	5	12	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	139	15	
Kalatty Girls' ...	A	23	4	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	
Kottadi Girls' ...	B	43	13	10	5	4	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	47	30	
Mannar Boys' ...	A	40	19	14	6	6	6	6	3	2	3	2	3	5	5	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	98	65	

Karavetty West Boys'	...	A	80	17	36	13	13	13	13	9	9	8	8	6	14	14	14	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	70	Rev. E. Rigg.
Kattavely Boys'	...	A	98	9	58	20	20	20	20	14	14	12	7	13	16	16	16	10	16	8	8	8	4	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	5	
Vathery North Boys' & Girls'	...	A	85	11	48	20	20	20	18	15	15	13	9	13	7	6	6	5	7	6	6	6	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	225	95	
Katcovalan Boys'	...	A	105	21	45	20	20	20	13	11	10	11	1	7	10	9	6	4	8	4	1	4	2	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	15	
Alway Girls'	...	A	57	21	9	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	97	60	
Thickrun Boys'	...	A	100	38	54	27	27	27	26	9	9	9	4	9	16	16	16	13	16	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	75	
Alway Boys'	...	A	78	18	37	21	21	21	21	9	9	8	6	7	6	6	6	4	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	10	
Karavetty East Boys'	...	A	230	53	91	34	32	30	31	27	19	27	16	20	27	27	27	18	27	3	3	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	60	
Tunnalay Boys'	...	A	88	22	47	13	13	13	10	11	6	11	4	7	18	16	14	10	14	5	5	5	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	85	
Siripitty Boys' & Girls'	...	A	126	18	63	45	31	32	32	15	14	14	10	13	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	25	
Tambassitty Boys'	...	A	132	50	46	26	26	26	26	13	13	12	11	12	7	7	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	35	
Tumpalai Girls'	...	A	32	22	15	5	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	8	8	8	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	122	45	
Do. Boys'	...	A	70	23	52	21	18	20	19	13	8	13	6	11	18	18	16	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	85	
Nelliady Boys'	...	A	120	36	34	22	22	22	22	4	4	4	3	4	8	7	7	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	70	
Do. Girls'	...	A	27	9	8	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	4	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	70	30	
Point Pedro Girls'	...	A	33	8	21	8	7	6	7	6	6	6	4	6	5	5	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	141	5	
Vatharuvakai	...	B	42	14	7	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	20	
Chernier Street Boys'	...	A	32	...	12	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	10	
Sacottai Girls'	...	B	24	20	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	47	90	
Thickura Girls'	...	B	35	22	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	51	40	
Tunnaly Girls'	...	B	75	48	15	14	14	14	12	1	1	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	70	
Katoovalom Girls'	...	B	26	21	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	75	
Uyarapulam Girls'	...	A	40	13	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	41	90	
Thatta Street Girls'	...	A	48	14	18	16	16	16	11	2	2	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	35	
Singalawady Boys'	...	A	64	15	33	14	12	11	10	8	7	6	4	6	7	6	5	2	5	4	3	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	40	Rev. J. Brown.
Valiyaravu Boys'	...	A	67	8	19	9	5	7	6	2	1	2	2	2	7	3	3	6	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	80	
Koddammunai Boys'	...	A	66	16	42	7	7	3	5	11	7	7	6	4	12	9	7	9	8	12	9	9	7	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	60	
Sittankudiyirupu Boys'	...	A	84	21	38	15	11	12	11	10	8	7	10	7	11	8	9	9	8	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	80	
Poralivu Boys'	...	A	80	16	20	10	8	7	9	5	2	4	2	0	5	4	5	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	20	
Kudiyiruppu Boys'	...	A	54	17	19	12	11	11	12	4	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	40	
Eravur Boys'	...	A	80	25	37	11	7	9	5	6	4	4	3	2	15	11	11	9	10	5	5	3	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	10	
Kaluthuvalai Boys'	...	A	74	18	40	18	16	17	18	10	9	10	9	7	9	8	9	8	8	3	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	20	
Sengalladdy Boys'	...	A	52	9	14	3	3	3	3	6	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	85	
Venthramulai Boys' and Girls'	...	A	50	20	24	15	14	12	13	6	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	140	55	
Pandiyiruppu Girls'	...	A	37	14	16	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	8	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	105	45	
Amirthagaly Girls'	...	A	29	11	12	2	2	2	0	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	103	95	
Kaladdy Boys' and Girls'	...	B	63	20	27	10	9	8	3	5	5	5	2	4	9	8	9	4	6	3	3	3	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	122	45	
Karumanveli Boys'	...	A	50	8	30	6	6	5	5	6	5	6	2	5	12	10	10	7	6	6	5	6	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	90	
Naypettymunai Boys'	...		56	Failed to obtain 45 per cent of passes																																...		
Amirthagaly Boys'	...	A	51	5	32	7	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	0	11	10	7	8	4	11	10	10	7	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	155	75	
Tetativu Boys'	...	A	80	16	26	19	18	17	14	7	7	6	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	50	
Sambanturai Boys'	...	A	34	10	16	7	7	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	0	
Karativu Boys'	...	A	56	8	31	9	8	9	6	10	6	9	7	6	10	10	8	9	9	2	2	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	10	
Karankottativu South	...	A	60	15	30	10	10	10	9	11	6	10	3	0	9	8	9	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	35	
Blackheath Boys'	...	A	50	8	14	9	7	6	4	2	1	1	1	0	3	3	2	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	35	
Neelavenai Boys'	...	A	75	14	28	8	7	8	7	11	9	9	10	10	9	7	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	5	
Kurukulmadam	...	B	93	17	28	22	19	19	16	6	6	6	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	15	
Sanithamarathu Boys'	...	B	49	5	20	12	11	10	11	7	4	5	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	0	
Tamblagam Boys'	...	A	65	7	13	6	6	6	5	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	80	Rev. W. R. Winston.
Perenteru Girls'	...	A	30	Failed to obtain 45 per cent of passes																																...		
Padaliyatuduwa Boys'	...	A	49	7	20	6	6	6	3	7	6	7	2	6	7	7	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	10	
Ambatale Girls'	...	A	29	Failed to obtain 45 per cent of passes																																...		
Kudabutgama Girls'	...	A	31	...	13	2	2	2	1	6	5	6	5	6	5	3	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	80	65	Rev. F. D. Waldock.
Veyargoda Boys'		A	81	12	19	6	6	6	6	11	9	11	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	40	
Ambanwita Boys'	...	A	40	3	28	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	11	11	8	10	10	7	7	6	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	90	
Dedigammuwa Boys'	...	A	48	4	16	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	8	4	8	4	4	3	0	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	35	

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(*continued.*)

Name of School.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	No. examined.	Standard I. No. Passed.				Standard II. No. Passed.					Standard III. No. Passed.					Standard IV. No. Passed.						Standard V. No. Passed.						Standard VI. No. Passed.						Needle-work.		Amount of Grant.		Name of Manager.
					No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Copy-writing.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Copy-writing.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Copy-writing.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	No. examined.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Good.	Superior.	Rs.	Cts.	
Walpola Kirindwita Girls' ...	A	36	12	12	8	8	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	98	5	
Karagahamoona Boys' ...	A	78	20	18	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	1	1	8	8	7	5	8	3	3	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	60	
Do. Girls' ...	A	135	25	33	20	17	16	9	9	7	8	0	7	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	195	10	
Marapola Boys' ...	A	42	8	27	5	3	5	5	8	7	8	5	8	13	10	12	10	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	20	
Keragala Boys' ...	A	49	12	18	4	2	3	3	8	6	6	4	4	6	4	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	80	
Pelahela Boys' ...	A	55	15	18	8	5	8	8	6	5	4	5	4	4	2	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	65	
Kandubodа Boys' ...	B	130	9	16	2	0	1	1	6	5	5	0	1	8	6	8	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	45	
Bollatte Boys' ...	A	55	2	42	10	10	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	16	16	15	14	11	7	7	7	5	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	35	
Wellampitiya Boys' ...	A	58	6	27	2	2	2	1	6	6	5	6	6	14	14	13	11	14	5	5	5	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	30	Rev. F. D. Waldock.
Talawatuhenpitiya Girls' ...	A	39	7	8	4	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	66	75	
Dompe Boys' ...	A	62	9	18	8	8	8	8	6	6	5	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	40	
Weboda Boys' ...	A	67	22	25	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	55	
Watumulla Boys' ...	A	53	4	33	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	11	10	11	11	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	20	
Syambalape Boys' ...	A	44	6	27	8	8	6	8	6	6	5	4	5	7	7	6	6	6	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	35	
Kittanmahara Boys' ...	A	76	6	35	19	19	19	17	10	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	0	
Makewita Boys' and Girls' ...	A	93	31	42	16	16	16	11	6	5	5	5	6	13	11	10	12	12	5	5	4	1	4	4	2	0	2	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	252	40	
Gonawela Boys' ...	A	119	14	69	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	24	22	24	21	24	8	7	8	7	5	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	2	...	...	450	95	
Giridara Boys' ...	A	76	23	28	10	10	10	9	18	18	16	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	65	
Rawatawatta Boys' and Girls' ...	A	43	6	18	5	3	1	3	5	5	4	3	4	8	8	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	120	5	Rev. J. Burnett.
Moratumulla Boys' and Girls' ...	A	43	11	17	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	1	4	6	6	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	123	65	
Eruville Boys' ...	A	197	21	145	32	26	25	20	34	25	31	15	27	30	23	26	16	8	27	26	23	18	18	18	21	19	17	9	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	55	Mr. M. V. Iyer.
Kanthermadam Boys' ...	A	197	12	68	27	27	26	22	20	20	20	18	20	21	21	21	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	95	Mr. T. Kartikaser.
Wannarponnai Sivite Boys' ...	A	187	11	95	23	23	23	22	20	20	20	9	20	28	28	28	24	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	9	9	5	6	6	3	3	2	1	1	3	...	...	536	25	Mr. C. A. Navalar.
Magalla Boys' ...	A	61	9	21	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	1	2	7	7	5	7	7	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	25	Mr. F. E. Gooneratne.
Averangel Boys' ...	B	112	9	74	21	16	21	21	21	21	21	17	21	20	12	19	11	16	12	10	12	9	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	90	Mr. A. Kanakasapai.
Point Pedro Boys' ...	A	103	11	70	18	16	13	13	8	8	8	1	8	27	27	25	23	26	11	11	11	11	11	11	6	6	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	20	Mr. N. M. Venayagam.
Weligama Boys' ...	A	75	10	36	13	13	13	8	7	6	7	4	6	8	5	7	7	7	8	8	8	5	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	85	Mr. I. V. D. Hangakon.
Kaluwella Boys' ...	A	47	9	19	5	4	5	2	10	7	9	4	6	4	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	Mr. N. de Silva.
Dangedera Boys' ...	A	104	12	65	17	15	16	13	17	16	16	17	17	14	8	9	2	5	15	11	12	5	4	10	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	55	
Kumbalwella Boys' ...	B	59	19	18	8	5	6	8	7	6	5	4	0	3	3	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	0	Mr. D.N.K.Jayawardana.
Medigama Boys' ...	A	76	9	24	13	13	10	12	11	11	11	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	50	Mr. D. A. Tillakaratna.
Waskaduwa Boys' ...	B	73	...	37	18	16	17	10	13	10	12	3	6	6	6	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	95	Mr. K. S. de Silva.
Daluwatte Boys' ...	A	94	6	51	14	12	13	11	9	9	8	7	8	22	22	22	14	22	6	6	6	2	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	15	Mr. J. Abeykoon.
Panadure Pattia Boys' ...	A	213	32	111	30	24	24	12	27	23	26	27	0	36	26	30	30	33	18	16	16	13	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	40	Messrs S. Coorey &
Do. Girls' ...	A	75	12	23	3	3	3	1	5	5	4	2	4	11	9	8	7	9	4	4	3	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	174	50	N. Perera.
Chunguvály Boys' ...	A	56	9	37	7	6	5	7	8	8	4	5	5	12	9	9	8	8	6	6	6	4	1	6	4	4	4	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	35	Mr. M. Appucutty.
Manippay Boys' ...	A	66	10	45	10	7	9	8	10	8	6	8	7	15	14	13	11	12	6	5	6	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	25	Mr. G. H. Hallock.
Oodoville Boys' ...	A	77	Failed to obtain a per cent. of passes.																																						Mr. C. Canagasapapille.
Suthamaly Boys' ...	A	85	13	38	7	7	6	5	7	4	6	5	5	16	15	13	12	15	8	0	8	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	35	Mr. C. Caderavaloe.
Sandiruppay Boys' and Girls' ...	A	74	15	32	13	13	13	12	4	4	4	3	3	8	7	5	5	5	5	0	4	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	70	Mr. R. O. D. Asbury.
																																							77929	65	

GRANT EXAMINATION OF 1876.

Name of School.	Number of times the school has met.	Total Number of attendances.	Average.	Rate and Number upon which Capitation is reckoned. Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 1.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Cts.	Name of Manager.
Chuthumulai Girls' ..	270	5,361	19·85	19·85	...	..	59	55	Rev. T. S. Smith.
Santillapaly Girls' ...	257	8,302	32·30	30·	2·30	...	94	60	
Valany South ...	299	8,144	27·23	27·23	...	...	81	69	
Nainativu Boys' ..	309	12,789	41·38	30·	11·38	...	112	76	
Pommalie Girls' ...	312	6,981	22·37	22·37	...	..	67	11	
Kathuvan Girls' ...	258	6,970	27·01	27·01	...	...	81	03	
Valvettiturai Girls' ..	255	4,539	17·80	17·80	...	...	53	40	
Suruvil Girls'	295	7,381	25·02	25·02	...	...	75	06	
Valalai	299	11,023	36·86	30·	6·86	...	103	72	
Wariagala	311	8,151	26·20	26·20	...	...	78	60	Rev. W. Clarke.
Kanda Nuwara Boys' .	297	12,389	41·71	30·	11·71	...	113	42	
Oodelamana Boys' ...	284	5,648	19·88	19·88	...	...	59	64	
Pundalu-oya Estate ..	307	3,578	11·65	11·65	...	...	34	95	
Gallaha	297	6,073	20·44	20·44	...	...	61	32	
Whyddon	272	6,407	23·55	23·55	...	...	70	65	
Peacock Estate ...	300	6,820	22·73	22·73	.	..	68	19	
Talawe Boys'	243	3,501	14·40	14·40	...	...	43	20	Rev. S. Coles.
Korigamana	213	1,435	6·73	6·73	...	...	20	19	
Vembodekami ...	151	3,264	21·61	21·61	...	...	64	83	Rev. J. D. Simmons.
Arukwatta Boys' ...	213	3,451	16·20	16·20	...	...	48	60	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin.
Galoola	266	8,988	33·75	30·	3·75	..	97	50	Rev. A. R. Cavalier.
Warwick Estate ...	310	7,941	25·61	25·61	...	...	76	83	
Leangawella	286	7,953	27·80	27·80	...	...	83	40	
Muravodai	306	10,871	35·52	30·	5·52	...	101	04	Rev. D. Somanader.
Palugamum Boys' .	305	15,392	50·46	30·	20·46	...	130	92	
Porativu Boys' ...	247	6,461	26·15	26·15	...	...	78	45	
Amblanturai	333	12,656	38·00	30·	8·00	...	106	00	
Mandoor Boys' ...	293	9,663	47·60	30·	17·60	..	125	20	
Kanankula Boys' ..	298	11,219	37·64	30·	7·64	...	105	28	
Sandiveli Boys'	276	5,595	20·27	20·27	...	...	60	81	
Navatkudah Boys' & Girls'	284	9,123	32·12	30·	2·12	..	94	24	
						Rs.	2,452	18	

APPENDIX.—G. II.

TOTAL Average Cost of English, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Pupil Teachers of

	First Scheme. Rs	Cts.			Second Scheme, 25 per cent. Rs	Cts.		Rs
1st year ...	2,362	50	...	4th year's expenditure ...	8,921	25	...	11,895
2nd do. ...	3,662	50	...	5th do. ...	9,993	75	...	13,325
3rd do. ...	4,962	50	...	6th do. ...	11,925	00	...	15,900
4th do. ...	6,775	00	...	7th do. ...	14,898	75	...	19,865

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1876.

REGISTRATION.

LANDS.

Report.

I HAVE the honor to forward the "Annual Returns" of the Land Registration Department for 1876.

These returns shew that the number of deeds registered and of certificates issued in 1876 was larger than in the previous year. The total amount secured on mortgages was 23,761,713 rupees and 76 cents, and the total value of transfers was 25,736,304 rupees and 98 cents. The revenue of the past year, which exceeded the expenditure by 53,453 rupees and 27 cents, was larger than that of 1875 by 13,471 rupees and 50 cents.

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Registrar-General.

I.

STATEMENT shewing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department for the years 1875 and 1876.

	1875.		1876.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Business.								
Number of Deeds registered ...	31,531		32,788		1,257		—	
Number of Entries	50,036		56,278		6,242		—	
Number of Certificates issued ...	41,080		43,440		2,360		—	
Applications	1,554		1,809		255		—	
Copies or Extracts	1,608		1,897		289		—	
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined	146,029		105,565		—		40,464	
Do. indexed	4,387		716		—		3,671	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.
Total amount secured on Mortgages ..	23,315,832	81	23,761,713	76	445,880	95	—	
Total value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.	15,160,004	34	25,736,304	98	10,576,300	64	—	
Revenue.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Value of Stamps	102,849	0	116,320	50	13,471	50	—	
Deficiencies of Stamps recovered on Notarial Duplicates	94	95	39	30	—		55	65
Fines	114	50	55	50	—		59	0
	103,058	45	116,415	30	13,471	50	114	65
Charges of Management.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Salaries { Fixed Establishment ...	51,453	6	49,740	34	—		1,712	72
Salaries { Provisional and Temporary ...	4,569	95	5,590	77	1,020	82	—	
Allowances	800	0	800	0	—		—	
Extra Clerks	2,111	49	1,531	35	—		580	14
Bookbinders	1,941	72	2,005	75	64	3	—	
Furniture and petty expenses ..	978	28	955	95	—		22	33
Rent	1,730	0	1,683	87	—		46	13
Transport	1,633	90	654	0	—		979	90
Total...Rs.	65,218	40	62,962	3	1,084	85	3,341	22

II.

RETURN shewing the Transactions, &c., registered under the Land Registration Ordinance during the year 1876.

OFFICES.	Government Grants.	Conveyances.	Certificates of Sale.	Assignment of Title Deed.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfer of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases.	Transfer of Leases.	Agreements.	Transfer of Agreements.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Partnership.	Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Certificate of Title.	Fiscal's Seizure.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, and Disclaimer.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, or Annulment.	Notarial Declaration and Attestation of Title.	Bonds of Indemnity.	Deeds of Rectification.	Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Assignment of Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Probates.	Caveats.	Total Number of Deeds.	Total Number of Properties affected thereby.	Total amount secured on Mortgages. Rs.	Cts.	Total value of Transfers by Sale, Gift, &c. Rs.	Cts	Applications.	Copies or Extracts.
Registrar-General ..	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	31	561	3,250,042	51	...		12	92
Colombo ...	292	1,656	3	1	202	1734	15	21	87	4	36	...	26	...	...	...	1	5	298	18	...	2	1	3	...	1	4,406	6,410	1,857,258	80	3,483,592	39	357	308
Kalutara ...	280	1,358	17	...	106	1204	12	14	26	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	9	6	...		...	...	...	1	3,052	5,166	250,183	10	305,802	29	108	122
Negombo ...	178	763	...	...	90	705	11	5	80	2	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	...	...	...	...	...		1,870	2,449	376,349	68	345,239	0	58	50
Rátnapura ...	45	476	6	...	54	563	13	4	18	...	19	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	2	...	...	.	...	1,222	2,340	939,028	65	2,571,844	31	80	93
Kurunégala ..	120	1,259	...	..	56	829	32	15	36	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	..	1	2	...	.	2,372	4,383	259,408	06	285,546	57	100	100
Chilaw ...	158	186	...	...	10	248	5	5	4	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	949	255,089	75	473,759	69	44	44
Puttalam ...	49	136	7	4	7	44	...	4	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	.	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	385	50,198	25	73,428	73	13	12
Kandy ...	177	2,928	1	...	153	2384	68	35	370	36	188	11	4	10	4	30	4	1	417	7	1	1	1	14	...	9	6,854	13,738	11,321,776	32	10,244,141	18	306	385
Badulla ...	41	1,427	...	...	97	580	16	8	73	11	38	...	...	6	.	..	...	18	111	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2,430	3,784	3,847,733	49	6,370,196	56	59	55
Anurádhapura	1	50	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	65	92	4,858	0	3,100	50	...	...
Jaffna ...	69	66	10	...	18	156	5	14	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	575	172,480	35	76,434	32	197	229
Mannár ...	...	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	33	...		2,784	25	23	23
Batticaloa ...	1,079	121	8	...	33	239	7	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1,503	1,760	118,646	70	243,969	90	86	84
Trincomalee ...	74	75	33	...	44	89	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	488	76,608	50	52,927	0	9	13
Galle ...	233	1,409	4	..	69	1583	32	7	54	5	11	.	5	..	...	...	..	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	3,419	6,360	421,434	57	536,282	89	187	155
Matara ...	106	1,526	9	...	62	1420	16	10	60	...	8	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,220	5,692	344,678	71	474,788	25	135	101
Tangalla ...	5	238	1	...	8	127	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	384	791	19,799	11	26,277	41	35	31
	2,907	13,707	99	5	1014	11922	232	168	824	67	338	11	48	20	4	30	5	33	943	44	1	5	6	19	1	13	32,466	55,956	23,564,974	55	25,570,115	24	1,809	1,897

III.

RETURN of the Number and description of Stamps used in the LAND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT, shewing also the Total Receipts therefrom, during the year 1876.

| OFFICES. | NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF STAMPS. | | |

IV.

RETURN of Mortgage and Hypothec of moveable property registered during the year 1876, under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871.

OFFICES.	Number and description of Deed.					Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total value of Bills of Sale.	Number and value of Certificates of Registration.										Total Number of Certificates.	Total Receipts.
	Bills of Sale.	Mortgages and Hypothecs.	Leases.	Releases.	Total.			R. 1	Rs 2	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7½	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 90	Rs. 100		
						Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.												Rs. Cts.
Colombo ...	22	112	3	2	139	135512 54	17850 72	31	30	29	19	10	4	2	1	1	—	127	464 0
Kalutara ...	2	1	—	—	3	100 0	208 50	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4 0
Negombo ..	2	2	—	—	4	2500 0	5560 0	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	16 0
Ratnapura ...	2	13	—	—	15	3545 0	155 0	3	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	33 0
Kurunegala ...	5	16	1	—	22	4953 0	1252 8	4	10	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	50 0
Chilaw ...	—	1	—	—	1	1250 0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 0
Puttalam ..	3	1	—	—	4	336 0	3365 0	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	20 0
Kandy ...	35	44	—	3	82	39111 25	121066 94	16	27	15	10	9	6	1	—	—	1	85	355 0
Badulla ..	—	4	—	1	5	1376 0	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10 0
Jaffna ..	—	17	—	—	17	2973 75	—	8	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	31 0
Mannar ..	1	1	—	—	2	1200 0	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	9 50
Batticaloa ...	—	1	—	—	1	500 0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 0
Trincomalee ...	5	1	—	—	6	80 0	14750 0	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	32 0
Galle ..	4	5	—	—	9	936 67	842 50	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	22 0
Matara ..	5	4	—	—	9	315 0	1139 0	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13 0
Tangalla ...	—	3	—	—	3	2050 0	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	8 0
	86	226	4	6	322	196739 21	166189 74	79	90	63	37	23	11	5	2	1	1	312	1073 50

V.

STATEMENT shewing the Total Receipts and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department for the year 1876.

OFFICES.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Expenditure.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Registrar-General	3,512 0	11,907 47	—	8,395 47
Colombo	15,825 0	6,072 85	9,752 15	—
Kalutara	6,463 0	3,725 76	2,737 24	—
Negombo	4,075 50	2,472 33	1,603 17	—
Ratnapura	4,907 0	2,121 45	2,785 55	—
Kurunegala	4,902 0	4,921 49	—	19 49
Chilaw	1,899 50	940 55	958 95	—
Puttalam	751 0	965 34	—	214 34
Kandy	39,730 0	10,822 69	28,907 31	—
Badulla	15,172 50	2,850 31	12,322 19	—
Anuradhapura	110 0	218 0	—	108 0
Jaffna	1,397 0	1,529 45	—	132 45
Mannar	95 50	230 0	—	134 50
Batticaloa	2,898 0	2,243 96	654 4	—
Trincomalee	793 50	1,053 75	—	260 25
Galle	6,982 50	6,341 88	640 62	—
Matara	6,072 0	3,624 25	2,447 75	—
Tangalla	734 50	920 50	—	186 0
	116,320 50	62,962 3	62,808 97	9,450 50
Deficiencies of Stamps recovered on Notarial Duplicates	39 30	—	39 30	—
Fines	55 50	—	55 50	—
	116,415 30	62,962 3	62,903 77	9,450 50
Deduct excess of Expenditure...			9,450 50	
Net excess of Receipts, Rs...			53,453 27	

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Registrar-General.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, FOR 1876.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Return of this Department (Marriages, Births, and Deaths' Branch) for last year.

The number of Kandyan marriages registered is inserted in these returns; the figures were supplied to me by the Government Agents and their Assistants.

The excess of births over deaths in 1876 was, it will be observed, 14,980.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 22nd October, 1877.

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Registrar-General.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in the year 1876.

DIVISIONS.	Kandyan, in Register Offices.	Marriages. In Registered Places of Worship.	Marriages. In Register Offices.	Marriages. In Private Residences.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Deaths.* Males.	Deaths.* Females.	Total. Marriages, excluding Kandyan.	Total. Births.	Total. Deaths.	Past Births. Males.	Past Births. Females.	Past Births. Total.
CEYLON	3,371	1,960	6,838	543	40,546	37,014	32,632	29,948	9,341	77,560	62,580	2,378	2,031	4,409
I.—Western Province	...	1,101	3,291	10	11,909	10,528	7,791	7,119	4,402	22,437	14,910	2,378	2,031	...
II.—N.Western Province	...	203	142	...	5,430	5,093	4,559	4,638	345	10,523	9,197	...	...	...
III.—Central Province	...	135	157	...	7,996	7,567	9,496	7,951	292	15,563	17,447	...	...	...
IV.—Southern Province	...	41	2,393	...	6,943	6,039	5,208	5,224	2,434	12,982	10,432	...	...	...
V.—Eastern Province	...	61	362	12	2,558	2,407	1,416	1,515	435	4,965	2,931	...	...	...
VI.—Northern Province	...	412	492	521	4,571	4,377	3,213	2,720	1,425	8,948	5,933	...	...	...
VII.—N.-Central Province	...	7	1	...	1,139	1,003	949	781	8	2,142	1,730	...	...	...
I.—WESTERN PROVINCE.														
(Revenue Districts.)														
Colombo	...	701	2,077	9	5,131	4,402	3,302	2,943	2,787	9,533	6,245	2,378	2,031	...
Kégalla	334	...	23	...	1,738	1,607	1,390	1,296	23	3,345	2,686	...	...	...
Sabaragamuwa	783	12	8	...	1,837	1,682	1,493	1,370	20	3,519	2,863	...	...	...
Negombo	...	321	476	1	1,675	1,580	893	792	798	3,255	1,685	...	...	...
Kulatura	...	67	707	...	1,528	1,257	713	718	774	2,785	1,431	...	...	...
II.—N.WESTERN PROVINCE.														
(Revenue Districts)														
Kurunégala	646	14	33	...	4,299	4,147	3,831	3,954	47	8,446	7,785	...	...	...
Puttalam	126	189	109	...	1,131	946	728	684	298	2,077	1,412	...	...	...
III.—CENTRAL PROVINCE.														
(Revenue Districts.)														
Kandy	478	82	113	...	3,139	3,018	3,804	3,180	195	6,157	6,984	...	...	...
Badulla	524	15	4	...	2,457	2,352	2,415	2,076	19	4,809	4,491	...	...	...
Mátale	297	23	23	...	1,492	1,431	2,227	1,962	46	2,923	4,189	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya	54	15	17	...	908	766	1,050	733	32	1,674	1,783	...	...	...
IV.—SOUTHERN PROVINCE														
(Revenue Districts.)														
Galle	...	35	1,273	...	2,922	2,545	2,158	2,096	1,308	5,467	4,254	...	...	...
Mátara	...	5	834	...	2,649	2,271	1,808	1,894	839	4,920	3,702	...	...	...
Hambantota	...	1	286	...	1,372	1,223	1,242	1,234	287	2,595	2,476	...	...	...
V.—EASTERN PROVINCE.														
(Revenue Districts).														
Trincomalee	...	21	94	8	357	346	279	302	123	703	581	...	...	...
Batticaloa	...	40	268	4	2,201	2,061	1,137	1,213	312	4,262	2,350	...	...	...
VI.—NORTHERN PROVINCE.														
(Revenue Districts.)														
Jaffna	...	259	468	506	4,066	3,895	2,519	2,231	1,233	7,961	4,750	...	...	...
Mannár	4	150	5	4	367	342	538	345	159	709	883	...	...	...
Vanni	...	3	19	11	138	140	156	144	33	278	300	...	...	...
VII.—N.CENTRAL PROVINCE.														
(Revenue District)														
Nuwarakaláwiya.	125	7	1	...	1,139	1,003	949	781	8	2,142	1,730	...	...	...

* Western Province—one, sex not given. Southern Province—one, sex not given.

	Registration Districts.	Kandyan, in Register Offices.	Marriages. In Registered Places of Worship.	Marriages. In Register Offices.	Marriages. In Private Residences.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Total. Marriages.	Total. Births.	Total. Deaths.	Past Births. Males.	Past Births. Females.	Past Births. Total.
	COLOMBO (REVENUE) DISTRICT.														
	Colombo.														
1	Town, Fort and Gravets ...	...	301	223	9	658	578	1128	822	533	1236	1958	15	10	25
	Negombo.														
2	Town and Gravets ...	...	165	29	1	239	196	203	170	195	435	373	..	...	...
	Aluthkúru Kóralé.														
3	Pásiya Pattuwa	...	50	231	...	576	547	218	168	281	1123	386	..	...	...
4	Dúnagaha Pattuwa ...	...	103	108	...	458	485	251	228	211	943	479	...	...	...
5	Rágam Pattuwa ..	...	152	106	...	639	506	252	221	258	1145	473	72	61	133
	Siyané Kóralé.														
6	Udugaha Pattuwa ...	...	...	89	...	141	139	94	71	89	280	165	63	46	109
7	Gangaboda Pattuwa ...	...	12	139	...	284	247	145	161	151	531	306	653	534	1187
8	Adikári Pattuwa ..	...	54	197	...	443	406	280	273	251	849	553	342	302	644
9	Meda Pattuwa	...	11	233	...	456	362	160	125	244	818	285	554	503	1057
	Hápitigam Kóralé.														
10	Udugaha Pattuwa ..	...	2	40	...	156	169	140	152	42	325	292	...	..	...
11	Yatigaha Pattuwa ..	...	1	68	...	246	183	81	74	69	429	155	...	...	...
	Héwágam Kóralé.														
12	Udugaha Pattuwa ...	...	5	32	...	133	115	82	66	37	248	148	...	...	...
13	Adikári Pattuwa, including Ambatalenpahala ...	...	7	66	...	154	122	110	117	73	276	227	99	72	171
14	Pallé Pattuwa	...	5	137	...	290	224	145	131	142	514	276	319	259	578
15	Meda Pattuwa	...	2	62	...	169	141	78	107	64	310	185	..	...	...
	Salpiti Kóralé.														
16	Udugaha Pattuwa ...	...	...	41	...	98	80	51	55	41	178	106	...	...	...
17	Pallé Pattuwa	...	129	378	...	885	830	358	380	507	1715	738	261	244	505
	Rayigam Kóralé.														
18	Adikári Pattuwa excluding Pánaduré Proper ...	...	...	78	...	139	113	45	61	78	250	106	...	...	...
19	Udugaha Pattuwa ...	...	...	32	...	99	83	52	61	32	182	113	..	...	...
20	Kumbuké Pattuwa ...	...	...	54	...	133	117	53	65	54	250	118	...	...	...
21	Munwattébágé Pattuwa ...	...	11	175	...	390	317	187	212	186	707	399	...	...	...
	Pasdun Kóralé.														
22	Maha Pattuwa ...	...	...	80	...	143	95	80	78	80	238	158	...	...	...
23	Gangaboda Pattuwa ...	...	...	56	..	110	93	58	68	56	203	126	...	...	...
24	Iddagoda Pattuwa	...	...	65	...	140	104	76	69	65	244	145	...	...	...
25	Walalláwiti Kóralé ...	...	...	49	...	111	87	52	61	49	198	113	...	...	...
	Kalutara District.														
26	Welapura Kalutara, Desés-tara Kalutara, and Payyágala, with their respective Hamlets ...	...	45	145	...	358	291	145	134	190	649	279	...	...	...
27	Maggona, Béruwala, Alutgama, Málewana and Mígama, with their respective Hamlets	...	16	159	...	412	363	247	223	175	775	470	...	...	...
28	Pánaduré Proper ...	...	18	188	...	274	246	137	100	206	520	237	...	...	...
	KÉGALLA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.														
1	Kégalla (throughout the whole District) ..	...	...	2	...	15	20	14	12	2	35	26	...	...	...
	Four Kórales.														
	(1.) *Paranakúru Kóralé.*														
2	Máwata Pattuwa ...	36	...	1	...	151	141	96	88	1	292	184	...	...	...
3	Kandualla Pattuwa ...	8	...	1	...	37	41	21	28	1	78	49	...	...	...
4	Maha Paláta... ...	28	...	..	...	135	128	77	88	...	263	165	...	...	...
5	Ganhat Paláta	10	...	1	...	90	98	72	56	1	188	128	...	...	...
6	Kumbalgam Paláta ...	3	...	...	...	23	19	21	19	...	42	40	...	...	...
	(2.) *Galboda Kóralé.*														
7	Gangawé Pattuwa ..	7	...	...	...	39	31	24	18	...	70	42	...	...	...
8	Galboda Pattuwa ...	12	...	...	...	82	77	44	49	...	159	93	...	...	...
9	Tanippéru Pattuwa, and Egodapota Pattuwa ...	25	...	...	...	65	82	66	58	...	147	124	...	...	...
10	Meda Pattuwa ..	6	...	1	...	46	53	54	52	1	99	106	...	...	...
	(3.) *Kinigoda Kóralé.*														
11	Deyalagahamuné Pattuwa	7	...	2	...	60	53	89	70	2	113	159	...	...	...
12	Medamediliya Pattuwa ...	16	...	3	...	104	82	102	96	3	186	198	...	...	...
13	Walgam Pattuwa ...	9	...	...	...	83	82	84	83	...	165	167	...	...	...

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.				Births.		Deaths.*		Total.			Past Births.		
		Kandyan, in Register Offices.	In Registered Places of Worship.	In Register Offices.	In Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	(4.) *Beligal Kóralé.*														
14	Gandolaha Pattuwa ..	6	...	...	...	103	79	75	96	...	182	171	...	...	...
15	O'tara Pattuwa ...	13	..	1	...	89	92	66	70	1	181	136	...	...	...
16	Kaṇdupiṭa Pattuwa ...	17	...	1	..	80	86	71	68	1	166	139	...	...	...
17	Kirawęli Pattuwa ..	55	..	10	...	261	221	177	133	10	482	310	...	...	...
	Three Kóralés.														
18	Dehigampala Kóralé ...	29	...	...	...	121	81	97	87	...	202	184	...	...	...
19	Atulugam Kóralé ...	14	..	...	...	30	23	45	53	..	53	98	...	...	...
20	Panáwal Kóralé ...	21	...	...	...	32	36	30	27	...	68	57	...	...	...
	Lower Bulatgama.														
21	Uḍuwę Paláta ...	6	..	...	...	42	31	30	17	...	73	47	..	...	...
22	Kitulgal Paláta ...	6	...	...	...	50	51	35	28	...	101	63	...	...	...
	SABARAGAMUWA (REVENUE) DISTRICT														
1	Sabaragamuwa (throughout the whole District) ...	49	12	8	...	168	123	181	98	20	291	279	...	...	...
	Nawadun Kóralé.														
2	Uḍa Pattuwa ...	86	...	...	...	149	116	114	127	...	265	241	...	...	...
3	Męda and Pallé Pattuwas...	78	...	...	...	216	208	207	179	...	424	386	...	...	...
	Kuruwiṭi Kóralé.														
4	Uḍa Pattuwa	108	...	...	...	140	138	109	111	..	278	220	...	...	...
5	Męda Pattuwa	25	...	...	...	124	131	74	65	...	255	139	...	...	...
6	Pallé Pattuwa	24	...	...	...	38	46	22	38	...	84	60	...	...	...
7	Kukulu Kóralé	82	...	...	...	86	83	63	76	...	169	139	...	...	...
8	Aṭakalaṇ Kóralé	130	...	...	...	295	288	247	242	...	583	489	...	...	...
9	Kolonná Kóralé	73	...	..	...	151	143	114	127	...	294	241	...	...	...
10	Męda Kóralé	67	..	...	...	279	239	221	164	...	518	385	...	...	...
11	Kaḍawatu Kóralé	61	...	...	...	191	167	141	143	...	358	284	...	...	...
	KURUNÉGALA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.														
1	Town and Gravets ...	...	10	5	...	42	32	119	55	15	74	174	...	..	...
2	Tiragandahayé and Kuḍágalbaḍa Kóralés	16	2	3	...	207	218	203	232	5	425	435	...	...	...
3	Gandahaya and Héwáwissé Kóralés ...	5	...	...	...	192	190	182	164	...	382	346	...	...	...
4	Maduré and Ihalawisideké Kóralés	13	...	1	...	325	306	353	338	1	631	691	...	...	...
5	Gannawé and Wę-uḍa Kóralés	7	...	3	...	119	97	90	99	3	216	189	..	...	...
6	Uḍapala O'taṭa, Uḍapala Męḍalassa, and Rękópattu Kóralés	62	...	4	...	316	314	392	467	4	630	859	...	...	...
7	Kaṭugampala Uḍukaha Kóralé, Męḍakęṭiyé Kóralé, and Mayráwati Kóralé except Kaṭṭimahana and Palugomu Paláta ...	69	...	3	...	627	664	645	774	3	1291	1419	...	...	...
8	Ihalabágé, Pahalabágé, Gannawépaláta of Wę-gamaTumpattuwa, Wattégedara Paláta of Kaṭugampala, Męḍapattu Kóralé, Yaṭikaha and Aṇgamu Kóralés	32	...	...	...	237	207	232	233	...	444	465	...	...	...
9	Kaṭugampala Męḍapattu Kórale and Piṭigal Kóralé, except Wattégedara Paláta	32	...	12	..	199	183	146	153	12	382	299	...	...	...
10	Mahagalbaḍa Egoḍa Paláta	7	...	...	...	87	81	79	70	...	168	149	...	...	...
11	Nikawágampaha and Diwigandahé Kóralés ...	11	...	..	...	122	144	87	72	...	266	159	...	...	...
12	Ihala O'taṭa Hęṭahaya and Tittaweligandahé Kóralés	4	...	...	...	180	174	124	134	...	354	258	...	...	...
13	Dewamędi Uḍukaha and Dewamęli Walgampattu Kóralés	8	...	...	...	217	212	173	180	...	429	353	...	...	...
14	Dewamęḍḍé Kóralés ...	44	...	...	...	298	190	119	121	...	398	240	...	...	..
15	Dewamęḍḍé Męḍagandahé and Baṇḍárakoswatta ...	6	.	...	...	141	137	90	95	...	278	185	...	...	...
16	Girátalampattu, Baladoragandahé Girátalampattu, Męḍagandahé, except Pahalamullé Paláta, Kewiṭiya, Karaṇdawęṭiya, Ganaṭapubbiliyai Kiniyama Paláta of Kiniyami Kappangamu Kóralé. ..	12	...	...	...	136	129	135	130	...	265	265	...	...	...

* One, sex not given.

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.				Births.		Deaths.		Total.			Past Births.		
		Kandyan, in Register Offices.	In Registered Places of Worship.	In Register Offices.	In Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
17	Kiniyama Kappangamu Kóralé, except Kiniyamapaláta, Yágam Pattuwa Kóralé, Kaṭugampala Kóralé, Kaṭṭimahana and Palugamupaláta of Mayráwati Kóralé, Yaṭikahadepaláta of Wégama Tumpattu, and Pahalamullépaláta of Girátalampattu, Medagandahé Kóralés..	17	...	2	...	178	166	180	170	2	344	350	...	...	...
18	Mágul O'tata and Mágul Medágandahé Kóralés	39	...	...	...	179	163	91	106	...	342	197	...	...	...
19	Gantihé and Míoyen Egoḍa Kóralés	89	...	...	...	128	132	83	93	...	260	176	...	...	..
20	Pahalawisidekó Kóralé	131	...	...	..	127	102	89	73	...	229	162	...	..	..
21	Hatalispahé Kóralé	36	1	...	...	161	145	95	99	1	306	194		...	...
22	Mahagalboḍa Megoḍa Paláta	6	1	...	...	171	161	124	96	1	332	220	...	...	...
	Puttalam (Revenue) District.														
1	Kalpitiya	...	16	5	...	49	46	49	36	21	95	85	...	...	...
2	Akkarai Pattuwa, south of Uri Ar	...	20	13	...	90	73	54	48	33	163	102	...	...	...
3	Ponparippu Pattuwa	...	6	...	...	12	14	7	18	6	26	25	...	...	...
4	Rájawanni and Kumárawanni Pattuwas	...	...	..	...	18	8	11	10	...	26	21	...	...	...
5	Puttalam Pattuwa	...	18	...	...	66	76	98	71	18	142	169	..	...	...
6	A'naivulundán and Munnésaram Pattuwas, north of Deduru Oya	...	3	8	...	81	69	62	53	11	150	115	...	...	...
7	A'naivulundán and Munnésaram Pattuwas, south of Deduru Oya	...	14	12	...	63	68	55	42	26	131	97	...	...	...
8	Yágam Pattuwa	...	4	11	...	78	68	53	62	15	146	115	...	...	...
9	Yatakalan Pattuwa	...	11	18	...	63	57	43	33	30	120	76	...	...	...
10	Meda Paláta	...	3	15	...	83	54	47	35	18	137	82	..	...	...
11	O'tarapaláta	...	19	25	...	140	126	73	88	44	266	161	...	..	...
12	Kammala Paláta	...	74	2	...	223	168	72	75	76	391	147	...	...	...
13	Kirimetiyá Pattuwa and Rájawanni Pattuwa of Demala Pattuwa	44	...	...	...	55	36	29	26	...	91	55	...	...	...
14	Karambe Pattuwa	17	...	...	...	23	17	14	12	...	40	26	...	...	...
15	Perawili Pattuwa	27	...	...	...	30	21	18	22	...	51	40	...	...	...
16	Kumárawanni Pattuwa	27	..	...	...	16	10	11	11	...	26	22	...	...	...
17	Pallan Pattuwa	11	...	...	...	12	10	14	13	...	22	27	...	...	...
18	Páṇḍita Pattuwa	...	...	...	...	29	25	18	29	...	54	47	...	...	...
	Kandy (Revenue) District.														
1	Kandy District	...	49	21	...	324	281	730	356	70	605	1086	...	...	...
2	Udunuwara	36	...	3	...	289	246	169	176	3	535	345	...	..	...
3	Yatinuwara	36	3	10	...	230	224	195	207	13	454	402	...	...	...
4	Yatinuwara Gangawata	11	...	7	...	27	43	39	38	7	70	77	...	...	...
5	Tumpané	171	...	1	...	291	228	197	171	1	519	368	...	...	..
6	Hárispattuwa South	34	...	3	...	301	349	252	228	3	650	480	...	...	...
7	Hárispattuwa North	23	...	4	...	269	266	227	217	4	535	444	...	...	...
8	Lower Dumbara West	14	...	11	...	233	242	246	198	11	475	444	...	...	...
9	Lower Dumbara East	32	.	5	...	148	153	362	360	5	301	722	...	...	...
10	Lower Dumbara North		5	6	...	167	161	206	178	11	328	384	...	...	...
11	Hikova	15	13	4	..	29	42	54	39	17	71	93	...	...	...
12	Upper Dumbara East	9	...	1	...	191	160	372	353	1	351	725	...	...	...
13	Upper Dumbara West	6	...	...	...	165	142	235	213	...	307	448	...	...	..
14	Lower Hewáhéta	28	2	13	..	263	265	279	257	15	528	536	...	...	...
15	Udapaláta	59	10	24	...	181	186	195	160	34	367	355	...	...	..
16	Upper Bulatgama	4	...	...	...	31	30	46	29	...	61	75	...	...	...
	Badulla (Revenue) District.														
1	Badulla District	...	14	...	...	75	66	182	76	14	141	258	...	...	...
2	Udukinda: Yatipaláta	42	...	...	...	143	142	86	114	...	285	200	...	...	...
3	Udukinda: Udapaláta	12	...	...	...	120	91	82	66	...	211	148	...	..	...
4	Udukinda: Maha Paláta	15	...	...	...	64	88	54	50	...	152	104	...	...	...
5	Udukinda: Dehivini Palata	6	...	...	...	73	75	54	60	...	148	114	...	...	...
6	Udukinda: Gampaha Kóralé	23	...	...	...	86	93	69	74	...	179	143	...	...	...
7	Udukinda: Dambawinipaláta	2	...	1	...	55	42	34	27	1	97	61	...	...	...
8	Yatikinda: Bógoḍapaláta	13	...	...	...	67	56	63	40	...	123	103	...	...	...
9	Yatikinda: Badullupanguwa & Rilpolapaláta	24	1	2	...	157	136	125	137	3	293	262	...	...	...
10	Yatikinda: Passara	8	...	...	...	64	54	45	39	...	118	84	...	...	...
11	Yatikinda: Paṭṭipola	19	...	...	...	75	45	67	49	...	120	116	...	...	...
12	Yatikinda: Kumbalwalapaláta	5	...	...	...	71	60	39	51	...	131	90	...	...	...

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.				Births.		Deaths.		Total.			Past Births.		
		Kandyan, in Register Offices.	In Registered Places of Worship.	In Register Offices.	Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	Wiyaluwa — Soranátoṭa Paláta ...	13	...	...	..	94	100	90	72	...	194	162	...	..	...
14	Wiyaluwa — Oyapaláta .	5	...	...	...	96	101	71	73	..	197	144	..	...	...
15	Wiyaluwa — Wiyaluwa do. ...	4	..	...	...	122	140	170	131	.	262	301	...	..	...
16	Bintenna — Palwatta Kóralé ..	2	...	...	...	57	76	63	57	...	133	120	...	..	...
17	Bintenna — Bintenna Kóralé ..	33	...	..	..	63	45	64	61	...	108	125	...	...	...
18	Bintenna — Aralupitipaláta ...	21	...	...	...	44	43	40	44	...	87	84	...	...	...
19	Wellassa — Wégampattu ..	125	...	...	..	140	131	165	160	...	271	325	...	...	...
20	Wellassa — Medagampattu ..	39	...	..	...	178	171	189	198	...	349	387	...	...	...
21	Wellassa — Nilgala Kóralé ..	8	...	.	...	42	33	32	28	...	75	60	...	...	...
22	Wellassa — Dambagalla Paláta..	14	...	...	...	87	90	58	57	...	177	115	...	...	...
23	Wellassa — Nikawetiya ...	5	...	...	...	33	18	39	25	...	51	64	...	...	...
24	Wellassa — Mahawedirata ...	9	...	...	...	38	37	39	44	...	76	83	...	...	...
25	Buttala — Kandukara Kóralé ..	20	...	...	...	126	115	115	95	...	241	210	...	..	...
26	Buttala — Buttala Vedirata ..	14	...	...	...	103	110	99	78	...	213	177	...	..	...
27	Buttala — Buttala ...	2	...	...	..	32	41	93	47	...	73	140	...	..	...
28	Wellawáya — Kandapalla Kóralé...	10	...	1	...	93	103	117	81	1	196	198	...	...	...
29	Wellawáya — Wellawáya Kóralé .	14	...	...	...	19	21	27	21	...	40	48	...	...	...
30	Wellawáya — Sittarama Paláta ...	7	...	...	...	27	22	33	16	...	49	49	...	...	...
31	Wellawáya — Kóngala Bintenna	10	..	...	...	12	7	11	5	...	19	16	...	...	...
	MÁTALÉ (REVENUE) DISTRICT.														
1	Mátalé District ..	15	19	8	...	201	226	610	403	27	427	1013	...	...	...
2	Kohonsiyapattuwa ..	16	...	4	...	123	105	103	83	4	228	186	...	...	...
3	Mátalé Udasiyapattuwa ..	19	...	5	...	177	182	201	195	5	359	396	...	...	..
4	Gampahasiyapattuwa ...	11	...	1	...	104	105	262	245	1	209	507	...	...	...
5	Asgiri Udasiya ...	34	...	5	...	75	74	98	94	5	149	192	...	...	...
6	Asgiri Pallesiya .	10	...	...	...	119	110	137	128	...	229	265	..	...	...
7	Mátalé Pallésiyapattuwa ...	36	...	...	...	200	166	234	253	...	366	487	...	...	...
8	Laggala Udasiyapattuwa ..	15	...	..	...	51	41	58	85	...	92	143	..	...	...
9	Do. Pallésiyapattuwa...	16	...	...	...	27	20	59	49	...	47	108	...	...	...
10	Gangala Udasiyapattuwa ...	8	...	..	...	23	21	36	48	...	44	84	...	...	...
11	Do. Pallésiyapattuwa ..	2	...	...	...	10	28	31	41	..	38	72	...	...	...
12	Udugoda Udasiyapattuwa..	35	...	...	...	110	90	126	116	...	200	242	...	...	...
13	Do. Pallésiyapattuwa .	23	4	...	...	87	81	56	56	4	168	112	...	...	...
14	Wagapanaha Udasiyapattuwa ...	9	...	...	...	44	41	110	61	...	85	171	..	..	...
15	Do. Pallésiyapattuwa	5	...	...	..	56	52	47	38	...	108	85	...	...	...
16	Kandapalla Kóralé ...	35	...	..	..	68	62	38	51	...	130	89	...	...	...
17	Inámaluwa Kóralé ...	8	...	...	..	17	27	21	16	..	44	37	..	...	...
	NUWARA ELIYA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.														
1	Nuwara Eliya District ...	...	11	3	...	211	196	405	193	14	407	598	...	...	...
2	Nuwara Eliya Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
3	Kotmalé .	9	4	1	...	164	112	108	91	5	276	199	..	...	...
4	Kohoka and Maturata Kóralés ...	12	...	4	...	179	131	157	107	4	310	264	...	..	...
5	Diyatilaka Gangapaláta and Gannawé Kóralés ...	4	...	9	...	110	99	128	109	9	209	237	...	...	...
6	Udapaláta in Walapané ..	11	...	...	...	74	79	54	68	...	153	122		...	...
7	Oyapaláta in do. ...	12	...	...	...	57	52	86	58	...	109	144	...	.	...
8	Medapaláta in do. ..	6	...	...	...	113	97	112	107	...	210	219	...	...	...
	GALLE (REVENUE) DISTRICT.														
1	Four Gravets and Akmimana ...	...	29	191	...	630	587	644	581	220	1217	1225	...	...	...
2	Do. do. ...	...	...	6	...	7	3	...	1	6	10	1	...	...	...
3	Do. do. ...	...	...	53	...	43	23	22	18	53	66	40	...	...	...
	Bentota.														
4	Welitara and Kosgoda .	...	...	100	...	161	145	89	85	100	306	174	...	...	...
5	Pitigala and Eastern Division ...	...	...	34	...	91	62	33	43	34	153	76	...	...	...
6	Bentota and Induruwa ...	...	1	100	...	210	196	117	117	101	406	234	...	...	...
	Ambalamgoda.														
7	Ambalamgoda District ..	...	1	129	..	187	186	127	143	130	373	270	...	...	...
	Gangaboda Pattuwa.														
8	Southern Division ...	...	...	31	...	47	49	40	35	31	96	75	...	...	...
9	Northern Division ...	...	..	76	...	243	220	162	156	76	463	318	...	...	...
10	Mápalagama ...	...	...	30	...	95	79	80	82	30	174	162	...	...	...
	Hinidum Pattuwa.														
11	Hinidum Pattuwa ..	...	...	17	...	106	83	65	71	17	189	136	...	...	...

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.			Births.		Deaths.*		Total.			Past Births.		
		In Registered Places of Worship.	In Register Offices.	In Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Wellaboda Pattuwa.													
12	Southern Division ...	...	67	...	137	125	88	75	67	262	163	...	...	...
13	Northern Division ..	1	55	...	187	136	135	146	56	323	281	...	...	...
14	Hikkaḍuwa ...	...	92	...	171	154	155	148	92	325	303	...	...	...
	Talpé Pattuwa.													
15	Talpé ...	2	46	...	127	113	87	71	48	240	158	...	...	...
16	Koggala ...	1	86	...	189	132	118	159	87	321	277	...	...	...
17	Ahaṇgama ..	...	105	..	148	128	107	84	105	276	191	...	...	...
18	Kódágoḍa ...	...	30	...	74	61	38	35	30	135	73	...	...	...
19	Walawé Division ...	...	25	...	69	63	51	46	25	132	97	...	...	...
	MÁTARA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Four Gravets ...	3	33	...	92	69	75	71	36	161	146	...	...	...
2	Do. ...	2	75	...	250	234	181	209	77	484	390	...	...	...
	Wellaboda Pattuwa.													
3	Dewundara Division ...	...	84	...	302	253	198	246	84	555	444	...	...	...
4	Dikwella Division ..	...	96	...	363	322	227	214	96	685	441	...	...	...
	Kandaboda Pattuwa.													
5	Hakmana Walakaḍa Division .	...	67	...	237	205	152	140	67	442	292	...	...	...
6	Kaṇdépiṭa Walakaḍa Division ..	...	60	...	130	94	86	70	60	224	156	...	...	...
	Weligam Kóralé.													
7	Weligama Division ...	...	50	...	150	85	84	24	50	235	178	...	...	...
8	Talarambé Division ...	..	61	...	182	154	98	97	61	336	195	...	...	...
9	Denépiṭiya Division ...	...	50	...	146	131	103	108	50	277	211	...	...	...
10	Akuressa Division ..	...	37	...	145	112	93	96	37	257	189	...	...	...
11	Kananké ...	...	23	...	72	67	33	40	23	139	73	...	...	...
	Gangaboḍa Pattuwa.													
12	Aturéliya Division ..	...	58	...	127	100	113	138	58	227	251	...	...	...
13	Aṇgunna Division ..	...	34	..	118	115	71	79	34	233	150	...	...	...
14	Koṭṭewatté Division ..	...	51	...	129	129	103	97	51	258	200	...	...	...
	Morowak Kóralé.													
15	Pallé Pattuwa ...	...	8	...	34	20	45	36	8	54	81	...	...	...
16	Beralapanátara ...	...	19	...	107	98	96	98	19	205	194	...	...	...
17	Rambukkana ...	...	28	...	65	83	50	61	28	148	111	...	...	...
	HAMBANTOṬA (REVENUE) DISTRICT													
1	Mágam Pattuwa ..	1	24	...	87	92	101	99	25	179	200	...	...	...
2	Taṇgalla ...	...	38	...	185	178	126	111	38	363	237	...	...	..
3	Ranna ...	...	12	...	57	65	62	52	12	122	114	...	...	...
4	Kanukéṭiya ..	...	11	...	100	81	58	71	11	181	129	...	...	..
5	Máráḍa ..	...	29	...	117	86	91	117	29	203	208	...	...	...
6	Mayawatta ...	...	91	..	345	296	333	365	91	641	698	...	...	...
7	Walasmulla ...	...	31	...	215	182	209	184	31	397	393	...	...	...
8	Kiramba ...	...	17	...	114	108	107	97	17	222	204	...	...	...
9	Kaṭawana ..	...	33	...	152	135	155	138	33	287	293	...	...	...
	TRINCOMALEE (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Town and Gravets ...	21	55	8	123	115	152	168	84	238	320	...	..	...
2	Tampalakámam Fattu ...	...	5	...	68	78	32	30	5	146	62	...	...	...
3	Kottiyárap Pattu ...	...	20	..	89	96	44	51	20	185	95	...	...	...
4	Kaṭṭ kku'am Pattu ..	..	14	..	77	57	51	53	14	134	104	...	...	...
5	Tamankaduwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	BATTICALOA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Manmunai ..	37	140	4	823	827	303	338	181	1650	641	...	...	...
2	Eráúr and Kóralé Pattu ...	2	26	...	353	289	138	128	28	642	266	...	...	...
3	Karaváku Eruvil, and Porativu ...	...	89	...	588	512	396	418	89	1100	814	...	...	...
4	Akkaraippattu and Nindúr ...	...	9	...	206	232	163	193	9	438	356	...	...	...
5	Nádukádu and Sammánturai ..	1	4	...	147	112	73	66	5	259	139	...	...	...
6	Panawa ...	...	...	...	43	40	31	24	...	83	55	...	...	...
7	Bintenna ...	...	...	...	41	49	33	46	...	90	79	...	...	...
	JAFFNA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Jaffna ..	106	62	49	497	474	517	506	217	971	1023	...	...	...
2	Valikámam East ...	7	14	50	238	216	140	115	71	454	255	...	...	...
3	Valikámam North ...	26	48	69	711	643	373	350	143	1354	723	...	...	...
4	Valikámam West ...	36	36	53	829	778	342	325	125	1607	667	..	...	...
5	Vadamarádchi ...	21	114	73	629	628	288	259	208	1257	547	...	...	...

* One, sex not given.

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.				Births.		Deaths.		Total.			Past Births.		
		Kandyan, in Register Offices.	In Registered places of Worship.	In Register Offices.	In Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	Tenmarádchi ...	...	12	95	108	424	422	408	270	215	846	678	...	...	...
7	Pachchilaippali ...	...	5	18	12	119	102	72	73	35	221	145	..	...	...
8	Púnakari ...	...	9	19	11	68	72	64	43	39	140	107	...	...	...
9	The Islands ..	...	34	62	81	525	537	302	271	177	1062	573	...	...	...
10	Neduntívu ...	...	3	...	...	26	23	13	19	3	49	32	...	...	...
	Manna'r (Revenue) District.														
11	Mannár Island ...	...	58	...	1	132	102	202	91	59	234	293	...	...	...
12	Musalai ..	...	33	1	...	106	122	210	133	34	228	343	...	...	...
13	Mántai ...	...	51	...	2	74	62	70	72	53	136	142	...	..	...
14	Tunukkai ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	8	...	1	16	...	...	...
15	Sinnachchettikkulam ...	1	7	1	...	27	26	28	24	8	53	52	...	...	...
16	Kilakkumulai South ...	3	1	3	1	27	30	20	17	5	57	37	...	..	...
	Vanni (Revenue) District.														
17	The Vanni ...	...	3	...	...	29	25	15	12	3	54	27	...	...	...
18	Karikkaddumulai ...	...	...	17	1	60	76	59	61	18	136	120	...	...	...
19	Mélpattu ...	...	...	1	...	37	24	59	45	1	61	104	...	...	...
20	Kilakkumulai North ...	...	...	1	10	12	15	23	26	11	27	49	...	...	...
	Nuwarakalawiya (Revenue) District.														
1	Nuwarakalawiya ...	...	3	1	...	6	11	41	17	4	87	58	...	...	...
2	Nuwaragama Kóralé ...	...	...	...	...	47	49	60	36	...	96	96	...	...	...
3	Wilachchiya ...	1	4	...	...	94	90	56	78	4	184	134	...	...	..
4	Eppáwala do. ...	6	...	..	...	63	48	66	49	...	111	115	...	...	...
5	Kedé do. ...	3	...	...	...	107	83	60	59	...	190	119	...	...	...
6	Kanadara do. ...	...	...	...	...	80	73	38	36	...	153	74	...	...	...
7	Kadavat do. ...	10	...	...	...	68	72	50	44	...	140	94	...	...	...
8	Kalpé do. ...	...	...	...	..	70	60	48	33	..	130	81	...	...	...
9	Kunjuttu do. ...	2	...	...	...	62	52	68	66	...	114	134	...	..	...
10	Mahapotána do. ...	10	...	...	...	50	35	36	33	...	85	69	...	...	...
11	Uddiyankulam Kóralé ...	..	...	...	...	73	69	36	36	...	142	72	...	...	...
12	Ulegalla do. ...	7	...	...	...	78	60	54	47	...	138	101	...	...	...
13	Mátumbuva do. ...	14	...	...	...	46	34	24	23	...	80	47	...	...	...
14	Uyduruwa do. ...	17	...	...	...	39	39	32	23	...	78	55	...	...	...
15	Kiralawa do. ..	10	...	...	...	43	26	28	25	...	69	53	...	...	..
16	Negampaha do. ...	5	...	...	...	33	33	29	14	...	66	43	...	...	...
17	Máminiya do. ...	9	...	..	...	49	40	52	32	...	89	84	...	...	..
18	Kalágam do. ...	9	...	...	...	44	53	66	47	...	97	113	...	...	...
19	Tamankaduwa, West ...	10	...	...	...	58	46	69	55	...	104	124	...	...	...
20	Do. East ..	...	...	...	...	29	30	36	28	...	59	64	...	...	...
21	Hurulu Paláta ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NUMBER of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages up to 31st December, 1876.

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Gospel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Undefined.
CEYLON	581	397	49	43	22	23	19	10	5	6	3	4
I.—Western Province ...	231	135	33	22	4	14	16	...	2	3	1	1
II.—North-Western Province..	52	48	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
III.—Central Province ...	35	15	1	8	..	4	3	...	..	..	2	2
IV.—Southern Province ...	25	4	10	2	...	3	...	...	2	3	...	1
V.—Eastern Province ...	17	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
VI.—Northern Province ...	218	181	3	5	16	2	..	10	1	...	...	...
VII.—North-Central Province...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.—WESTERN PROVINCE.												
Revenue Districts.												
Colombo ...	222	130	33	19	4	13	16	...	2	3	1	1
Kégalla ..	4	3	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Sabaragamuwa ...	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
Kalutara ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Kurunégala ...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Puttalam ..	48	45	..	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—CENTRAL PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Kandy ...	18	5	1	4	...	4	2	...	...	..	1	1
Badulla ..	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mátalé ...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	7	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
IV.—SOUTHERN PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Galle ...	13	3	3	1	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...
Mátara ...	10	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hambantota ...	2	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	..	1	...	...
V.—EASTERN PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Trincomalee ...	8	6	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Batticaloa ...	9	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—NORTHERN PROVINCE.												
(*Revenue Districts.*)												
Jaffna ...	109	89	2	4	1	2	..	10	...	...	...	...
Mannár ...	102	85	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanni ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.	3	1	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Registrar-General.